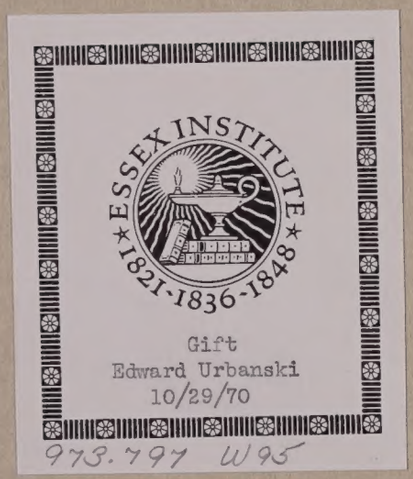

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Official Portfolio

MAP, SHOWING FORTRESS MONROE, NEWPORT NEWS, CHESAPEAKE BAY, JAMES RIVER, AND ALSO THE ENVIRONS OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Official Portfolio of War and Nation

A Graphic and Pictorial History
Prepared Directly from the Government Records
in the Departments of War and Statistics

STORY, COMPLETE AND OFFICIAL, OF ALL THE POLITICAL ISSUES, CAMPAIGNS, ENGAGEMENTS, AND HEROIC EPISODES OF THE TITANIC AND DREADFUL CONFLICT BETWEEN THE STATES ON LAND AND SEA ∴ ∴ ∴

LEADERS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH, FRATERNIZING UNDER THE SYMBOL OF INDESTRUCTIBLE UNION, SUBMIT THIS WORK AS THEIR IMPARTIAL REPORT OF THE WAR, ITS CONCEPTION, PROSECUTION, AND RESULTS

Accompanied by the complete, superb collection of the

Famous War Pictures.

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LUMBEG	WEAVER	CHAMBERLAIN	DAVIS
FORBES	BOSSE	TAYLOR	

Narrative and descriptive by John Clark Ridpath, Rossiter Johnson, General Fitzhugh Lee, General John T. Morgan, George L. Kilmer and General Joseph B. Carr. . . . . .

CAREFULLY EDITED BY

General Marcus J. Wright

of the War Department

Washington, D. C.

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Edward Urbanski
Oct. 29, 1970

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Washington, D. C.

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INTRODUCTION.

A GENERATION has passed away since the last battle of the Civil War was fought, and since the victorious armies of the Union passed in review, on the 22d and 23d of May, 1865, before the President of the United States in the City of Washington.

Upward of one million of men were on the rolls of the army when the work of mustering out officers and men began on the 1st of June, 1865, and by the middle of November upward of 800,000 of this vast host had returned to the pursuits of peace.

Altogether the whole number of men who had answered to their country's call during the war was 2,656,000. Out of this number 300,000 had sealed their patriotism with their blood.

As long as this nation lasts the memory of these defenders of the Union will be one of its holiest treasures. "Your marches," said General Grant in his farewell address, "your sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedents in defense of liberty and right in all time to come."

Many of those to whom these words were addressed have already passed away, but the new generation still remembers with pride some relative to whose stories of battle and of march it has often listened. But as these veterans become fewer the tales of their deeds become less vivid; and it is to impress on the new age and to fix on posterity the memory of these heroes that this work is designed.

Nothing recalls the past so forcibly as pictures of the scenes taken at the time and on the very spot. A picture, too, is impartial. It cannot represent the success of the victors without representing the heroism of their opponents. It does justice to all sides, like Decoration Day, which North and South alike keep holy, and strengthens the bonds of sympathy between all true citizens.

This work will be a supplement to every written history, portraying as it does the striking incidents of battle, and giving the likenesses of the leaders whose names were on every lip in the days of strife.

Here the veterans will find the past recalled, and here the young may gain inspiration to emulate their patriotism and devotion.

Joseph D. Clark,
Major General.

To the Brave Soldiers

who Fought the Battles herein Pictured,

and to the

Society of the Sons of Veterans,

this Book is Dedicated.

...PREFACE...

THE MOST important crisis of modern history was the Civil War in the United States. That war was as critical as it was bloody; as much pervaded with the higher destinies of all men and races as it was burdened with the sympathies and wet with the anguish of the American people. The forces that gathered their volume, rolled together and broke in that great conflict were on the one side the remaining energies of the ancient régime, and on the other the rising energies of a new civil and political order in the world.

The transformation effected by our war for the Union was complete. It extended from the domestic life of the American people upwards through their social life, their political life, their civil life, and culminated in their national life. The war swept the whole diapason of American civilization from its lowest to its highest key, and the reverberation which the powerful hand of time started among the vibrating keys is still heard along the remote and cloudy horizon of all continents.

The Civil War began deep down in the *domestic condition* of our people. The family and home estate lay in the bottom of the contention which, beginning as far back as the adoption of the Constitution, broke at last into actual violence in 1861. The domestic life in the Old Thirteen Colonies had been diverse in the last degree. Politically, the colonists had agreed on one thing, namely, that they would separate themselves from the Mother Country and become a nation of freemen. This agreement was political and civil in character, but it was not domestic, and, we are pained to say, not national. The domestic estate was not, and could not be, unified at the date of the Revolution, and if not then, certainly not at the date of the Constitution. Neither could national union in the highest and best sense be then achieved.

The Puritan family and the Cavalier family of our eighteenth century were two facts almost totally unlike. The Quaker family was unlike either. The other families incidently established on the American coast, such as the Dutch, the Swedish and the nondescript and pauper, miscellaneous families that might be found here and there, added other elements, in which there were few identities and many contradictions, feeble sympathies and vast divergencies.

In course of time most of these domestic varieties were absorbed into the two great types of a free, robust, restless, aggressive Northern family, and a concentrated, highly localized, haughty, well-mannered and domineering Southern family. The one rested on free labor, and the other on bond service. The one was made up of members all of whom, men and women alike, aged and young, great and small, worked with their hands, The other was made up of an aristocracy which had inherited the *theory* that it is the function of capital to own labor as one of the elements of its strength and perpetuity, and the actual and ever-present *condition* of African slavery.

One of the greatest differences between the Old North and the Old South was in the supreme localization of the Southern family and the adventurous, moving spirit that carried the Northern family ever onward to some new habitation, which lost its better part as soon as it had become an old habitation. The South—the old slave-holding States of the Union—was an aggregation of slave-holding families, under whom was a large intermediate class of poor white people and millions of black slaves. The North—that is the old free States—was made up of an aggregation of free-labor families, rapidly multiplying, restless, removing, adventurous, tending toward the new States and Territories, building an additional commonwealth wherever that might be done.

This discordant domestic life was brought at length by political cohesion and civil structure into a union; but there was no *assimilation*, and in course of time a great conflict broke out, whereby history was to decide whether the one type or the other type of the domestic life should prevail in the great central belt of North America.

But the war for the Union was also a *political* contest. The forces of a great political life rushed together and expended themselves in the shock of actual battle. It was not exactly a contest between the old Whig and the old Democratic party for the mastery of the Union, but rather the battle of new political armies which had sprung up and rapidly organized themselves out of the wrecks and débris which the preceding parties had left behind them. Neither was the young Republican party, which became *par excellence* the party of the Union, the old Whig party; nor was the Secession party the old Democratic party. True, the Union party was made up in large measure of the

old Whigs, and the Secession party absorbed almost the whole of the old Democratic strength in the South; but the two forces were in reality new-born for the emergency. The old organizations both went to pieces—the one in 1852, and the other in 1860.

For a while there was a political chaos; but the transformation swept rapidly across the landscape, and a Union party appeared to fight for the integrity of the nation, and a States Rights, Secession party to fight for the idea of State sovereignty—the right of each commonwealth in the last resort to become independent, and the right of capital to *own* the labor necessary for its multiplication. A large percentage of Northern and border-State Democrats rallied to the Union, and many of the old Whigs in the South threw themselves at last with energy and passion into the secession movement. At length the war, from being political, became sectional. It was the North against the South, and the South against the North; and the North, having the National Government for its nucleus, and a tremendous population and wealth for its support, prevailed.

At the end of the conflict two parties remained: the Republican party claiming, with a measure of justice, that it had been the supreme agent in the suppression of the Rebellion and the restoration of the Union, and the Democratic party, claiming that it also had supported the Union, and that its support was *national, universal,* and therefore superior in patriotism to the sectional support and influence of the Republicans. Around this idea there was a survival and revival of many Democratic elements that had lain dormant during the war. The old name of Democrat seemed to charm, and as early as the Presidential canvass of 1868 the Democrats presented a solid and formidable line even to the compact and victorious forces of Grant. Subsequently the Democratic line wavered; it went back and broke in 1872, but came again afterward in orderly array, and in 1876 gave Samuel J. Tilden a popular majority for the Presidency.

The war for the Union was a still greater transforming force in the *civil* life of the American people. A new theory of what the Union was and is arose, and was vindicated by the sword. In general, the Hamiltonian notion of a consolidated Union triumphed over the Jeffersonian notion of States in a loose confederation. The latter theory was well-nigh extinguished in the Civil War. Though it survives to this day in many minds, and gains a fitful utterance here and there, it has no longer an important influence over the affairs of the nation. The doctrine of State Rights has virtually perished, and the doctrine of the consolidated Union has been made universal, if not eternal. It has been decided by the arbitrament of the sword that the American Government is not what the Germans call a *Staatenbund,* but rather a *Bundesstaat*—not a loose league of independent powers, but a consolidated, united and centralized great State. Possibly the tendency toward centralization has gone so far as to become dangerous to the legitimate autonomy of the States and to the local rights of the people; but from the extreme view a reaction is already discoverable which we may hope will maintain a true individuality and local right to the States, and make them as independent as they can be consistently with the unequivocal supremacy of the Union.

The Civil War also transformed the *nation.* The nation includes people, government, institutions, territory, arts, learning, industries, everything. All of these have felt in greater or less measure the heat of the transforming fire. In the seventh decade the old United States passed away, or were so greatly modified as to offer to the present generation an aspect widely different from the features and life of the past. The old simple industries and handicrafts and small arts practiced in local communities by our fathers were absorbed into larger facts, and the larger facts into still larger, until the industrial life became in the twenty years succeeding the war more consolidated than the Union itself. Then it was that gigantic enterprises sprang and flourished on the ruins of individuality. The tremendous factory came, and drew its nourishment out of the decay of a thousand shops. The stall of the bootmaker was absorbed in a prodigious establishment, employing thousands, and the old town smithy became the Steel Works of Homestead.

With this change the population of the United States began to fluctuate from the countryside into the towns and cities. The States and communities which composed the Union before the war were relatively debtless; they became heavily indebted. Debt is the mood of the present epoch in America, as it has long been the mood of Europe. Debt follows in the wake of war. A fund-holding interest is created. Around this a great number and variety of speculative schemes grow and flourish. Productive labor gets itself disparaged in comparison with that labor which labors not, but only reaps and thrashes and eats bread.

Coincidently with the industrial change came also the rapid territorial expansion and flow of the people westward. The movement continued until the era of contraction set in, in the years 1873 to 1875, and stopped the healthy adventure of the people into the unoccupied regions of the Great West. Territorial organization, that went forward with such great strides for the first fifteen years after the end of the war, has moved more slowly since —partly from the occupation of our entire geographical area, and partly from the paralysis which has supervened with the coincident contraction of currency and the multiplication of people and enterprises.

With all this, the *spirit* of the American people has been likewise transformed. The age has become commercial; speculative; active in the manipulation of values, and slow in their production; eager to get without sowing; ready to have without equivalents; substituting the excitements of the newspaper for the healthier life of the book. And to all these tendencies must still be added the influx of millions of people from foreign lands, pressed out by the hard conditions of the Old World, under the hope, ill-founded, of finding in the New World those highly favoring conditions which existed at the middle of our century, but exist no longer at its close.

More than all other facts and institutions was the American citizen himself transformed by the Civil War. After the conflict he was another man. The inner life and the outer activity were changed in both mood and character. The men of America became soldiers with all their old local prejudices on them. They issued from the conflict with vastly less of prejudice and vastly more of patriotism. The war made the people large and heroic. They became acquainted. That was the great primary effect of the ordeal. The hundreds of thousands of soldiers who met on battlefields came to know who Americans are and what their spirit is. In such an ordeal, small-mindedness must perish and great-mindedness survive.

The horizon of all men was then widened. While State boundaries were not destroyed, the vision reached across them. After Appomattox, the American citizen could see from New York to Texas, and could appreciate the character and hopes of his fellow man, whether he lived in Georgia or Minnesota. All men and institutions were lifted up into a higher and a nobler life. Heroism had been displayed on a large scale, and the effect of it on American life was great and salutary. Every cemetery got its contribution of patriotic dead. Every home had its vacant chair, where the pride and hope of the family had sat before the shot on Sumter. All mothers' hearts were riven, and all fathers' lives were scarred. The landscape was torn here and there with the bolts and blasts of battle. The relics of heroic conflicts were gathered up and deposited in museums.

The American citizen after the war walked forth and inhaled a new atmosphere. He saw a new scene around him, in which the activities of men, energized by the excitements and strengthened by the battles of a four-years' conflict, displayed themselves as never before. New anniversaries were established, and new orations spoken. New poems were written. A new art struggled to express itself in the midst of new schools. New humanities were evolved: homes and asylums were founded; charities were organized, and human life was adorned with a nimbus that shone over the honored heads of warriors and statesmen.

This work is a volume of the Civil War displayed. The history of the great conflict has been done into nearly all forms of literature and art. The record exists in every kind of material, from the local newspaper of the epoch to the marble monuments and bronze tablets of famous battlefields. Popular histories of the war for the Union have been multiplied, and of philosophical histories there exist not a few. The great leaders on both sides have left their memoirs for the instruction and entertainment of their descendants.

During the progress of the war several illustrated journals carried, week by week and day by day, to the American people the written and pictorial account of the things done in the field and camp. Among such, Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper* gained and held a pre-eminent rank. The artists of that journal followed in the wake of the army and pictured all of its leading events. After making due allowance for the error of the day, for the mistakes of correspondents, for the imagination of artists looking with excited eyes through the smoke of battlefields, we must, even after the lapse of thirty years, still recognize the permanent value of what Frank Leslie gathered and reproduced while the conflict was on.

The publishers of the present work have procured the originals of the vast illustrative records in the *Illustrated Newspaper*, and have in this volume added to and supported the pictorial account with a written narrative in strict relation therewith, so arranged, condensed and juxtaposited that in every particular the illustration is fitted to the text and the text to the illustration. Indeed, the two are one, in this work; the pictorial story and the written story live in one body in these pages, and may well convey to the reader the most vivid impression of the scenes of that great civil conflict which is already dim in the retrospect of memory, or was perhaps wholly completed before the reader was born.

It is the belief of the publishers that the present work, better than any of the many competing volumes, will revive, as if in panoramic expression, the most vital and dramatical parts of the most important war in which our country has ever been engaged—a war in which the old loose Union of American States was swallowed up, and out of which the vast consolidated Union of the present has arisen, majestic and tall, visible to all the races and kindreds of mankind.

THE PUBLISHERS.

The Confederate Soldier in the Civil War.

STORY of the Confederate soldier in the Civil War, viewed through the vista made by the changes wrought by thirty years of peace, has lost none of its romance, and the men who essayed to protect their homes and firesides from an invading army, have as deep a halo of glory around their memory as they had in the eyes of wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts, when, thirty-four years ago, they marched out from these homes, living examples of true chivalry and heroism. It is to keep green the record of their bravery and manhood and to make mention of their glorious deeds that these "war scenes" are revived and the story of their prowess told over again. With time, and the study of the motives of leaders and of men, there has come no clouds to darken the memory or bring the blush of shame to the cheek of any descendant of the "Confederate soldier." Although his cause was lost, yet his motive in defending it has never been successfully impugned. He fought not for reward or bounty, but shouldered his musket and took his place in the ranks with the same proud consciousness of performing a duty as he had when he buckled on the sword of the officer. He had no ambition except to serve his State and section in its struggle for its rights.

The memory of the God-speed of the mothers, wives and sisters, and their labors and sacrifices to keep the home in order, while they were away demanding from the foe that these loved ones be not disturbed by the wild conflict of arms, was the inspiration of their heroism. It was for these homes that they did battle, and could they but drive the invading army from the dear South-land, no thought of conquest or invasion would find lodgment in their breasts. Their valor called for no retaliation. Their chivalry dictated fair and open fight, and their ambition was to return to peaceful homes and there proudly stand and bid no intruder come. Their education had taught them to love home first, State second, and a nation only when that nation did not imperil the safety and honor of either State or home. Their hope was not realized, and in the battle numbers outweighed valor. Those spared by the sword came back to impoverished and desolated homes, to learn from the results of the war that their duty now led them to unlearn the lessons of their youth, and in poverty, but not disgrace, in sorrow, but not despair, they again became part of a great nation, as well as a sovereign people of a sovereign State, consenting to a federal union.

FITZHUGH LEE

Reminiscences of the Battle of Bull Run.

BY GENERAL JOHN T. MORGAN, C. S. A.

THE BATTLE of Bull Run—the first battle of Manassas—was a great and decided victory for the Confederate army, and aroused the pride and enthusiasm of the Southern people as no other event ever did. Yet there is a painful recollection in every mind that it was the first act in an awful drama, the first great field upon which the hosts of the North and the South measured arms and opened the series of great tragedies of the Civil War, in which millions of men perished.

If that had been the last battle of the war instead of the first, and if it had been accepted as the final arbitrament of the questions that could not have been settled otherwise, I would still recall its incidents with pride, but also with sadness. But the glory of it would have scarcely compensated for its sacrifices.

I doubt if any humane person can recall without pain even the most gratifying victories of a great war in which he was a participant. The excessive toil and anxiety are only made tolerable, and the suffering and waste of human life can only be endured for the sake of our interest in the cause that demands such victims for the altar of sacrifice. Yet war, like other intense passions, often becomes a consuming desire, as the hope of victory verges upon the recklessness of despair. My earlier impressions of civil war may be illustrated by a few personal incidents connected with the first battle of Manassas.

With the exception of a few "regulars" in either army, every experience of actual warfare was then entirely new to the soldiery, and not a man in any position failed to seriously question his heart as to its fortitude in the approaching crisis of battle. None, perhaps, were about to march upon that great and open field who did not overdraw the pictures of danger and distress that he would be called to meet. It was a relief from this excessive tension that enabled men of highly nervous condition to quiet their emotions and to engage in battle like trained veterans, when its realities were found to be less harrowing than they expected. It is probable that no two armies of trained soldiers ever confronted each other with a less daunted spirit than the hundred thousand proud men who, in almost full view of the extended lines of each army, marched steadly into action across the open fields about Manassas. For many miles the view was uninterrupted.

The approaches of the martial hosts, in line after line of supporting columns, under the fire of artillery that covered the field with the bluish haze of battle, were marked with an air of firm defiance, which spoke of the cause at stake, and of a contest for principles which, as they were felt to be involved, commanded the devotion of each army. It was not a flag or a government for which either army was fighting, but a dispute about rights under the Constitution of a common country. War under such circumstances is always desperate, and too often becomes ferocious. When men make war as political or religious partisans, they often forget the honorable zeal of the true soldier and lend themselves as the instruments of vengeance. We had not then reached that stage of hostility. On this field there met in battle many thousands of the best and most enlightened men of a great nation, all Americans, and all inspired with the love of a common country, and many in the opposing ranks were of the same families. They were gallant and chivalric men, and their fierce onsets left the field thickly strewn with dead and wounded. Almost every man who fell had some personal history in which whole communities felt a proud and grateful interest. The survivors in such armies could not be cruel. As the incidents of the battle were narrated in the camps of the victors, and by parties returning from the pursuit of McDowell's shattered forces, it was clearly manifested that it was political antagonism and not sectional animosity that had brought on the war.

When the death or capture of some leading Federal officer was announced, respectful silence was observed and personal sympathy was manifested with sincerity; but, when the capture of a leading politician or of a member of Congress was announced, the wildest rejoicing was heard in the crowds of delighted listeners.

That was a grand field of battle, and it was occupied by armies that were all the more eager for war because they did not then realize its terrible significance.

Few strategic surprises were possible on such a field, and none were attempted. An approaching column could be seen, as it was headed toward a point of attack, when it was miles away; and the clouds of dust, rolling up in vast volume, indicated its strength. Then, suddenly, arose the opposing cloud, and presently both were illumined with flashes of artillery, and roared with the spiteful din of musketry, in their quickened dash, and were clamorous with hoarse cheers from thousands of sturdy men. A few crashing volleys; the swaying back and forth of the lines, as repeated charges were met and repulsed—and the field was won and lost by some impulse, in which all seemed to share at the same moment, that was as much a mystery to the victors as it was to the vanquished. It was what was called "a square stand-up fight" in an open field, without military defences; and the result was a notable victory of the soldiers engaged, not a victory won by superior strategy or gallant leadership. The battle ended late in the afternoon, and by nightfall, the successful army was in bivouac, while the beaten army was in flight for Washington, unpursued. The rain began to fall in floods as the night came on, adding to the misery of the wounded of both armies, who were treated with every possible kindness. To a novice in warfare, the battlefield was a fearful scene, as the bright morning of the next day dawned upon it, with the dead scattered over it, lying beside dead horses, broken artillery, muskets, wagons, and shattered trees. It was the silent reproach of havoc and death upon the fierce injustice of a resort to war as the arbiter of differences of opinion as to civil government, which had been exaggerated to such awful conclusions, and could not, after all, be in anywise settled by such means. Peace and wiser judgment finally came out of the thousand succeeding conflicts, but were not created by them. They were only made possible by the failure of war to convince anybody of errors. Taking a half-dozen cavalry and a brother officer along, we moved, at daylight, under orders given to me to follow and reconnoitre the army that had moved off in column at the close of the battle, but was supposed to have camped

not far away. We soon found that nothing remained of that army but the evidences of panic which had overtaken almost every command. The wounded had, in some cases, been left to their own resources, and, at bridges that were broken, there were piled in wild confusion, dead men and horses, guns and caissons, wagons and sutlers' goods, tents, muskets, drums, ambulances, spring wagons, and the lighter vehicles that had brought the picnic parties from Congress to witness the consummation of their "policy." It was to them a sudden and frightful adjournment *sine die*.

As we rode over the field, gray-haired fathers and mothers from the nearer homes in Virginia were already there looking for their dead or wounded sons. All was silent save the moanings of the sufferers, and the subdued chirrup of little wrens as they sought for their mates. The birds seemed as sad as the venerable seekers for their loved ones. The dead seemed to preserve their personal characteristics, and the tense strain of the conflict was settled upon their features. In most cases, death on the battlefield is instantaneous and painless, and the latest thoughts seem to linger on the faces of the dead.

As we rode along the farm lanes where the rail fences had been torn away as they were crossed and recrossed by charging columns, we found, not widely separated, the victims of the bayonet. Several had fallen in this close combat.

One of them was a very handsome man, clean-shaven, and dressed in a neat uniform as a private in the Federal army. He was about thirty years old. On his shirt bosom there was a single spot of blood. He sat almost erect, his back propped in a corner of the fence, with his blue eyes wide open, and his mouth was firmly closed, and his gun and hat near by him. His form and face were majestic, and his pallid brow, with the hair gracefully swept back, was a splendid picture of the serenity of death, almost as expressive as life, and the most earnest plea for peace that I had ever contemplated.

On the opposite side of the lane was a Confederate soldier—an Irishman—whom a ball had killed. Evidently he had received a mortal wound, and had sat down to die in an angle of the fence, and rested on a small log he found there. He was also leaning against the fence, which held him up in a position that seemed very life-like. His hat was on his head and sheltered his face which was slightly bowed to the front. In his mouth he held his pipe, with a very short stem, in a way that was quite natural and suggestive of his race. His wound was in the thigh, and while he was bleeding to death he had doubtless sought comfort in his pipe.

A beautiful photograph was in the side pocket of the Federal soldier, near the fatal blood-spot on his shirt bosom. We thought we could readily trace his dying thoughts to that dear friend. We left him with his friend's picture where we found it, to find, in another spot, a mile distant, a living proof that it is love and not hatred that survives death, and commands the heart's last tribute of devotion.

The body of an oak tree that was heavily clad in foliage had been cut through with cannon shot until the top had fallen over and formed a thick mass of branches and leaves on the ground. There was a copse of undergrowth near by, into which we saw a man dart like an arrow as we rode up. From the tree-top came low moanings, as from one who feared discovery, and yet could not stifle his voice when spasms of pain returned upon him. It proved to be a field officer of a New Jersey or Delaware regiment, whose thigh had been crushed by a cannon shot in the battle.

His servant had laid him in the tree-top with leaves and a horse blanket for a bed, and was guarding him. When the servant saw us halt, he came out timorously from his hiding, and was weeping and pleading for the life of his master. I said to him, "What do you take us for?" "But be you not rebels?" he said. I answered, "We are called rebels, and yet your kindred." "Be you Christian men?" I said that was our faith. "And you will be merciful to the major?" I replied, "I am a major, and have no ill-will toward majors, even if they are enemies." The major, hearing our conversation, invited us to dismount and come to him. We went to his hiding place, and found him pale with loss of blood, and in great anguish.

Seeing that we were Confederate officers, he said, "I wish to give you my parole." "We need none from you," I replied: "our friendship has been broken, and renewed very suddenly by your wounds, it seems, and you are our guest." "Are you Virginians?" "No, we are Alabamians, and this is our home, as it is yours, for we are all Americans." "A home I have invaded," he said, "and I don't know why. I wish this war had never occurred; but I longed for it, in my thoughtless anger, and here I must meet death."

He said, "I am a lawyer." "So are we," I replied. "I am a Mason." "So are we," I replied. "Thank God," he exclaimed, "I may yet see my wife before I die. She came to Washington with me, and I parted with her at Long Bridge, three days ago, as we crossed the Potomac."

I assured him that I would inform his wife of his condition, through the first flag of truce that went over the lines, and that she should have safe-conduct to join him. Taking our hands, he prayed God to bless us; and turning to his servant, whose astonishment was now greater than his fear, he said, "Sam, get me the bread and the canteen, and give me some whiskey. Maybe if I eat and take a stimulant, I may live to see her." It was a hard, rough crust of corn-bread, which he munched with energy, and the canteen contained a few spoonfuls of common whiskey, a part of which he drank. I said, "This business is urgent, and we will gallop to your lines with your message." "Yes," he said, "a race for a life, that has but one hope, that I may see her—my wife—before I die." We soon met a surgeon at a field hospital—a few blankets on which wounded soldiers were stretched—and he went at once to the sufferer in the tree-top. The message was dispatched, and the loving wife came to find that, after one last kiss from his conscious lips, she was a widow indeed.

The glory of our victory was saddened to my heart by the reflection that the blood that enriched the fields was American and was poured out from hearts that were alike and equally patriotic. Yet the sacrifice was voluntary, and may have been needed to demonstrate again the devotion of the American people to what they believe to be their duty in the defence of their liberties as they understand them, and in the enforcement of our laws as they are written.

This grand result, which seems to be perfectly assured, and this demonstration of American manhood is worth all that it has cost.

The battle of Bull Run was the last political battle of the Civil War. It set Congress to passing vain resolutions to stop the war, and to reconcile the people and the States. After that awful event, war for the sake of war, and not for peace or justice, swept over the land and raged with unheard-of fury, until the sheer power of numbers prevailed, and peace came from exhaustion, but not from a broken spirit.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

A Chronological Summary and Record of Every Engagement Between the Troops of the Union and of the Confederacy, Showing Total Losses and Casualties in Each Engagement, the Whole Collated and Compiled from Official Records.

APRIL, 1861.

12—Bombardment of Fort Sumter, S. C. No casualties.
15—Evacuation of Fort Sumter, S. C. Union, 1 killed, 3 wounded. By premature explosion of cannon in firing a salute to the United States flag.
19—Riots in Baltimore, Md. 6th Mass., 26th Pa. Union, 4 killed, 30 wounded. Confed., 9 killed.

MAY, 1861.

10—Camp Jackson, Mo. 1st, 3d, and 4th Mo. Reserve Corps, 3d Mo. Vols. Confed., 639 prisoners.
Riots in St. Louis, Mo. 5th Mo., U. S. Reserves. Union, 4 killed. Confed., 27 killed.

JUNE, 1861.

1—Fairfax C. H., Va. Co. B 2d U. S. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 4 wounded. Confed., 1 killed, 14 wounded.
3—Philippi, W. Va. 1st W. Va., 14th and 16th Ohio, 7th and 9th Ind. Union, 2 wounded. Confed., 16 wounded.
10—Big Bethel, Va. 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, and 7th N. Y., 4th Mass., Detachment of 2d U. S. Artil. Union, 16 killed, 34 wounded. Confed., 1 killed, 7 wounded.
11—Romney, W. Va. 11th Ind. Union, 1 wounded. Confed., 2 killed, 1 wounded.
17—Vienna, Va. 1st Ohio. Union, 5 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 6 killed.
Booneville, Mo. 2d Mo. (three months') Volunteers, Batteries H. and L. Mo. Light Artil. Union, 2 killed, 19 wounded. Confed., 14 killed, 20 wounded.
Edwards Ferry, Md. 1st Pa. Union, 1 killed, 4 wounded. Confed., 15 killed.
18—Camp Cole, Mo. Home Guards. Union, 15 to 25 killed, 25 to 52 wounded. Confed. 4 killed, 20 wounded.
26—Patterson Creek or Kelley's Island, Va. 11th Ind. Union, 1 killed, 1 wounded. Confed., 7 killed, 2 wounded.
27—Matthias' Point, Va. Gunboats *Pawnee* and *Freeborn*. Union, 1 killed, 4 wounded.

JULY, 1861.

2—Falling Waters, Md., also called Haynesville or Martinsburg, Md. 1st Wis., 11th Pa. Union, 3 killed, 15 wounded. Confed., 31 killed, 50 wounded.
5—Carthage or Dry Forks, Mo. 3d and 5th Mo., one battery of Mo. Artil. Union, 13 killed, 31 wounded. Confed., 30 killed, 125 wounded, 45 prisoners.
Newport News, Va. 1st Co. 9th N. Y. Union, 6 wounded. Confed., 3 wounded.
6—Middle Creek Fork or Buckhannon, W. Va. One Co. 3d Ohio. Union, 1 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 7 killed.
7—Great Falls, Va. 8th N. Y. Union, 2 killed. Confed., 12 killed.
8—Laurel Hill or Bealington, W. Va. 14th Ohio, 9th Ind. Union, 2 killed, 6 wounded.
10—Monroe Station, Mo. 16th Ill., 3d Ia., Hannibal (Mo.) Home Guards. Union, 3 killed. Confed., 4 killed, 20 wounded, 75 prisoners.
11—Rich Mountain, Va. 8th, 10th, and 13th Ind., 19th Ohio. Union, 11 killed, 35 wounded. Confed., 60 killed, 140 wounded, 100 prisoners.
12—Barboursville or Red House, Va. 2d Ky. Union, 1 killed. Confed., 10 killed.
Beverly, W. Va. 4th and 9th Ohio. Confed., 600 prisoners.
14—Carrick's Ford, W. Va. 14th Ohio, 7th and 9th Ind. Union, 13 killed, 40 wounded. Confed., 20 killed, 10 wounded, 50 prisoners.
16—Millsville or Wentzville, Mo. 8th Mo. Union, 7 killed, 1 wounded. Confed., 7 killed.
17—Fulton, Mo. 3d Mo. Reserves. Union, 1 killed, 15 wounded.
Scarrytown, W. Va. 2d Ky., 12th and 21st Ohio, 1st Ohio Battery. Union, 9 killed, 38 wounded.
Martinsburg, Mo. One Co. of 1st Mo. Reserves. Union, 1 killed, 1 wounded.
Bunker Hill, Va. Detachment of Gen. Patterson's command. Confed., 4 killed.
18—Blackburn's Ford, Va. 1st Mass., 2d and 3d Mich., 12th N. Y., Detachment of 2d U. S. Cav., Battery E, 3d U. S. Artil. Union, 19 killed, 38 wounded. Confed., 15 killed, 53 wounded.
18 and 19—Harrisonville and Parkersville, Mo. Van Horne's (Mo.) Battalion, Cass Co. Home Guards. Union, 1 killed. Confed., 14 killed.
21—Bull Run or Manassas, Va. 2d Me., 2d N. H., 2d Vt., 1st, 4th, and 5th Mass., 1st and 2d R. I., 1st, 2d, and 3d Conn., 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 27th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 35th, 38th, and 39th N. Y., 2d, 8th, 14th, 69th, 71st, and 79th N. Y. Militia, 27th Pa., 1st, 2d, and 3d Mich., 1st and 2d Minn., 2d Wis., 1st and 2d Ohio, Detachments of 2d, 3d, and 8th U. S. Regulars, Battalion of Marines, Batteries D, E, G, and M, 2d U. S. Artil., Battery E, 3d Artil., Battery D, 5th Artil., 2d R. I. Battery, Detachments of 1st and 2d Dragoons. Union, 481 killed, 1011 wounded, 1460 missing and captured. Confed., 269 killed, 1483 wounded. Confed., Brig.-Gens. Bee and Barton killed.
22—Forsyth, Mo. 1st Ia., 2d Kan., Stanley Dragoons, Totten's Battery. Union, 3 wounded. Confed., 5 killed, 10 wounded.
24—Blue Mills, Mo. 5th Mo. Reserves. Union, 1 killed, 12 wounded.
26—Lane's Prairie, near Rolla, Mo. Home Guards Union, 3 wounded. Confed., 1 killed, 3 wounded.
27—Fort Fillmore, N. Mex. 7th U. S. Inft. and U. S. Mounted Rifles, in all 400 men, captured by Confederates.

AUGUST, 1861.

2—Dug Springs, Mo. 1st Ia., 3d Mo., five batteries of Mo. Light Artil. Union, 4 killed, 37 wounded. Confed., 40 killed, 44 wounded.
3—Messilla, N. Mex. 7th U. S. Inft. and U. S. Mounted Rifles. Union 3 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 12 killed.
5—Athens, Mo. Home Guards, 21st Mo. Union, 3 killed, 8 wounded. Confed., 14 killed, 14 wounded.
Point of Rocks, Md. 28th N. Y. Confed., 3 killed, 2 wounded.
7—Hampton, Va. 20th N. Y. Confed., 3 killed, 6 wounded.
8—Lovettsville, Va. 19th N. Y. Confed., 1 killed, 5 wounded.
10—Wilson's Creek, Mo., also called Springfield and Oak Hill. 6th and 10th Mo. Cav., 2d Kan. Mounted Vols., one Co. of 1st U. S. Cav., 1st Ia., 1st Kan., 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th Mo., Detachments of 1st and 2d U. S. Regulars, Mo. Home Guards, 1st Mo. Light Artil., Battery F, 2d U. S. Artil. Union, 223 killed, 721 wounded, 291 missing. Confed., 265 killed, 800 wounded, 30 missing. Union Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Lyon killed.
Potosi, Mo. Mo. Home Guards. Union, 1 killed. Confed., 2 killed, 3 wounded.
17—Brunswick, Mo. 5th Mo. Reserves. Union, 1 killed, 7 wounded.
19—Charlestown or Bird's Point, Mo. 22d Ill. Union 1 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 40 killed.
20—Hawk's Nest, W. Va. 11th Ohio. Union, 3 wounded. Confed., 1 killed, 3 wounded.
26—Cross Lanes or Summerville, W. Va. 7th Ohio. Union, 5 killed, 40 wounded. 200 captured.
27—Bull's Cross Roads, Va. Two Cos. 23d N. Y. Union, 1 killed, 2 wounded.
28 and 29—Fort Hatteras, N. C. 9th, 20th, and 99th N. Y. and Naval force. Union, 1 killed, 2 wounded. Confed., 5 killed, 51 wounded, 715 prisoners.
29—Lexington, Mo. Mo. Home Guards. Confed., 8 killed.
31—Munson's Hill, Va. Two Cos. 23d N. Y. Union, 2 killed, 2 wounded.

SEPTEMBER, 1861.

1—Bennett's Mills, Mo. Mo. Home Guards. Union, 1 killed, 8 wounded.
Boone C. H., W. Va. 1st Ky. Union, 6 wounded. Confed. 30 killed.
2—Dallas, Mo. 11th Mo. Union, 2 killed.
Dry Wood or Ft. Scott, Mo. 5th and 6th Kan., one Co. of 9th Kan. Cav., 1st Kan. Battery. Union, 4 killed, 9 wounded.
Beher's Mills. 13th Mass. Confed., 3 killed, 5 wounded.
10—Carnifex Ferry. 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 28th, and 47th Ohio. Union, 16 killed, 102 wounded.
11—Lewinsville, Va. 19th Ind., 3d Vt., 65th N. Y., 79th N. Y. Militia. Union, 6 killed, 8 wounded.
12—Black River, near Ironton, Mo. Three Cos. 1st Ind. Cav. Confed., 5 killed.
12 and 13—Cheat Mountain, W. Va., 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th Ind., 3d, 6th, 24th, and 25th Ohio, 2d W. Va. Union, 9 killed, 12 wounded. Confed., 80 wounded.
13—Booneville, Mo. Mo. Home Guards. Union, 1 killed, 4 wounded. Confed., 12 killed, 30 wounded.
14—Confederate Privateer *Judah* destroyed near Pensacola, Fla., by the U. S. Flag-ship *Colorado*. Union, 3 killed, 15 wounded.
15—Pritchard's Mills, or Darnestown, Va., 28th Pa., 13th Mass. Union, 1 killed. Confed., 8 killed, 75 wounded.
12 to 20—Lexington, Mo. 23d Ill., 8th, 25th, and 27th Mo., 13th and 14th Mo. Home Guards, Berry's and Van Horne's Mo. Cav., 1st Ill. Cav. Union, 42 killed, 108 wounded, 1624 missing and captured. Confed., 25 killed, 75 wounded.
17—Morristown, Mo. 5th, 6th, and 9th Kan. Cav., 1st Kan. Battery. Union, 2 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 7 killed.
Blue Mills, Mo. 3d Ia. Union, 11 killed, 39 wounded. Confed., 10 killed, 60 wounded.
18—Barboursville, W. Va. Ky. Home Guards. Union, 1 killed 1, wounded. Confed., 7 killed.
21 and 22—Papinsville or Osceola, Mo. 5th, 6th, and 9th Kan. Cav. Union, 17 killed.
22—Elliott's Mills or Camp Crittenden, Mo. 7th Ia. Union 1 killed, 5 wounded.
23—Romney or Hanging Rock, W. Va. 4th and 8th Ohio. Union, 3 killed, 50 wounded. Confed., 35 killed.
25—Chapmansville, W. Va. 1st Ky., 34th Ohio. Union, 4 killed, 9 wounded. Confed., 20 killed, 50 wounded.
26—Lucas Bend, Ky. Stewart's Cavalry. Confed., 4 killed.
29—Camp Advance, Munson's Hill, Va. 69th Pa., through mistake, fire into the 71st Pa., killing 9 and wounding 25.

OCTOBER, 1861.

3—Greenbrier, W. Va. 24th, 25th, and 32d Ohio, 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th Ind., Battery G, 4th U. S. Artil., Battery A, 1st Mich. Artil. Union, 8 killed, 32 wounded. Confed., 100 killed, 75 wounded.
4—Alamosa, near Ft. Craig, N. Mex. Mink's Cav. and U. S. Regulars. Confed., 11 killed, 30 wounded.
Buffalo Hill, Ky. Union, 20 killed. Confed., 50 killed.
8—Hillsborough, Ky. Home Guards. Union, 3 killed, 2 wounded. Confed., 11 killed, 29 wounded.
9—Santa Rosa, Fla. 6th N. Y., Co. A 1st U. S. Artil., Co. H 2d U. S. Artil., Cos. C and E 3d U. S. Inft. Union, 14 killed, 29 wounded. Confed., 350 wounded.
12—Cameron, Mo. James' Cav. Union, 1 killed, 4 wounded. Confed., 8 killed.
Upton Hill, Ky. 39th Ind. Confed., 5 killed, 3 wounded.
Bayles' Cross Roads, La. 79th N. Y. Union, 4 wounded.
13—Beckwith Farm (12 miles from Bird's Point) Mo. Tuft's Cav. Union, 2 killed, 5 wounded. Confed., 1 killed, 2 wounded.
West Glaze, also called Shanghai, or Henrytown, or Monday's Hollow, Mo. 6th and 10th Mo. Cav. Fremont Battalion Cav. Confed., 62 killed.
15—Big River Bridge, near Potosi, Mo. Forty men of 38th Ill. Union, 1 killed, 6 wounded, 33 captured. Confed., 5 killed, 4 wounded.
Lime Creek, Mo. 13th Ill. Inft., 6th Mo. Cav. Confed., 63 killed, 40 wounded.
16—Bolivar Heights, Va. Parts of 28th Pa., 3d Wis., 13th Mass. Union, 4 killed, 7 wounded.
Warsaw, Mo. Confed., 3 killed.
17 to 21—Fredericktown and Ironton, Mo. 17th, 20th, 21st, 33d, and 38th Ill., 8th Wis., 1st Ind. Cav., Co. A 1st Mo. Light Artil. Union, 6 killed, 60 wounded. Confed., 200 wounded.
19—Big Hurricane Creek, Mo. 18th Mo. Union, 2 killed, 14 wounded. Confed., 14 killed.
21—Ball's Bluff, also called Edwards Ferry, Harrison's Landing, Leesburg, Va. 15th, 20th Mass., 40th N. Y., 71st Pa., Battery B, R. I. Artil. Union, 223 killed, 226 wounded. Confed., 36 killed, 264 wounded, 445 Union captured and missing. Union, Acting Brig.-Gen. E. D. Baker killed.
22—Buffalo Mills, Mo. Confed., 17 killed.
23—West Liberty, Ky. 2d Ohio, 1st and Loughlin's Ohio Cav., 1st Ohio Artil. Union, 2 wounded. Confed., 10 killed, 5 wounded.
Hodgeville, Ky. Detach. 6th Ind. Union, 3 wounded. Confed., 3 killed, 5 wounded.
25—Zagonyi's Charge, Springfield, Mo. Fremont's Body Guard and White's Prairie Scouts. Union, 18 killed, 37 wounded. Confed., 106 killed.
26—Romney or Mill Creek Mills, W. Va. 4th and 8th Ohio, 7th W. Va. Md. Volunteers, 2d Regt. of Potomac Home Guards, and Ringgold (Pa.) Cav. Union, 2 killed, 15 wounded. Confed., 20 killed, 15 wounded, 50 captured.
Saratoga, Ky. 9th Ill. Union, 4 wounded. Confed., 8 killed, 17 wounded.
27—Plattsburg, Mo. Confed., 8 killed.
Spring Hill, Mo. 1st Co. of 7th Mo. Cav. Union 5 wounded.
29—Woodbury and Morgantown, Ky. 17th Ky., 3d Ky. Cav. Union, 1 wounded.

NOVEMBER, 1861.

1—Renick, Randolph Co., Mo. Union, 14 wounded.
6—Little Santa Fé, Mo. 4th Mo., 5th Kan. Cav., Kowald's Mo. Battery. Union, 2 killed, 6 wounded.
7—Belmont, Mo. 22d, 27th, 30th and 31st Ill., 7th Ia., Battery B, 1st Ill. Artil., 2 Cos. 15th Ill. Cav. Union, 90 killed, 173 wounded, 235 missing. Confed., 261 killed, 427 wounded, 278 missing.
Galveston Harbor, Tex. U. S. Frigate *Santee* burned the *Royal Yacht*. Union, 1 killed, 8 wounded. Confed., 3 wounded.
Port Royal, S. C. Bombardment by U. S. Navy. Union, 8 killed, 23 wounded. Confed., 11 killed, 39 wounded.
9—Piketown or Fry Mountain, Ky. 2d, 21st, 33d, and 59th Ohio, 16th Ky. Union, 4 killed, 26 wounded. Confed., 18 killed, 45 wounded, 200 captured.
10—Guyandott, W. Va. Recruits of 9th W. Va. Union, 7 killed, 20 wounded. Confed., 3 killed, 10 wounded.
Gauley Bridge, W. Va. 11th Ohio, 2d Ky. Cav. Union, 2 killed, 16 wounded.
11—Little Blue, Mo. 110 men of 7th Kan. Cav. Union, 7 killed, 9 wounded.
12—Occoquan Creek, Va. Detach. 1st N. Y. Cav. Union, 3 killed, 1 wounded.
17—Cypress Bridge, Ky. Union, 10 killed, 15 wounded.
18—Palmyra, Mo. Detach. 3d Mo. Cav. Confed., 3 killed, 5 wounded.
19—Wirt C. H., W. Va. Detach. 1st W. Va. Cav. Confed., 1 killed, 5 wounded.
23—Ft. Pickens, Pensacola, Fla. Cos. C and E 3d U. S. Inft., Cos. G and I 6th N. Y., Batteries A, F and L 1st U. S. Artil., and C, H and K 2d U. S. Artil. Union, 5 killed, 7 wounded. Confed., 5 killed, 93 wounded.
24—Lancaster, Mo. 21st. Mo. Union, 1 killed, 2 wounded. Confed., 13 killed.
26—Little Blue, Mo. 7th Kan. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 1 wounded.
Drainesville, Va. 1st Pa. Cav. Confed., 2 killed.
29—Black Walnut Creek, near Sedalia, Mo. 1st Mo. Cav. Union, 15 wounded. Confed., 17 killed.

DECEMBER, 1861.

3—Salem, Mo. Detach. 10th Mo. Cav. Union, 6 killed, 10 wounded. Confed., 16 killed, 20 wounded.
Vienna, Va. Detach. 3d Pa. Cav. Union, all captured. Confed., 1 killed.
4—Anandale, Va. 30 men of 3d N. J. Union, 1 killed. Confed., 7 killed.
Dunksburg, Mo. Citizens repulse raiders. Confed. 7 killed, 10 wounded.
11—Bertrand, Mo. 2d Ill. Cav. Union, 1 wounded.
13—Camp Allegheny or Buffalo Mountain, W. Va. 9th and 13th Ind., 25th and 32d Ohio, 2d W. Va. Union, 20 killed, 107 wounded. Confed., 20 killed, 96 wounded.
17—Rowlett's Station, also called Mumfordsville or Woodsonville, Ky. 32d Ind. Union, 10 killed, 22 wounded. Confed., 33 killed, 50 wounded.
18—Milford, also called Shawnee Mound, or Blackwater, Mo. 27th Ohio, 8th, 18th, 22d and 24th Ind., 31st Kan., 1st Ia. Cav., Detach. U. S. Cav., 2 Batteries of 1st Mo. Lt. Artil. Union, 2 killed, 8 wounded. Confed., 1300 captured.
20—Drainesville, Va. 1st, 6th, 9th, 10th and 12th Pa. Reserve Corps, 1st Pa. Artil., 1st Pa. Cav. Union, 7 killed, 61 wounded. Confed., 43 killed, 143 wounded.
21—Hudson, Mo. Detach. 7th Mo. Cav. Union, 5 wounded. Confed., 10 killed.
22—Newmarket Bridge, near Newport News, Va. 20th N. Y. Union, 6 wounded. Confed., 10 killed, 20 wounded.
24—Wadesburg, Mo. Mo. Home Guards. Union, 2 wounded.
28—Sacramento, Ky. 3d Ky. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 8 wounded. Confed., 30 killed.
Mt. Zion, Mo. Birge's Sharpshooters, 3d Mo. Cav. Union, 5 killed, 63 wounded. Confed., 25 killed, 150 wounded.

JANUARY, 1862.

1—Port Royal, S. C. 3d Mich., 47th, 48th, and 79th N. Y., 50th Pa. Union, 1 killed, 10 wounded.
4—Huntersville, Va. Detachments of 25th Ohio, 2d W. Va. and 1st Ind. Cav. Union, 1 wounded. Confed., 1 killed, 7 wounded.
Bath, Va., also including skirmishes at Great Cacapon Bridge, Alpine Station and Hancock. 39th Ill. Union, 2 killed, 2 wounded. Confed., 30 wounded.
Calhoun, Mo. Union, 10 wounded. Confed., 30 wounded.
7—Blue Gap, near Romney, Va. 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th Ohio, 14th Ind., 1st W. Va. Cav. Confed., 15 killed.
Jennics' Creek, Ky., also called Paintsville. Four Cos. 1st W. Va. Cav. Union, 3 killed, 1 wounded. Confed., 6 killed, 14 wounded.
8—Charleston, Mo. 10th Ia. Union, 8 killed, 16 wounded.
Dry Forks, Cheat River, W. Va. One Co. of 2d W. Va. Cav. Union, 6 wounded. Confed., 6 killed.
Silver Creek, Mo., also called Sugar Creek, and Roan's Tan Yard. Detachments of 1st and 2d Mo., 4th Ohio, 1st Iowa Cav. Union, 5 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 80 wounded.
9—Columbus, Mo. 7th Kan. Cav. Union, 5 killed.
10—Middle Creek and Prestonburg, Ky. 40th and 42d Ohio, 14th and 22d Ky. Union, 2 killed, 25 wounded. Confed., 40 killed.
19 and 20—Mill Springs, Ky., also called Logan's Cross Roads, Fishing Creek, Somerset and Beech Grove. 9th Ohio, 2d Minn., 4th Ky., 10th Ind., 1st Ky Cav. Union, 38 killed, 194 wounded. Confed., 190 killed, 160 wounded. Confed. Gen. F. K. Zollikoffer killed.
22—Knob Noster, Mo. 2d Mo. Cav. Union, 1 killed.
29—Occoquan Bridge, Va. Detachments of 37th N. Y. and 1st N. J. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 4 wounded. Confed., 10 killed.

FEBRUARY, 1862.

1—Bowling Green, Ky. One Co. of 2d Ind. Cav. Confed., 3 killed, 2 wounded.
6—Fort Henry, Tenn. U. S. Gunboats *Essex, Carondelet, Saint Louis, Cincinnati, Conestoga, Tyler* and *Lexington*. Union, 40 wounded. Confed., 5 killed, 11 wounded.
8—Linn Creek, Va. Detachment of 5th W. Va. Union, 1 killed, 1 wounded. Confed., 8 killed, 7 wounded.
Roanoke Island, N. C. 21st, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 27th Mass., 10th Conn., 9th, 51st and 53d N. Y., 9th N. J., 51st Pa., 4th and 5th R. I., U. S. Gunboats *Southfield, Delaware, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Commodore Perry, Underwriter, Valley City, Commodore Barney, Hunchback, Ceres, Putnam, Morse, Lockwood, J. N. Seymour, Granite, Brinker, Whitehead, Shawseen, Pickett, Pioneer, Hussar, Vidette, Chasseur*. Union, 35 killed, 200 wounded. Confed., 16 killed, 39 wounded, 2527 taken prisoners.
10—Elizabeth City, or Cobb's Point, N. C. U. S. Gunboats *Delaware, Underwriter, Louisiana, Seymour, Hetzel, Shawseen, Valley City, Putnam, Commodore Perry, Ceres, Morse, Whitehead* and *Brinker*. Union, 3 killed.
13—Blooming Gap, Va. 8th Ohio, 7th W. Va., 1st W. Va. Cav. Union, 2 killed, 5 wounded. Confed., 13 killed.
14—Flat Lick Fords, Ky. 49th Ind., 6th Ky. Cav. Confed., 4 killed, 4 wounded.
14, 15 and 16—Fort Donelson, Tenn. 17th and 25th Ky., 11th, 25th, 31st, and 44th Ind., 2d, 7th, 12th, and 14th Iowa, 1st Neb., 58th, and 76th Ohio, 8th and 13th Mo., 8th Wis., 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 41st, 45th, 46th, 48th, 49th, 57th, and 58th Ill., Batteries B and D 1st Ill. Artil., D. and E. 2d Ill. Artil., four Cos. Ill. Cav., Birge's Sharpshooters and six gunboats. Union, 446 killed, 1735 wounded, 150 missing. Confed., 231 killed, 1007 wounded, 13,829 prisoners. Union, Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan wounded.
17—Sugar Creek, or Pea Ridge, Mo. 1st and 6th Mo., 3d Ill. Cav Union, 5 killed, 9 wounded.
18—Independence, Mo. 2d Ohio Cav. Union, 1 killed, 3 wounded Confed., 4 killed, 5 wounded.
21—Ft. Craig, or Valverde, N. Mex. 1st N. Mex. Cav., 2d Col. Cav., Detachments of 1st, 2d, and 5th N. Mex., and of 5th, 7th, and 10th U. S. Inft., Hill's and McRae's Batteries. Union, 62 killed, 140 wounded. Confed., 150 wounded.
24—Mason's Neck, Occoquan, Va. 37th N. Y. Union, 2 killed, 1 wounded.
26—Keytesville, Mo. 6th Mo. Cav. Union, 2 killed, 1 wounded. Confed. 1 killed.

MARCH, 1862.

2—Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. 32d Ill. and U. S. Gunboats *Lexington* and *Tyler*. Union, 5 killed, 5 wounded. Confed., 20 killed, 200 wounded.
3—New Madrid, Mo. 5th Iowa, 59th Ind., 39th and 63d Ohio, 2d Mich. Cav., 7th Ill. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 3 wounded.
5—Occoquan, Va. Detachment of 63d Pa. Union, 2 killed, 2 wounded.
6, 7, and 8—Pea Ridge, Ark., including engagements at Bentonville, Leetown, and Elkhorn Tavern, 25th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 44th, and 59th Ill., 2d, 3d, 12th, 15th, 17th, 24th, and Phelp's Mo., 8th, 18th, and 22d Ind., 4th and 9th Iowa, 3d Iowa Cav., 3d and 15th Ill. Cav., 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th Mo. Cav., Batteries B and F 2d Mo. Light Artil., 2d Ohio Battery, 1st Ind. Battery, Battery A 2d Ill. Artil. Union, 203 killed, 972 wounded, 174 missing. Confed., 1100 killed, 2500 wounded, 1600 missing and captured. Union, Brig.-Gen. Asboth and Actg. Brig.-Gen. Carr wounded. Confed., Brig.-Gen. B. McCulloch and Actg. Brig.-Gen. James McIntosh killed.
7—Fox Creek, Mo. 4th Mo. Cav. Union, 5 wounded.
8—Near Nashville, Tenn. 1st Wis., 4th Ohio Cav. Union, 1 killed, 2 wounded. Confed., 4 killed.
9—Mountain Grove, Mo. 10th Mo. Cav. Union, 10 killed, 2 wounded.
Hampton Roads, Va. 20th Ind., 7th and 11th N. Y., U. S. Gunboats *Monitor, Minnesota, Congress*, and *Cumberland*. Union, 261 killed, 108 wounded. Confed., 7 killed, 17 wounded.
10—Burke's Station, Va. One Co. 1st N. Y. Cav. Union, 1 killed. Confed., 3 killed, 4 wounded.
Jacksborough, Big Creek Gap, Tenn. 2d Tenn. Union, 2 wounded. Confed., 2 killed, 5 wounded.
11—Paris, Tenn. Detachments of 5th Iowa and 1st Neb. Cav., Battery K 1st Mo. Artil. Union, 5 killed, 5 wounded. Confed., 10 wounded.
12—Lexington, Mo. 1st Iowa Cav. Union, 1 killed, 1 wounded. Confed., 9 killed, 3 wounded.
Near Lebanon, Mo. Confed., 13 killed, 5 wounded.
13—New Madrid, Mo. 10th and 16th Ill., 27th, 39th, 43d, and 63d Ohio, 3d Mich. Cav., 1st U. S. Inft., Bissell's Mo Engineers. Union, 50 wounded. Confed., 100 wounded.
14—Newberne, N. C. 51st N. Y., 8th, 10th, and 11th Conn., 21st, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 27th Mass., 9th N. J., 51st Pa., 4th and 5th R. I. Union, 91 killed, 466 wounded. Confed., 64 killed, 106 wounded, 413 captured.
16—Black Jack Forest, Tenn. Detachments of 4th Ill. and 5th Ohio Cav. Union, 4 wounded.
18—Salem, or Spring River, Ark. Detachments of 6th Mo. and 3d Iowa Cav. Union, 5 killed, 10 wounded. Confed., 100 killed, wounded, and missing.
21—Mosquito Inlet, Fla. U. S. Gunboats *Penguin* and *Henry Andrew*. Union, 8 killed, 8 wounded.
22—Independence or Little Santa Fé, Mo. 2d Kan. Union, 1 killed, 2 wounded. Confed., 7 killed.
23—Carthage, Mo. 6th Kan. Cav. Union, 1 wounded.
Winchester or Kearnstown, Va. 1st W. Va., 84th and 110th Pa., 5th, 7th, 8th, 29th, 62d, and 67th Ohio, 7th, 13th, and 14th Ind., 39th Ill., 1st Ohio Cav., 1st Mich. Cav., 1st W. Va. Artil., 1st Ohio Artil., Co. E. 4th U. S. Artil. Union, 103 killed, 440 wounded, 24 missing. Confed., 80 killed, 342 wounded, 269 prisoners.

26—Warrensburg or Briar, Mo. Sixty men of 7th Mo. Militia Cav. Union, 1 killed, 22 wounded. Confed., 9 killed, 17 wounded.
Humonsville, Mo. Co. B 8th Mo. Militia Cav. Union, 5 wounded. Confed., 15 wounded.
26, 27, and 28—Apache Cañon or Glorietta, near Santa Fé, N. Mex. 1st and 2d Colo. Cav. Union, 32 killed, 75 wounded, 35 missing. Confed., 36 killed, 60 wounded, 93 missing.
28—Warrensburg, Mo. 1st Ill. Cav. Union, 3 killed, 1 wounded. Confed., 15 killed.

APRIL, 1862.

2—Putnam's Ferry, near Doniphan, Mo. 21st and 38th Ill., 5th Ill. Cav., 16th Ohio Battery and Col. Carlin's Brigade. Confed., 3 killed.
4—Great Bethel, Va. Advance of 3d Corps Army of Potomac. Union, 4 killed, 10 wounded.
Crump's Landing or Adamsville, Tenn. 42th, 70th, and 72d Ohio, 5th Ohio Cav. Union, 2 wounded, Confed., 20 wounded.
6 and 7—Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. Army of Western Tennessee, commanded by Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, as follows: 1st Div., Maj. Gen. J. A. McClernand; 2d Div., Maj.-Gen. C. F. Smith; 3d Div., Brig.-Gen. Lew. Wallace; 4th Div., Brig.-Gen. S. A. Hurlburt; 5th Div., Brig.-Gen. W. T. Sherman; 6th Div., Brig.-Gen. B. M. Prentiss. Army of the Ohio commanded by Maj.-Gen. D. C. Buell, as follows: 2d Division., Brig.-Gen. A. M. D. Cook; 4th Div., Brig.-Gen. W. Nelson; 5th Div., Brig.-Gen. T. L. Crittenden, 21st Brigade of the 6th Div., Gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington*. Union, 1735 killed, 7882 wounded, 3956 captured. Confed., 1728 killed, 8012 wounded, 959 captured. Union, Brig.-Gen. W. T. Sherman and W. H. L. Wallace wounded and B. M. Prentise captured. Confed., Maj.-Gen. A. S. Johnson, commander-in-chief, and Brig.-Gen. A. H. Gladden killed; Maj.-Gen. W. S. Cheatham and Brig.-Gen. C. Clark, B. R. Johnson, and J. S. Bowen wounded.
8—Island No. 10, Tenn. Maj.-Gen. Pope's command and the Navy, under Flag-officer Foote. Confe'., 17 killed, 3000 prisoners.
Near Corinth, Miss. 3d Brigade, 5th Div. Army of Western Tennessee and 4th Ill. Cav. Confed., 15 killed, 25 wounded, 200 captured.
9—Owen's River, Cal. 2d Cal. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 2 wounded.
10—Ft. Pulaski, Ga. 6th and 7th Conn., 3d R. I., 46th and 48th N. Y., 8th Maine, 15th U. S. Inft., Crew of U. S. S. *Wabash*. Union, 1 killed. Confed., 4 wounded, 360 prisoners.
11—Huntsville, Ala. Army of the Ohio 3d Div. Confed., 200 prisoners.
Yorktown, Va. 12th N. Y., 57th and 63d Pa. Union, 2 killed, 8 wounded.
12—Little Blue River, Mo. Confed., 5 killed.
Monterey, Va. 75th Ohio, 1st W. Va. Cav. Union, 3 wounded.
14—Pollocksville, N. C. Confed., 7 wounded.
Diamond Grove, Mo. 6th Kan. Cav. Union, 1 wounded.
Walkersville, Mo. 2d Mo. Militia Cav. Union, 2 killed, 3 wounded.
Montavallo, Mo. Two Cos. 1st Iowa Cav. Union, 2 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 2 killed, 10 wounded.
15—Pechacho Pass, Ariz. 1st Cal. Cav. Union, 3 killed, 3 wounded.
16—Savannah, Tenn. Confed., 5 killed, 65 wounded.
White Marsh or Wilmington Island, Ga. 8th Mich., Battery of R. I. Light Artil. Union, 10 killed, 35 wounded. Confed., 5 killed, 7 wounded.
Lee's Mills, Va. 3d, 4th, and 6th Vt., 3d N. Y. Battery and Battery of 5th U. S. Artil. Union, 35 killed, 129 wounded. Confed., 20 killed, 75 wounded, 50 captured.
17—Holly River, W. Va. Union, 3 wounded. Confed, 2 killed.
18—Falmouth, Va. 2d N. Y. Cav. Union, 5 killed, 16 wounded. Confed., 19 captured.
Edisto Island, S. C. 55th Pa., 3d N. H., U. S. S. *Crusader*. Union, 3 wounded.
18 to 28—Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the capture of New Orleans, La. Commodore Farragut's fleet of war vessels and mortar boats, under Commander D. D. Porter. Union, 36 killed, 193 wounded. Confed., 185 killed, 197 wounded, 400 captured.
19—Talbot's Ferry, Ark. 4th Iowa Cav. Union, 1 killed. Confed., 3 killed.
Camden, N. C., also called South Mills. 9th and 89th N. Y., 21st Mass., 51st Pa., 6th N. H. Union, 12 killed, 98 wounded. Confed., 6 killed, 19 wounded.
23—Grass Lick, W. Va. 3d Md., Potomac Home Brigade. Union, 3 killed.
25—Fort Macon, N. C. U. S. Gunboats *Daylight*, *Georgia*, *Chippewa*, the bark *Gemsbok* and Gen Parkes' division. Union, 1 killed, 11 wounded. Confed., 7 killed, 18 wounded, 450 captured.
26—Turnback Creek, Mo. 5th Kan. Cav. Union, 1 killed.
Neosho, Mo. 1st Mo. Cav. Union, 3 killed, 3 wounded. Confed. 30 wounded, 62 prisoners.
In front of Yorktown, Va. Three Cos. 1st Mass. Union, 3 killed, 16 wounded.
27—Horton's Mills, N. C. 103d N. Y. Union, 1 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 3 wounded.
28—Paint Rock Railroad Bridge. Twenty-two men of 10th Wis. Union, 7 wounded.
Cumberland Mountain, Tenn. 16th and 42d Ohio, 22d Ky.
Monterey, Tenn. 2d Iowa Cav. Union, 1 killed, 3 wounded. Confed., 5 killed.
29—Bridgeport, Ala. 3d Div. Army of the Ohio. Confed., 72 killed and wounded, 350 captured.

MAY, 1862.

1—Clarke's Hollow, W. Va. Co. C 23d Ohio. Union, 1 killed, 21 wounded.
3—Farmington, Miss. 10th, 16th, 22d, 27th, 42d, and 51st Ill., 10th and 16th Mich., Yates' (Ill.) Sharpshooters, 2d Mich. Cav., Battery C 1st Ill. Artil. Union, 2 killed, 12 wounded. Confed., 30 killed.
4—Licking, Mo. 24th Mo., 5th Mo. Militia Cav. Union, 1 killed, 2 wounded.
Cheese Cake Church, Va. 3d Pa., 1st and 6th U. S. Cav.
5—Lebanon, Tenn. 1st, 4th, and 5th Ky. Cav., Detachment of 7th Pa. Union, 6 killed, 25 wounded. Confed., 66 prisoners.
Lockridge Mills or Dresden, Ky. 5th Iowa Cav. Union, 4 killed, 16 wounded, 68 missing.
Williamsburg, Va. 3d and 4th Corps, Army of the Potomac. Union, 456 killed, 1400 wounded, 372 missing. Confed., 1000 killed, wounded, and captured.
7—West Point or Eltham's Landing, Va. 16th, 31st, and 32d N. Y., 95th and 96th Pa., 5th Maine, 1st Mass. Artil., Battery D 2d U. S. Artil. Union, 49 killed, 104 wounded, 41 missing.
Somerville Heights, Va. 13th Ind. Union, 2 killed, 7 wounded, 24 missing.
8—McDowell or Bull Pasture, Va. 25th, 32d, 75th, and 82d Ohio, 3d W. Va., 1st W. Va. Cav., 1st Conn. Cav., 1st Ind. Battery. Union, 28 killed, 225 wounded. Confed., 100 killed, 200 wounded.
Glendale, near Corinth, Miss., 7th Ill. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 4 wounded. Confed., 30 killed and wounded.
9—Elkton Station, near Athens, Ala. Co. E 37th Ind. Union, 5 killed, 43 captured. Confed., 13 killed.
Slatersville or New Kent C. H., Va. 98th Pa., 2d R. I., 6th U. S. Cav. Union, 4 killed, 3 wounded. Confed., 10 killed, 14 wounded.
10—Fort Pillow, Tenn. U. S. Gunboats *Cincinnati* and *Mound City*. Union, 3 wounded. Confed., 2 killed, 1 wounded.
11—Bloomfield, Mo. 1st Wis. Cav. Confed., 1 killed.
13—Monterey, Tenn. Part of Brig.-Gen. M. L. Smith's Brigade. Union, 2 wounded. Confed., 2 killed, 3 wounded.
15—Linden, Va. One Co. of 28th Pa. Union, 1 killed, 3 wounded, 14 missing.
Fort Darling, James River, Va. U. S. Gunboats *Galena*, *Port Royal*, *Naugatuck*, *Monitor*, and *Aroostook*. Union, 12 killed, 14 wounded. Confed., 7 killed, 8 wounded.
Chalk Bluffs, Mo. 1st Wis. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 3 wounded.
Butler, Bates Co., Mo. 1st Iowa Cav. Union, 3 killed, 1 wounded.
15, 16 and 18—Princeton, W. Va. Gen. J. D. Cox's Division. Union, 30 killed, 70 wounded. Confed., 2 killed, 14 wounded.
17—In front of Corinth, Miss. Brig.-Gen. M. L. Smith's Brigade. Union, 10 killed, 31 wounded. Confed., 12 killed.
19—Searcy Landing, Ark. Detachments of 3d and 17th Mo. and 4th Mo. Cav., Battery B. 1st Mo. Light Artil. Union, 18 killed, 27 wounded. Confed., 150 killed, wounded and missing.
Clinton, N. C. Union, 5 wounded. Confed., 9 killed.
21—Phillip's Creek, Miss. 2d Div. Army of Tennessee. Union 3 wounded.
22—Florida, Mo. Detachment 3d Iowa Cav. Union, 2 wounded.
Near New Berne, N. C. Co. I 17th Mass. Union, 3 killed, 8 wounded.
23—Lewisburg, Va. 36th and 44th Ohio, 2d W. Va. Cav. Union, 14 killed, 60 wounded. Confed., 40 killed, 66 wounded, 100 captured.
Front Royal, Va. 1st Md., Detachments of 29th Pa., Capt. Mape's Pioneers, 5th N. Y. Cav. and 1st Pa. Artil. Union, 32 killed, 122 wounded, 750 missing.
Buckton Station, Va. 3d Wis., 27th Ind. Union, 2 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 12 killed.
Ft. Craig, New Mex. 3d U. S. Cav. Union, 3 wounded.
24—New Bridge, Va. 4th Mich. Union, 1 killed, 10 wounded. Confed., 60 killed and wounded, 27 captured.
Chickahominy, Va. Davidson's Brigade of 4th Corps. Union, 2 killed, 4 wounded.
25—Winchester, Va. 2d Mass., 29th and 46th Pa., 27th Ind., 3d Wis., 28th N. Y., 5th Conn., Battery M 1st N. Y. Artil., 1st Vt. Cav., 1st Mich. Cav., 5th N. Y. Cav. Union, 38 killed, 155 wounded, 711 missing.
27—Hanover C. H., Va. 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 25th and 44th N. Y., 62d and 83d Pa., 16th Mich., 9th and 22d Mass., 5th Mass. Artil., 2d Maine Artil., Battery F. 5th U. S. Artil., 1st U. S. Sharpshooters. Union, 53 killed, 344 wounded. Confed., 200 killed and wounded, 730 prisoners.
Big Indian Creek, near Searcy Landing, Ark. 1st Mo. Cav. Union, 3 wounded. Confed., 5 killed, 25 wounded.
Osceola, Mo. 1st Iowa Cav. Union, 3 killed, 2 wounded.
28—Wardensville, Va. 3d Md., Potomac Home Brigade, 3d Ind. Cav. Confed., 2 killed, 3 wounded.
29—Pocataligo, S. C. 50th Pa., 79th N. Y., 8th Mich., 1st Mass. Cav. Union, 2 killed, 9 wounded.
30—Booneville, Miss. 2d Iowa Cav., 2d Mich. Cav. Confed., 2000 prisoners.
Front Royal, Va. 1st R. I. Cav. Union, 5 killed, 8 wounded. Confed., 156 captured.
31—Neosho, Mo. 10th Ill. Cav., 14th Mo. Cav. (Militia). Union, 2 killed, 3 wounded.
Near Washington, N. C. 3d N. Y. Cav. Union, 1 wounded. Confed., 3 killed, 2 wounded.
31 and June 1—Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, Va. 2d Corps, 3d Corps, and 4th Corps Army of the Potomac. Union, 890 killed, 3627 wounded, 1222 missing. Confed., 2500 killed, 3897 wounded, 1300 missing. Union, Brig.-Gen'ls O. O. Howard, Naglee, and Wessells wounded. Confed., Brig.-Gen. Hatton killed, Gen. J. E. Johnson and Brig.-Gen. Rhodes wounded, Brig.-Gen. Pettigrew captured.

JUNE, 1862.

1 and 2—Strasburg and Staunton Road, Va. 8th W. Va., 60th Ohio, 1st N. J. Cav., 1st Pa. Cav. Union, 2 wounded.
3—Legare's Point, S. C. 28th Mass., 100th Pa. Union, 5 wounded.
4—Jasper, Sweden's Cove, Tenn. 79th Pa., 5th Ky. Cav., 7th Pa. Cav., 1st Ohio Battery. Union, 2 killed, 7 wounded. Confed., 20 killed, 20 wounded.
Blackland, Miss. 2d Iowa Cav., 2d Mich. Cav. Union, 5 killed, 14 wounded.
5—Tranter's Creek, N. C. 24th Mass., Co. I 3d N. Y. Cav. Marine Artil. Union, 7 killed, 11 wounded.
6—Memphis, Tenn. U. S. Gunboats *Benton*, *Louisville*, *Carondelet*, *Cairo*, and *St. Louis*; and Rams *Monarch* and *Queen of the West*. Confed., 80 killed and wounded, 100 captured.
Harrisonburg, Va. 1st N. J. Cav., 1st Pa. Rifles, 6th Ohio, 8th W. Va. Union, 63 missing. Confed., 17 killed, 50 wounded. Confed. Gen. Ashby killed.
8—Cross Keys or Union Church, Va. 8th, 39th, 41st, 45th, 54th and 58th N. Y., 2d, 3d, 5th and 8th W. Va., 25th, 32d, 55th, 60th, 73d, 75th and 82d Ohio, 1st and 27th Pa., 1st Ohio Battery. Union, 125 killed, 500 wounded. Confed., 42 killed, 230 wounded. Confed. Brig.-Gens. Stewart and Elzey wounded.
9—Port Republic, Va. 5th, 7th, 29th and 66th Ohio, 84th and 110th Pa., 7th Ind., 1st W. Va., Batteries E 4th U. S. and A and L 1st Ohio Artil. Union, 67 killed, 361 wounded, 574 missing. Confed., 88 killed, 535 wounded, 34 missing.
10—James Island, S. C. Union, 3 killed, 18 wounded. Confed., 17 killed, 30 wounded.
11—Monterey, Owen Co., Ky. Capt. Blood's Mounted Provost Guard, 13th Ind. Battery. Union, 2 killed. Confed., 100 captured.
12—Waddell's Farm, near Village Creek, Ark. Detachment of 9th Ill. Cav. Union, 12 wounded. Confed., 28 killed and wounded.
13—Old Church, Va. 5th U. S. Cav. Confed., 1 killed.
James Island, S. C. Union, 3 killed, 19 wounded. Confed., 19 killed, 6 wounded.
14—Turnstall Station, Va. Union, 4 killed, 8 wounded. Bushwhackers fire into railway train.
16—Secessionville or Fort Johnson, James Island, S. C. 46th, 47th, and 79th N. Y., 3d R. I., 3d N. H., 45th, 97th, and 100th Pa., 6th and 7th Conn., 8th Mich., 28th Mass., 1st N. Y. Engineers, 1st Conn. Artil., Battery E 3d U. S. and I 3d R. I. Artil., Co. H 1st Mass. Cav. Union, 85 killed, 472 wounded, 128 missing. Confed., 51 killed, 144 wounded.
17—St. Charles, White River, Ark. 43d and 46th Ind., U. S. Gunboats *Lexington*, *Mound City*, *Conestoga*, and *St. Louis*. Union, 105 killed, 30 wounded. Confed., 155 killed, wounded, and captured.
Warrensburg, Mo. 7th Mo. Cav. (Militia). Union, 2 killed, 2 wounded.
Smithville, Ark. Union, 2 killed, 4 wounded. Confed., 4 wounded. 15 prisoners.
18—Williamsburg Road, Va. 16th Mass. Union, 7 killed, 57 wounded. Confed., 5 killed, 9 wounded.
21—Battle Creek, Tenn. 2d and 33d Ohio, 10th Wis., 24th Ill., 4th Ohio Cav., 4th Ky. Cav., and Elgarton's Battery. Union, 4 killed, 3 wounded.
22—Raceland, near Algiers, La. 8th Vt. Union, 3 killed, 8 wounded.
23—Raytown, Mo. 7th Mo. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 1 wounded.
25—Oak Grove, Va., also called King's School House and The Orchards. Hooker's and Kearney's Divisions of the Third Corps, Palmer's Brigade of the Fourth Corps, and part of Richardson's Division of the Second Corps. Union, 51 killed, 401 wounded, 64 missing. Confed., 65 killed, 465 wounded, 11 missing.
Germantown, Tenn., 56th Ohio. Union, 10 killed.
Little Red River, Ark. 4th Iowa Cav. Union, 2 wounded.
26 to 29—Vicksburg, Miss. U. S. Fleet, under command of Commodore Farragut. No casualties recorded.
26 to July 1—The Seven Days' Retreat. Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan commanding, including engagements known as Mechanicsville or Ellison's Mills on the 26th, Gaines' Mills or Cold Harbor and Chickahominy on the 27th, Peach Orchard and Savage Station on the 29th, White Oak Swamp, also called Charles City Cross Roads, Glendale, Nelson's Farm, Frazier's Farm, Turkey Bend and New Market Cross Roads on the 30th, and Malvern Hill on July 1st.
Union,—First Corps, Brig.-Gen. McCall's Div., 253 killed, 1240 wounded, 1581 missing.
Second Corps, Maj.-Gen. E. V. Sumner, 187 killed, 1076 wounded, 848 missing.
Third Corps, Maj.-Gen. Heintzleman, 189 killed, 1051 wounded, 833 missing.
Fourth Corps, Maj.-Gen. E. D. Keyes, 69 killed, 507 wounded, 201 missing.
Fifth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter, 620 killed, 2460 wounded, 1198 missing.
Sixth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Franklin, 245 killed, 1313 wounded, 1179 missing.
Cavalry, Brig.-Gen. Stoneman, 19 killed, 60 wounded, 97 missing.
Engineers' Corps, 2 wounded, 21 missing.
Total, 1582 killed, 7709 wounded, 5958 missing.
(Maj.-Gen. Sumner and Brig.-Gens. Mead, Brook, and Burns, wounded.)
Confed.,—Maj.-Gen. Hager's Division, 187 killed, 803 wounded, 360 missing.
Maj.-Gen. Magruder's Division, 258 killed, 1465 wounded, 30 missing.
Maj.-Gen. Longstreet's Division, 763 killed, 3929 wounded, 239 missing.
Maj.-Gen. Hill's Division, 619 killed, 3251 wounded.
Maj.-Gen. Jackson's Division, 966 killed, 4417 wounded, 63 missing.
Maj.-Gen. Holmes' Division, 2 killed 52 wounded.
Maj.-Gen. Stuart's Cavalry, 15 killed, 30 wounded, 60 missing.
Artillery, Brig.-Gen. Pendleton, 10 killed, 34 wounded.
Total, 2820 killed, 14011 wounded, 752 missing.
Brig.-Gens. Griffith, killed, and Anderson, Featherstone, and Pender, wounded.
27—Williams Bridge, Amite River, La. 21st Ind. Union, 2 killed, 4 wounded. Confed., 4 killed.
Village Creek, Ark. 9th Ill. Cav. Union, 2 killed, 30 wounded.
Waddell's Farm, Ark. Detachment 3d Iowa Cav. Union, 4 killed, 4 wounded.
29—Will's Church, Va. Cavalry advance of Casey's Division, Fourth Corps. Confed., 2 killed, 15 wounded, 46 captured.
30—Luray, Va. Detachment of Cavalry of Brig.-Gen. Crawford's Command. Union, 1 killed, 3 wounded.

JULY, 1862.

1—Boonville, Miss. 2d Iowa Cav., 2d Mich. Cav. Union, 45 killed and wounded. Confed., 17 killed, 65 wounded.
Morning Sun, Tenn. 57th Ohio. Union, 4 wounded. Confed., 11 killed, 26 wounded.
3—Haxals or Elvington Heights, Va. 14th Ind., 7th W. Va., 4th and 8th Ohio. Union, 8 killed, 32 wounded. Confed., 100 killed and wounded.
6—Grand Prairie, near Aberdeen, Ark. 24th Ind. Union, 1 killed, 21 wounded. Confed., 84 killed and wounded.
7—Bayou Cache, also called Cotton Plant, Round Hill, Hill's Plantation and Bayou de View. 11th Wis., 33d Ill., 8th Ind., 1st Mo. Light Artil., 1st Ind. Cav., 5th and 13th Ill. Cav. Union, 7 killed, 57 wounded. Confed., 110 killed, 200 wounded.
8—Black River, Mo. 5th Kan. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 3 wounded.
9—Hamilton, N. C. 9th N. Y. and Gunboats *Perry*, *Ceres*, and *Shawseen*. Union, 1 killed, 20 wounded.
Aberdeen, Ark. 24th, 34th, 43d, and 46th Ind. Casualties not recorded.
Tompkinsville, Ky. 3d Pa. Cav. Union, 4 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 10 killed and wounded.
11—Williamsburg, Va. Confed., 3 killed.
Pleasant Hill, Mo. 1st Iowa Cav., Mo. Militia. Union, 10 killed, 19 wounded. Confed., 6 killed, 5 wounded.
12—Lebanon, Ky. 28th Ky., Lebanon Home Guards (Morgan's Raid). Union, 2 killed, 65 prisoners.
Near Culpepper, Va. 1st Md., 1st Vt., 1st W. Va., 5th N. Y. Cav. Confed., 1 killed, 5 wounded.
13—Murfreesboro, Tenn. 9th Mich., 3d Minn., 4th Ky. Cav., 7th Pa. Cav., 1st Ky. Battery. Union, 33 killed, 62 wounded, 800 missing. Confed., 50 killed 100 wounded.
14—Batesville, Ark. 4th Iowa Cav. Union, 1 killed, 4 wounded.
15—Attempt to destroy 4th Wis., Gunboats *Carondelet*, *Queen of the West*, *Tyler*, and *Essex*. Union, 13 killed, 36 wounded. Confed., 5 killed, 9 wounded.
Apache Pass, Ariz. 2d Cal. Cav. Union, 1 wounded.
Fayetteville, Ark. Detachment of Cavalry, under command of Maj. W. H. Miller. Confed., 150 captured.
Near Decatur, Tenn. Detachment of 1st Ohio Cav. Union, 4 wounded.
17—Cynthiana, Ky. 18th Ky., 7th Ky. Cav., Cynthiana, Newport, Cincinnati, and Bracken Co. Home Guards (Morgan's Raid). Union, 17 killed, 34 wounded. Confed., 8 killed, 29 wounded.
18—Memphis, Mo. 2d Mo. Cav., 9th and 11th Mo. State Militia. Union, 13 killed, 35 wounded. Confed., 23 killed.
20 to September 20—Guerilla Campaign in Missouri. Gen. Schofield's Command. Union, 77 killed, 156 wounded, 347 missing. Confed., 506 killed, 1800 wounded, 560 missing.
23—Florida, Mo. Two Cos. 3d Iowa Cav. Union, 22 wounded. Confed., 3 killed.
Columbus, Mo. 7th Mo. Cav. Union, 2 wounded.
24—Trinity, Ala. Co. E 31st Ohio. Union, 2 killed, 11 wounded. Confed., 12 killed, 30 wounded.
Near Florida, Mo. 3d Iowa Cav. Union, 1 killed, 2 wounded. Confed., 1 killed, 12 wounded.
24 and 25—Santa Fé, Mo. 3d Iowa Cav. Union, 2 killed, 13 wounded.
25—Courtland Bridge, Ala. Two Cos. 10th Ky., two Cos. 1st Ohio Cav. Union, 100 captured.
25 and 26—Mountain Store and Big Piney, Mo. Three Cos. 3d Mo. Cav., Battery L 2d Mo. Artil. Confed., 5 killed.
26—Young's Cross Roads, N. C. 9th N. J., 3d N. Y. Cav. Union, 7 wounded. Confed., 4 killed, 13 wounded.
Greenville, Mo. 3d and 12th Mo. Militia Cav. Union, 2 killed, 5 wounded.
28—Bayou Barnard, Ind. Ter. 1st, 2d, and 3d Kan. Home Guards, 1st Kan. Battery. No casualties recorded.
Moore's Mills, Mo. 9th Mo., 3d Iowa Cav., 2d Mo. Cav., 3d Ind. Battery. Union, 19 killed, 21 wounded. Confed., 30 killed, 100 wounded.
29—Bollinger's Mills, Mo. Two Cos. 13th Mo. Confed., 10 killed.
Russellville, Ky. 7th Ind., Russellville Home Guards. Union, 1 wounded.
Brownsville, Tenn. One Co. 15th Ill. Cav. Union, 4 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 4 killed, 6 wounded.
30—Paris, Ky. 9th Pa. Cav. Confed., 27 killed, 39 wounded.
31—Coggin's Point, opposite Harrison's Landing, Va. U. S. Gunboat Fleet. Union, 10 killed, 15 wounded. Confed., 1 killed, 6 wounded.

AUGUST, 1862.

1—Newark, Mo. Seventy-three men of 11th Mo. State Militia. Union, 4 killed, 4 wounded, 60 captured. Confed., 73 killed and wounded.
2—Ozark or Forsythe, Mo. 14th Mo. State Militia. Union, 1 wounded. Confed., 3 killed, 7 wounded.
15—Merriweather's Ferry, Tenn. One Co. 2d Ill. Cav. Union, 3 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 20 killed.
16—Lone Jack, Mo. Mo. Militia Cav. Union, 60 killed, 100 wounded. Confed., 110 killed and wounded.
18—Capture of Rebel Steamer *Fairplay*, near Milliken's Bend, La. 58th and 76th Ohio. Confed., 40 prisoners.
19—Clarksville, Tenn. 71st Ohio. Union, 200 captured.
White Oak Ridge, near Hickman, Ky. 2d Ill. Cav. Union, 2 wounded. Confed., 4 killed.
20—Brandy Station, Va. Cavalry of Army of Virginia. Confed., 3 killed, 12 wounded.
Edgefield Junction, Tenn. Detachment of 50th Ind. Confed., 8 killed, 18 wounded.
Union Mills, Mo. 1st Mo. Cav., 13th Ill. Cav. Union, 4 killed, 3 wounded. Confed., 1 killed.
21—Pinckney Island, S. C. Union, 3 killed, 3 wounded.
22—Courtland, Tenn. 42d Ill. Union, 2 wounded. Confed., 8 killed.
23—Big Hill, Madison Co., Ky. 3d Tenn., 7th Ky. Cav. Union, 10 killed, 40 wounded and missing. Confed., 25 killed.
23 to 25—Skirmishes on the Rappahannock at Waterloo Bridge, Lee Springs, Freeman's Ford and Sulphur Springs, Va. Army of Virginia, under Maj.-Gen. Pope. Confed., 27 killed, 94 wounded Union, Brig.-Gen. Bohlen captured.
23 to Sept. 1—Pope's campaign in Virginia. Army of Virginia. Union, 7000 killed, wounded and missing. Confed., 1500 killed, 8000 wounded
24—Dallas, Mo. 12th Mo. Militia Cav. Union, 3 killed, 1 wounded. Coon Creek, or Lamar, Mo. Union, 2 killed, 22 wounded.
25 and 26—Fort Donelson and Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn. 71st Ohio, 5th Iowa Cav. Union, 31 killed and wounded. Confed., 30 killed and wounded.
Bloomfield, Mo. 13th Ill. Cav. Confed., 20 killed and wounded.
26—Rienzi and Kossuth, Miss. 2d Iowa Cav., 7th Kan. Cav. Union, 5 killed, 12 wounded.
27—Bull Run Bridge, Va. 11th and 12th Ohio, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th N. J. Union, Brig.-Gen. G. W. Taylor mortally wounded.
Kettle Run, Va. Maj.-Gen. Hooker's Div. of Third Corps. Union, 300 killed and wounded. Confed., 300 killed and wounded.
28—Readyville or Round Hill, Tenn. 10th Brigade, Army of Ohio. Union, 5 wounded.
28 and 29—Groveton and Gainesville, Va. First Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sigel; Third Corps, Maj.-Gen. McDowell; Army of Virginia, Hooker's and Kearney's Division of Third Corps and Reynolds' Division of First Corps, Army of Potomac, Ninth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Reno. Union, 7000 killed, wounded and missing. Confed., 7000 killed, wounded and missing.
29—Manchester, Tenn. Two Cos. 18th Ohio, one Co. 9th Mich. Confed., 100 killed and wounded.
30—Second Battle of Bull Run or Manassas, Va. Same troops as engaged at Groveton and Gainesville on the 28th and 29th, with the addition of Porter's Fifth Corps. Union, 800 killed, 4000 wounded, 3000 missing. Confed., 700 killed, 3000 wounded.
Bolivar, Tenn. 20th and 78th Ohio, 2d and 11th Ill. Cav., 9th Ind. Art. Union, 5 killed, 18 wounded, 64 missing. Confed., 100 killed and wounded.
McMinnville, Tenn. 26th Ohio, 17th and 58th Ind., 8th Ind. Battery. Confed., 1 killed, 20 wounded.
Richmond, Ky. 12th, 16th, 55th, 66th, 69th and 71st Ind., 95th Ohio, 18th Ky., 6th and 7th Ky. Cav., Batteries D. and G. Mich. Art. Union, 200 killed, 700 wounded, 4000 missing. Confed., 250 killed, 500 wounded.
31—Medon Station, Tenn. 45th Ill., 7th Mo. Union, 3 killed, 13 wounded, 43 missing.
Yate's Ford, Ky. 94th Ohio. Union, 3 killed, 10 wounded.

SEPTEMBER, 1862.

1—Britton's Lane, Tenn. 20th and 30th Ill., 4th Ill. Cav., Foster's (Ohio) Cav., Battery A 2d Ill. Art. Union, 5 killed, 51 wounded, 52 missing. Confed., 179 killed, 100 wounded.
Chantilly, Va. McDowell's Corps, Army of Virginia. Hooker's and Kearney's Divisions of Third Corps, Army of Potomac, Reno's Corps. Union, 1300 killed, wounded, and missing. Confed., 800 killed, wounded and missing. Union, Maj.-Gen. Kearney and Brig.-Gen. Stevens killed.
2—Vienna, Va. 1st Minn. Union, 1 killed, 6 wounded.
3—Slaughterville, Ky. Foster's (Ohio) Cav. Confed., 3 killed, 2 wounded, 25 captured.
6—Washington, N. C. 24th Mass., 1st N. C., 3d N. Y. Cav. Union, 8 killed, 36 wounded. Confed., 30 killed, 100 wounded.
7—Poolesville, Md. 3d Ind. and 8th Ill. Cav. Union, 2 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 3 killed, 6 wounded.
Clarkesville or Rickett's Hill, Tenn. 11th Ill., 13th Wis., 71st Ohio, 5th Iowa Cav., and two batteries. No casualties recorded.
9—Columbia, Tenn. 42d Ill. Confed., 18 killed, 45 wounded.
Des Allemands, La. 21st Ind., 4th Wis. Confed., 12 killed.
10—Cold Water, Miss. 6th Ill. Cav. Confed., 4 killed, 80 wounded.
Fayetteville, W. Va. 34th and 37th Ohio, 4th W. Va. Union, 13 killed, 80 wounded.
12 to 15—Harper's Ferry, Va. 39th, 111th, 115th, 125th and 126th N. Y. Militia, 32d, 60th and 87th Ohio, 9th Vt., 65th Ill., 15th Ind., 1st and 3d Md. Home Brigade, 8th N. Y. Cav., 12th Ill. Cav., 1st Md. Cav., four Batteries of Artil. Union, 80 killed, 120 wounded. 11,583 missing and captured. Confed., 500 killed and wounded.
14—Turner's and Crampton's Gap, South Mountain, Md. First Corps, Maj.-Gen. Hooker; Sixth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Franklin; Ninth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Reno. Union, 443 killed, 1806 wounded. Confed., 500 killed, 2343 wounded, 1500 captured. Union, Maj.-Gen. Reno killed. Confed., Brig.-Gen. Garland killed.
14 to 16—Munfordsville, Ky., 18th U. S. Inft., 28th and 33d Ky., 17th, 50th, 60th, 67th, 68th, 74th, 78th and 89th Ind., Cunkle's Battery, 18th Ind. Artil. and Louisville Provost Guard. Union, 50 killed, 3566 captured and missing. Confed., 714 killed and wounded.
17—Durhamville, Tenn. Detachment of 52d Ind. Union, 1 killed, 10 wounded. Confed., 8 killed.
Antietam or Sharpsburg, Md. First Corps, Maj.-Gen. Hooker; Second Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sumner; Fifth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter; Sixth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Franklin; Ninth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Burnside; Twelfth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Williams; Couch's Div., Fourth Corps; Pleasanton's Div. of Cav. Union, 2010 killed, 9416 wounded, 1043 missing. Confed., 3500 killed, 16,399 wounded, 6000 missing. Union, Brig.-Gen. Mansfield killed. Maj.-Gens. Hooker and Richardson, and Brig.-Gens. Rodman, Weber, Sedgwick, Hartsuff, Dana, and Meagher wounded. Confed., Brig.-Gens. Branch, Anderson, and Starke killed, Maj.-Gen. Anderson, Brig.-Gens. Toombs, Lawton, Kipley, Ripley, Grey, Armstead and Ransom wounded.

19 and 20—Iuka, Miss. Stanley's and Hamilton's Divisions. Army of the Mississippi, under Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans. Union, 144 killed, 598 wounded. Confed., 263 killed, 692 wounded, 561 captured. Confed., Brig.-Gen. Little killed and Whitfield wounded.
20—Blackford's Ford, Sheppardstown, Va. Fifth Corps, Griffith's and Barne's Brigades. Union, 92 killed, 131 wounded, 103 missing. Confed., 33 killed, 231 wounded.
30—Newtonia, Mo. 1st Brigade Army of Kansas, 4th Brigade Mo. Militia Cav. Union, 50 killed, 80 wounded, 115 missing. Confed., 220 killed, 280 wounded.

OCTOBER, 1862.

1—Floyd's Ford, Ky. 34th Ill., 77th Penn., 4th Ind. Cav. No casualties recorded.
Shepherdstown, Va. 8th Ill., 8th Penn., 3d Ind. Cav., Pennington's Battery. Union, 12 wounded. Confed., 60 killed.
3 and 4—Corinth, Miss. McKean's, Davies', Hamilton's and Stanley's Divisions, Army of the Miss. Union, 315 killed, 1812 wounded, 232 missing. Confed., 1423 killed, 5692 wounded, 2248 missing. Union, Brig.-Gens. Hacklemans killed and Oglesby wounded.
5—Metamora, on Big Hatchie River, Miss. Hurlbut's and Ord's Divisions. Union, 500 killed and wounded. Confed., 400 killed and wounded.
7—La Vergne, Tenn. Palmer's Brigade. Union, 5 killed, 9 wounded. Confed., 80 killed and wounded, 175 missing.
8—Perryville, Ky. First Corps, Army of the Ohio, Maj.-Gen. McCook, and Third Corps, Brig.-Gen. Gilbert. Union, 916 killed, 2943 wounded, 489 missing. Confed., 2500 killed, wounded and missing. Union, Brig.-Gens. J. S. Jackson and Terrill killed. Confed., Brig.-Gens. Cleburne, Wood and Brown wounded.
10—Harrodsburg, Ky. Union troops, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Boyle, 9th Ky. Cav. Confed., 1600 captured.
11—La Grange, Ark. Detach. 4th Iowa Cav. Union, 4 killed, 13 wounded.
17—Lexington, Ky. Detach. 3d and 4th Ohio Cav. Union, 4 killed, 24 wounded, 350 missing.
18—Haymarket, Va. Detach. 6th Iowa Cav. Union, 1 killed, 6 wounded, 23 captured.
22—Pocotaligo or Yemassee, S. C. 47th, 55th and 76th Penna., 48th N. Y., 6th and 7th Conn., 3d and 4th N. H., 3d R. I., 1st N. Y. Engineers, 1st Mass. Cav., Batteries D and M 1st U. S. Artil. and E 3d U. S. Artil. Union, 43 killed, 258 wounded. Confed., 14 killed, 102 wounded.
23—Waverly, Tenn. 83d Ill. Union, 1 killed, 2 wounded. Confed., 40 killed and wounded.
24—Grand Prairie, Mo. Two Battalions Mo. Militia Cav. Union, 3 wounded. Confed., 8 killed, 20 wounded.
28—Clarkson, Mo. Detach. 2d Ill. Artil. Confed., 10 killed, 2 wounded.

NOVEMBER, 1862.

1—Philomont, Va. Pleasanton's Cavalry. Union, 1 killed, 14 wounded. Confed., 5 killed, 10 wounded.
2 and 3—Bloomfield and Union, Loudon Co., Va. Pleasanton's Cavalry. Union, 2 killed, 10 wounded. Confed., 3 killed, 15 wounded.
3—Harrisonville, Mo. 5th and 6th Mo. Cav. Union, 10 killed, 3 wounded. Confed., 6 killed, 20 wounded.
5—Barbee's Cross Roads and Chester Gap, Va. Pleasanton's Cavalry. Union, 5 killed, 10 wounded. Confed., 36 killed.
Nashville, Tenn. 16th and 51st Ill., 69th Ohio, 14th Mich., 78th Pa., 5th Tenn. Cav., 7th Pa. Cav. Union, 26 wounded. Confed., 23 captured.
6—Garrettsburg, Ky. 8th Ky. Cav. Confed., 17 killed, 85 wounded.
7—Big Beaver Creek, Mo. 10th Ill., two Cos. Mo. Militia Cav. Union, 300 captured.
Marianna, Ark. 3d and 4th Iowa, 9th Ill. Cav. Union, 3 killed, 20 wounded. Confed., 50 killed and wounded.
8—Hudsonville, Miss. 7th Kan. Cav., 2d Iowa Cav. Confed., 16 killed, 185 captured.
17—Gloucester, Va. 104th Pa. Union, 1 killed, 3 wounded.
18—Rural Hills, Tenn. 8th Ky. Cav. Confed., 16 killed.
24—Beaver Creek, Mo. 21st Iowa, 3d Mo. Cav. Union, 6 killed, 10 wounded. Confed., 5 killed, 20 wounded.
26—Summerville, Miss. 7th Ill. Cav. Confed., 28 captured.
28—Cane Hill, Boston Mountain, and Boonsboro', Ark. 1st Division Army of the Frontier. Union, 4 killed, 36 wounded. Confed., 75 killed, 300 wounded.
Hartwood Church, Va. 3d Pa. Cav. Union, 4 killed, 9 wounded, 200 missing.

DECEMBER, 1862.

1—Charleston and Berryville, Va. 2d Div. 12th Corps. Confed., 5 killed, 18 wounded.
5—Coffeeville, Miss. 1st, 2d, and 3d Cav. Brigades, Army of the Tennessee. Union, 10 killed, 54 wounded. Confed., 7 killed, 43 wounded.
Helena, Ark. 30th Iowa, 29th Wis. Confed., 8 killed.
7—Prairie Grove or Fayetteville, Ark. 1st, 2d, and 3d Divisions, Army of the Frontier. Union, 167 killed, 798 wounded, 183 missing. Confed., 300 killed, 1200 wounded and missing.
Hartsville, Tenn. 106th and 108th Ohio, 104th Ill., 2d Ind. Cav., 11th Ky. Cav., 13th Ind. Battery. Union, 55 killed, 1800 captured. Confed., 21 killed, 114 wounded.
9—Dobbin's Ferry, Tenn. 35th Ind., 51st Ohio, 8th and 21st Ky., 7th Ind. Battery. Union, 5 killed, 48 wounded.
12—Little Bear Creek, Ala. 52d Ill. Union, 1 killed, 2 wounded. Confed., 11 killed, 30 wounded.
12 to 18—Foster's expedition to Goldsboro', N. C. 1st, 2d and 3d Brigades of First Division and Wessell's Brigade of Peck's Division, Dep't of North Carolina. Union, 90 killed, 478 wounded. Confed., 71 killed, 268 wounded, 400 missing.
13—Fredericksburg, Va. Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Gen. Burnside; Second Corps, Maj.-Gen. Couch; Ninth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Wilcox. Right Grand Div., Maj.-Gen. Sumner; First Corps, Maj.-Gen. Reynolds; Sixth Corps, Maj.-Gen. W. F. Smith. Left Grand Div., Maj.-Gen. Franklin; Fifth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Butterfield; Third Corps, Maj.-Gen. Stoneman. Centre Grand Div., Maj.-Gen. Hooker. Union, 1180 killed, 9028 wounded, 2145 missing. Confed., 579 killed, 3870 wounded, 127 missing. Union, Brig.-Gens. Jackson and Bayard killed and Gibbons and Vinton wounded. Confed., Brig.-Gen. T. R. R. Cobb killed and Maxey Gregg wounded.
14—Kingston, N. C. 1st, 2d, and 3d Brigades 1st Div. and Wessell's Brigade of Peck's Division, Dep't of North Carolina. Union, 40 killed, 120 wounded. Confed., 50 killed, 75 wounded, 400 missing.
18—Lexington, Tenn. 11th Ill. Cav., 5th Ohio Cav., 2d Tenn. Cav. Union, 7 killed, 10 wounded, 124 missing. Confed., 7 killed, 28 wounded.
20—Holly Springs, Miss. 2d Ill. Cav. Union, 1000 captured.
Trenton, Tenn. Detachments 122d Ill., 7th Tenn. Cav., and convalescents. Union, 1 killed, 250 prisoners. Confed., 17 killed, 50 wounded.
21—Davis' Mills, Miss. Six Cos. 25th Ind., two Cos. 5th Ohio Cav. Union, 3 wounded. Confed., 22 killed, 50 wounded, 20 missing.
24—Middleburg, Miss. 115 men of 12th Mich. Union, 9 wounded. Confed., 9 killed, 11 wounded.
Glasgow, Ky. Five Cos. 2d Mich. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 1 wounded. Confed., 3 killed, 3 wounded.
25—Green's Chapel, Ky. Detachment of 4th and 5th Ind. Cav. Union, 1 killed. Confed., 9 killed, 22 wounded.
26—Bacon Creek, Ky. Detachment 2d Mich. Cav. Union, 23 wounded.
27—Elizabethtown, Ky. 91st Ill. 500 men captured by Morgan.
Dumfries, Va. 5th, 7th, and 66th Ohio, 12th Ill. Cav., 1st Md. Cav., 6th Maine Battery. Union, 3 killed, 8 wounded. Confed., 25 killed, 40 wounded.
28—Elk Fork, Tenn. 6th and 10th Ky. Cav. Confed., 30 killed, 176 wounded, 51 missing.
28 and 29—Chickasaw Bayou, Vicksburg, Miss. Army of Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman—Brig.-Gens. G. W. Morgan's, Frederick Steele's, M. L. Smith's, and A. J. Smith's divisions of the right wing. Union, 191 killed, 982 wounded, 756 missing. Confed., 207 wounded. Union, Maj.-Gen. M. L. Smith wounded.
30—Wautauga Bridge and Carter's Station, Tenn. 7th Ohio Cav., 9th Pa. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 2 wounded. Confed., 7 killed, 15 wounded, 273 missing.
Jefferson, Tenn. Second Brigade 1st Division. Thomas' corps. Union, 20 killed, 40 wounded. Confed., 15 killed, 50 wounded.
Parker's Cross Roads or Red Mountain, Tenn. 18th, 106th, 119th, and 122d Ill., 27th, 39th, and 63d Ohio, 50th Ind., 39th Iowa, 7th Tenn., 7th Wis. Battery. Union, 23 killed, 139 wounded, 58 missing. Confed., 50 killed, 150 wounded, 300 missing.
31 to Jan. 2—Murfreesboro' or Stone River, Tenn. Army of the Cumberland, Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans. Right Wing, McCook's Corps; Centre, Thomas' Corps; Left Wing, Crittenden's Corps. Union, 1533 killed, 7245 wounded, 2800 missing. Confed., 14,560 killed, wounded and missing. Union, Brig.-Gen. Sill killed and Kirk wounded. Confed., Brig.-Gens. Raines and Hanson killed and Chalmers and Davis wounded.

JANUARY, 1863.

1—Galveston, Tex. Three Cos. 42d Mass., U. S. Gunboats, *Westfield*, *Harriet Lane*, *Owasco*, *Sachem*, *Clifton*, and *Corypheus*. Union, 600 killed, wounded and missing. Confed., 50 killed and wounded.
7 and 8—Springfield, Mo. Mo. Militia, convalescents and citizens. Union, 14 killed, 144 wounded. Confed., 40 killed, 206 wounded and missing. Union, Brig.-Gen. Brown wounded.
11—Fort Hindman, Ark. Thirteenth Corps, Maj.-Gen. McClernand; Fifteenth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sherman and gunboats Mississippi squadron. Union, 129 killed, 831 wounded. Confed., 100 killed, 400 wounded, 5000 prisoners.
Hartsville or Wood's Fork, Mo. 21st Iowa, 99th Ill., 3d Iowa Cav., 3d Mo. Cav., Battery L 2d Mo. Artil. Union, 7 killed, 64 wounded. Confed., Brig.-Gen. McDonald killed.
14—Bayou Teche, La. 8th Vt., 16th and 75th N. Y., 19th Conn., 6th Mich., 21st Ind., 1st La. Cav., 4th and 6th Mass. Battery, 1st Maine Battery, and U. S. Gunboats *Calhoun*, *Diana*, *Kinsman*, and *Estrella*. Union, 10 killed, 27 wounded. Confed., 15 killed. Union, Commodore Buchanan killed. Confed., Gunboat *Cotton* destroyed.
24—Woodbury, Tenn. Second Division Crittenden's Corps. Union, 2 killed, 1 wounded. Confed., 35 killed, 100 missing.
30—Deserted House or Kelly's Store, near Suffolk, Va. Portion of Maj.-Gen. Peck's forces. Union, 24 killed, 80 wounded. Confed., 50 wounded.
31—Rover, Tenn. 4th Ohio Cav. Confed., 12 killed, 12 wounded, 300 captured.

FEBRUARY, 1863.

3—Fort Donelson or Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn. 83d Ill., 2d Ill. Artil., one battalion 5th Iowa Cav. Union, 16 killed, 60 wounded, 50 missing. Confed., 140 killed, 400 wounded, 130 missing.
14—Brentsville, Va. 1st Mich. Cav. Union, 15 wounded.
16—Near Romney, W. Va. Detachments 116th and 122d Ohio. Union, 72 wounded and captured.
21—Prairie Station, Miss. 2d Iowa Cav. Union, 1 killed, 3 wounded.
24—Mississippi River below Vicksburg. U. S. Gunboat *Indianola*. Union, 1 killed, 1 wounded. Confed., 35 killed.

MARCH, 1863.

1—Bradyville, Tenn. 3d and 4th Ohio Cav., 1st Tenn. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 5 killed, 27 wounded, 100 captured.
4—Skeet, N. C. 3d N. Y. Cav. Union, 3 killed, 15 wounded. Confed., 28 wounded.
4 and 5—Thompson's Station, also called Spring Hill and Unionville, Tenn. 33d and 85th Ind., 22d Wis., 19th Mich., 124th Ohio, 18th Ohio Battery, 2d Mich. Cav., 9th Pa. Cav., 4th Ky. Cav. Union, 100 killed, 300 wounded, 1306 captured. Confed, 150 killed, 450 wounded.
8—Fairfax C. H., Va. Brig.-Gen. Stoughton and thirty-three men captured by Mosby in his midnight raid.
10—Covington, Tenn. 6th and 7th Ill. Cav. Confed., 25 killed.
13 to April 6—Fort Pemberton, Miss. Thirteenth Corps, Brig.-Gen. Ross; Seventeenth Corps, Brig.-Gen. Quimby; U. S. Gunboats *Chilicothe* and *DeKalb*. Casualties not recorded.
14—Port Hudson, La. Maj.-Gen. Bank's troops and Admiral Farragut's fleet. Union, 65 wounded.
16 to 22—Expedition up Steele's Bayou, and at Deer Creek, Miss. 2d Division Fifteenth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sherman, gunboat fleet, Admiral Porter. Casualties not recorded.
17—Kelly's Ford, Va. 1st and 5th U. S. Regulars, 3d, 4th, and 16th Penna., 1st R. I., 6th Ohio, 4th N. Y. Cav., 6th N. Y. Battery. Union, 9 killed, 35 wounded. Confed., 11 killed, 88 wounded.
20—Vaught's Hill, near Milton, Tenn. 105th Ohio, 101st Ind., 80th and 123d Ill., 1st Tenn. Cav., 9th Ind. Battery. Union, 7 killed, 48 wounded. Confed., 63 killed, 300 wounded.
22—Mt. Sterling, Ky. 10th Ky. Cav. Union, 4 killed, 10 wounded. Confed., 8 killed, 13 wounded.
24—Danville, Ky. 18th and 22d Mich., 1st Ky. Cav., 2d Tenn. Cav., 1st Ind. Battery.
Ponchatoula, La. 127th and 165th N. Y., 9th Conn., 14th and 24th Maine, 6th Mich. Union, 6 wounded. Confed., 3 killed, 11 wounded.
25—Brentwood, Tenn. Detachment 22d Wis. and 19th Mich. Union, 1 killed, 4 wounded, 300 prisoners. Confed., 1 killed, 5 wounded.
Franklin and Little Harpeth, Tenn. 4th and 6th Ky. Cav., 9th Penna. Cav., 2d Mich. Cav. Union, 4 killed, 19 wounded, 40 missing.
28—Pattersonville, La. Gunboat *Diana* with Detachment of 12th Conn. and 160th N. Y. on board. Union, 4 killed, 14 wounded, 99 missing.
29—Somerville, Tenn. 6th Ill. Cav. Union, 9 killed, 29 wounded.
30—Dutton's Hill, or Somerset, Ky. 1st Ky. Cav., 7th Ohio Cav., 44th and 45th Ohio Mounted Vol. Union, 10 killed, 25 wounded. Confed., 290 killed, wounded and missing.
Point Pleasant, W. Va. One Co. 13th W. Va. Union, 1 killed, 3 wounded. Confed., 20 killed, 25 wounded.
30 to April 4—Washington and Rodman's Point, N. C. Maj.-Gen. Foster's command. Casualties not recorded.

APRIL, 1863.

2 and 3—Woodbury and Snow Hill, Tenn. 3d and 4th Ohio Cav. Union, 1 killed, 8 wounded. Confed., 50 killed and wounded.
7—Bombardment Fort Sumter, S. C. South Atlantic squadron; *Keokuk*, *Weehawken*, *Passaic*, *Montauk*, *Patapsco*, *New Ironsides*, *Catskill*, *Nantucket*, and *Nahant*. Union, 2 killed, 20 wounded. Confed., 4 killed, 10 wounded.
10—Franklin and Harpeth River, Tenn. 40th Ohio and portion of Granger's Cavalry. Union, 100 killed and wounded. Confed., 19 killed, 35 wounded, 83 missing.
Antioch Station, Tenn. Detachment 10th Mich. Union, 8 killed, 12 wounded.
12 to 14—Irish Bend and Bisland, La., also called Indian Ridge and Centreville. Nineteenth Corps, Grover's, Emory's, Weitzel's Divisions. Union, 350 killed, wounded and missing. Confed., 400 wounded, 2000 missing and captured.
12 to May 4—Siege of Suffolk, Va. Troops, Army of Virginia and Department of North Carolina. Union, 44 killed, 202 wounded. Confed., 500 killed and wounded, 400 captured.
15—Dunbar's Plantation, La. 2d Ill. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 2 wounded.
17 to May 2—Grierson's expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Baton Rouge, La. 6th and 7th Ill. Cav., 2d Ohio Cav. Confed., 100 killed and wounded, 500 prisoners.
18 and 19—Hernando and Coldwater, Miss. Portion of Sixteenth Corps, detachment of Artil., 2d Brigade Cavalry Division. Casualties not recorded.
20—Patterson, Mo. 3d Mo. Militia Cav. Union, 12 killed, 7 wounded, 41 missing.
24—Tuscumbia, Ala. Sixteenth Corps, 2d Division. Maj.-Gen. Dodge.
White Water, Mo. 1st Wis. Cav. Union, 2 killed, 6 wounded.
26—Cape Girardeau, Mo. 32d Iowa, 1st Wis. Cav., 2d Mo. Cav., Batteries D. and L. 1st Mo. Lt. Artil. Union, 6 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 60 killed, 275 wounded and missing.
27 to May 3—Streight's Raid, Tuscumbia, Ala., to Rome, Ga., including skirmishes at Day's Gap, April 30th; Black Warrior Creek, May 1, and Blount's Farm, May 2. 3d Ohio, 51st and 73d Ind., 80th Ill., Mounted Intt., two Cos. 1st Ala. Cav. Union, 12 killed, 69 wounded, 1466 missing and captured.
27 to May 8—Stoneman's Cavalry Raid in Virginia.
29—Fairmount, W. Va. Detachments 106th N. Y., 6th W. Va. and Va. Militia. Union, 1 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 100 killed and wounded.
Grand Gulf, Miss. Gunboat fleet. Union, 26 killed, 51 wounded.
30—Spottsylvania C. H., Va. 6th N. Y. Cav. Union, 58 killed and wounded.
30 and May 1—Chalk Bluff and St. François River, Mo. 2d Mo. Militia, 3d Mo. Cav., 1st Iowa Cav., Battery E 1st Mo. Lt. Artil. Union, 2 killed, 11 wounded.

MAY, 1863.

1—Port Gibson, Miss. (the first engagement in Grant's Campaign against Vicksburg.) Thirteenth Corps, Maj.-Gen. McClernand, and 3d Division Seventeenth Corps, Maj.-Gen. McPherson. Union, 130 killed, 718 wounded. Confed., 1150 killed and wounded, 500 missing. Confed., Brig.-Gen. Tracy killed.
1—La Grange, Ark. 3d Iowa Cav. Union, 3 killed, 9 wounded, 30 missing.
Monticello, Ky. 2d Tenn. Cav., 1st Ky. Cav., 2d and 7th Ohio Cav., 45th Ohio and 112th Ill. Mounted Inft.
1 to 4—Chancellorsville, Va., including battles of Sixth Corps at Fredericksburg and Salem Heights. Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Gen. Hooker; First Corps, Maj.-Gen. Reynolds; Second Corps, Maj.-Gen. Couch; Third Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sickles; Fifth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Meade; Sixth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick; Eleventh Corps, Maj.-Gen. Howard; Twelfth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Slocum. Union, 1512 killed, 9518 wounded, 5000 missing. Confed., 1581 killed, 8700 wounded, 2000 missing. Union, Maj.-Gen. Berry and Brig.-Gen. Whipple killed, Devan and Kirby wounded. Confed., Brig.-Gen. Paxton killed, Lieut.-Gen. J. S. Jackson, Maj.-Gen. A. P. Hill, Brig.-Gens. Hoke, Nichols, Ramseur, McGowan, Heth, and Pender wounded.
3—Warrenton Junction, Va. 1st W. Va. Cav., 5th N. Y. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 16 wounded. Confed., 15 wounded.
4—Siege of Suffolk, Va., raised. (See April 12.)
11—Horse Shoe Bend, Ky. Detachment commanded by Col. R. T. Jacobs. Union, 10 killed, 20 wounded, 40 missing. Confed., 100 killed, wounded and missing.
12—Raymond, Miss. Seventeenth Corps, Maj.-Gen. McPherson. Union, 69 killed, 341 wounded. Confed., 969 killed and wounded. Confed., Gen. Telghman killed.
13—Hall's Ferry. 2d Ill. Cav. Confed., 12 killed.
14—Jackson, Miss. Fifteenth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sherman; Seventeenth Corps, Maj.-Gen. McPherson. Union, 40 killed, 240 wounded. Confed., 450 killed and wounded.
16—Champion Hills, Miss. Hovey's Div. Thirteenth Corps and Seventeenth Corps. Union, 426 killed, 1842 wounded, 189 missing. Confed., 2500 killed and wounded, 1800 missing.
17—Big Black River, Miss. Carr's and Osterhaus' Divisions, Thirteenth Corps, Maj.-Gen. McClernand. Union, 29 killed, 242 wounded. Confed., 600 killed and wounded, 2500 captured.
18 to July 4—Siege of Vicksburg. Thirteenth Corps, Fifteenth Corps, and Seventeenth Corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, and gunboat fleet, commanded by Admiral Porter. Assault on Fort Hill on May 19th and general assault on the 20th, in which Confed. Brig.-Gen. Green was killed. Three divisions of the Sixteenth Corps and two divisions of the Ninth Corps, and Maj.-Gen. Herron's Division were then added to the besieging forces. Union, 545 killed, 3688 wounded, 303 missing. Confed., 21,277 killed, wounded and missing.
20 to 28—Clendenin's raid, below Fredericksburg, Va. 8th Ill. Cav. Confed., 100 prisoners.
21—Middleton, Tenn. 4th Mich., 3d Ind., 7th Pa., 3d and 4th Ohio, and 4th U. S. Cav., 39th Ind. Mounted Inft. Casualties not recorded.
25—Near Helena, Ark. 3d Iowa and 5th Kan. Cav. Union, 10 killed, 14 wounded.
27—Lake Providence, La. 47th U. S. Colored. Union, 1 killed, 1 wounded.
29 to July 9—Siege of Port Hudson, La. Union, 500 killed, 2500 wounded. Confed., 100 killed, 700 wounded, 6408 prisoners. Union, Brig.-Gens. W. T. Sherman and H. E. Paine wounded.

JUNE, 1863.

4—Franklin, Tenn. 85th Ind., 7th Ky. Cav., 4th and 6th Ky. Cav., 9th Pa. Cav., 2d Mich. Cav. Union, 25 killed and wounded. Confed., 200 killed and wounded.
5—Franklin's Crossing, Rappahannock River, Va. 26th N. J., 5th Vt., 15th and 50th N. Y. Engineers, supported by 6th Corps. Union, 6 killed, 35 wounded.
6 to 8—Milliken's Bend, La. 23d Iowa and three regts. colored troops. (No quarter shown.) Union, 145 killed, 223 wounded, 115 missing. Confed., 125 killed, 400 wounded, 200 missing.
9—Monticello and Rocky Gap, Ky. 2d and 7th Ohio Cav., 1st Ky. Cav., 45th Ohio and 2d Tenn. Mounted Inft. Union, 4 killed, 26 wounded. Confed., 20 killed, 80 wounded.
Beverly Ford and Brandy Station, Va. 2d, 3d, and 7th Wis., 2d and 33d Mass., 6th Maine, 86th and 104th N. Y., 1st, 2d, 5th, and 6th U. S. Cav., 2d, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th N. Y. Cav., 1st, 6th, and 17th Pa. Cav., 1st Md., 8th Ill., 3d Ind., 1st N. J., 1st Maine Cav. and 3d W. Va. Cav. Union, 500 killed, wounded and missing. Confed., 700 killed, wounded and missing.
11—Middleton, Va. 87th Pa., 13th Pa. Cav., Battery L, 5th U. S. Artil. Confed., 8 killed, 42 wounded.
13 and 15—Winchester, Va. 2d, 67th, and 87th Pa., 18th Conn., 12th W. Va., 110th, 116th, 122d, and 123d Ohio, 2d, 5th, and 6th Md., 12th and 13th Pa. Cav., 1st N. Y. Cav., 1st and 3d W. Va. Cav., Battery L, 5th U. S. Artil., 1st W. Va. Battery, Baltimore Battery, one Co. 14th Mass. Heavy Artil. Union, 3000 killed, wounded and missing. Confed., 850 killed, wounded and missing.
14—Martinsburg, Va. 106th N. Y., 126th Ohio, W. Va. Battery. Union, 200 missing. Confed., 1 killed, 2 wounded.
16—Triplett's Bridge, Ky. 15th Mich., 10th and 14th Ky. Cav., 7th and 9th Mich. Cav., 11th Mich. Battery. Union, 15 killed, 30 wounded.
17—Aldie, Va. Kilpatrick's Cavalry. Union, 24 killed, 41 wounded, 89 missing. Confed., 100 wounded.
Westport, Mo. Two Cos. 9th Kan. Union, 14 killed, 6 wounded. Capture of rebel gunboat *Atlanta* by U. S. ironclad *Weehawken*. Confed., 1 killed, 17 wounded, 145 prisoners.
20—Rocky Crossing, Miss. 5th Ohio Cav., 9th Ill. Mounted Inft. Union, 7 killed, 28 wounded, 30 missing.
20 and 21—La Fourche Crossing, La. Detachments 23d Conn., 176th N. Y., 26th, 42d, and 47th Mass., 21st Ind. Union, 8 killed, 40 wounded. Confed., 53 killed, 150 wounded.
21—Upperville, Va. Pleasanton's Cavalry. Union, 94 wounded. Confed., 20 killed, 100 wounded, 60 missing.
22—Hill's Plantation, Miss. Detachment of 4th Iowa Cav. Union, 4 killed, 10 wounded, 28 missing.
23—Brashear City, La. Detachments of 114th and 176th N. Y., 23d Conn., 42d Mass., 21st Ind. Union, 46 killed, 40 wounded, 300 missing. Confed., 3 killed, 18 wounded.
23 to 30—Rosecran's Campaign. Murfreesboro to Tullahoma, Tenn., including Middleton, Hoover's Gap, Beech Grove, Liberty Gap, and Gray's Gap. Army of the Cumberland; Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Corps, Granger's Reserve Corps, and Stanley's Cavalry. Union, 85 killed, 462 wounded. Confed., 1634 killed, wounded and captured.
28—Donaldsonville, La. 28th Maine and convalescents, assisted by gunboats. Confed., 39 killed, 112 wounded, 150 missing.
29—Westminster, Md. Detachment 1st Del. Cav. Union, 2 killed, 7 wounded. Confed., 3 killed, 15 wounded.
30—Hanover, Pa. Cavalry Corps. Union, 12 killed, 43 wounded. Confed., 75 wounded, 60 missing.

JULY, 1863.

1 to 3—Gettysburg, Pa. Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Gen. Geo. G. Meade; First Corps, Maj.-Gen. Reynolds; Second Corps, Maj.-Gen. Hancock; Third Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sickles; Sixth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick; Eleventh Corps, Maj.-Gen. Howard; Twelfth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Slocum; Cavalry Corps, Maj.-Gen. Pleasanton. Union, 2834 killed, 13,709 wounded, 6643 missing. Confed., 3500 killed, 14,500 wounded, 13,621 missing. Union, Maj.-Gen. Reynolds, Brig.-Gens. Weed, Zook, and Farnsworth killed; Maj.-Gens. Sickles and Hancock, Brig.-Gens. Paul, Rowley, Gibbons, and Barlow wounded. (Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Commander-in-Chief Grand Army of the Republic, lost his arm on the first day.) Confed., Maj.-Gen. Pender, Brig.-Gens. Garnett, Barksdale, and Semmes killed; Maj.-Gens. Hood, Trimble, and Heth, Brig.-Gens. Kemper, Scales, Anderson, Hampton, Jones, Jenkins, Pettigrew, and Posey wounded.
1 to 26—Morgan's raid into Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, finally captured at New Lisbon, Ohio, by Brig.-Gen. Shackleford's Cavalry. Union, 22 killed, 80 wounded, 790 missing. Confed., 86 killed, 385 wounded, 3000 captured.
4—Helena, Ark. Maj.-Gen. Prentiss' Division of Sixteenth Corps and gunboat *Tyler*. Union, 57 killed, 117 wounded, 32 missing. Confed., 173 killed, 687 wounded, 776 missing.
4 and 5—Bolton and Birdsong Ferry, Miss. Maj.-Gen. Sherman's forces. Confed., 2000 captured.
4 and 5—Monterey Gap and Smithsburg, Md., and Fairfield, Pa. Kilpatrick's Cavalry. Union, 30 killed and wounded. Confed., 30 killed and wounded, 100 prisoners.
5—Lebanon, Ky. 20th Ky. Union, 9 killed, 15 wounded, 400 missing. Confed., 3 killed, 6 wounded.
6—Quaker Bridge, N. C. 17th, 23d, and 27th Mass., 9th N. J., 81st and 158th N. Y., Belger's and Angel's Batteries.
Hagerstown and Williamsport, Md. Kilpatrick's Cavalry.
7 and 9—Iuka, Miss. 10th Mo. and 7th Kan. Cav. Union, 5 killed, 3 wounded.
7 to 9—Boonsboro, Md. Buford's and Kilpatrick's Cavalry. Union, 9 killed, 45 wounded.
9 to 16—Jackson, Miss., including engagements at Rienzi, Bolton Depot, Canton, and Clinton. 9th, 13th, 15th, and part of 16th Corps. Union, 100 killed, 800 wounded, 100 missing. Confed., 71 killed, 504 wounded, 764 missing.
10 to Sept. 6—Siege of Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C. Troops Department of the South, under command of Maj.-Gen. Gilmore, and U. S. Navy under Admiral Dahlgren. Union, 1757 killed, wounded and missing. Confed., 561 killed, wounded and missing.
12—Ashby Gap, Va. 2d Mass. Cav. Union, 2 killed, 8 wounded.
13—Yazoo City, Miss. Maj.-Gen. Herron's Division and three gunboats. Confed., 250 captured.
Jackson, Tenn. 9th Ill., 3d Mich. Cav., 2d Iowa Cav., and 1st Tenn. Cav. Union, 2 killed, 20 wounded. Confed., 38 killed, 150 wounded.
Donaldsonville, La. Portions of Weitzel's and Grover's Divisions, Nineteenth Corps. Union, 450 killed, wounded and missing.
13 to 15—Draft riots in New York City, in which over 1000 rioters were killed.
14—Falling Waters, Md. 3d Cav. Division Army of the Potomac. Union, 29 killed, 36 wounded. Confed., 125 killed and wounded, 1500 prisoners. Confed., Maj.-Gen. Pettigrew killed.
14—Elk River, Tenn. Advance of the Fourteenth Corps Army of the Cumberland. Union, 10 killed, 30 wounded. Confed., 60 killed, 24 wounded, 100 missing.
Near Bollvar Heights, Va. 1st Conn. Cav. Confed., 25 killed.
15—Pulaski, Ala. 3d Ohio and 5th Tenn. Cav. Confed., 3 killed, 50 missing.
Halltown, Va. 16th Pa. and 1st Maine Cav. Union, 25 killed and wounded. Confed., 20 killed and wounded.
16—Sheppardstown, Va. 1st, 4th, and 16th Pa., 10th N. Y. and 1st Maine Cav. Confed., 25 killed, 75 wounded.
17—Honey Springs, Ind. Ter. 2d, 6th, and 9th Kan. Cav., 2d and 3d Kan. Batteries, 2d and 3d Kan. Indian Home Guards. Union, 17 killed, 60 wounded. Confed., 150 killed, 400 wounded.
Wytheville, W. Va. 34th Ohio, 1st and 2d W. Va. Cav. Union, 17 killed, 61 wounded. Confed., 75 killed, 125 missing.
Canton, Miss. 76th Ohio, 25th and 31st Iowa, 3d, 13th, and 17th Mo., 2d Wis. Cav., 5th Ill. Cav., 3d and 4th Iowa Cav., one battery of artillery. Casualties not recorded
18 to 21—Potter's Cavalry Raid to Tar River and Rocky Mount, N. C. 3d and 12th N. Y. Cav., 1st N. C. Cav. Union, 60 wounded.
1 to 26—Morgan's Raid into Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, pursued and captured by Brig.-Gens. Hobson and Shackleford's Cavalry, including skirmishes at Burkesville, Columbia, Green River Bridge, Lebanon, and Bradenburg, Ky., Corydon and Vernon, Ind., capture of the larger part at Buffington Island, Ohio.

and final capture at New Lisbon, Ohio, on the 26th. Union, 33 killed, 97 wounded, 805 missing. Confed., 795 killed and wounded, 4104 captured.

21 to 23—Manassas Gap and Chester Gap, Va. Cavalry advance and Third Corps Army of the Potomac. Union, 35 killed, 102 wounded. Confed., 300 killed and wounded.

26—Pattacassey Creek, N. C. Brig.-Gen. Heckman's troops. Union, 3 killed, 17 wounded.

30—Irvine, Ky. 14th Ky. Cav. Union, 4 killed, 5 wounded. Confed., 7 killed, 18 wounded.

AUGUST, 1863.

1 to 3—Rappahannock Station, Brandy Station, and Kelly's Ford, Va. Brig.-Gen. Buford's Cav. Union, 16 killed, 134 wounded.

3—Jackson, La. 73d, 75th, and 78th U. S. Colored Troops. Union, 2 killed, 2 wounded, 27 missing.

5—Dutch Gap, James River, Va. U. S. Gunboats *Commodore, Barney,* and *Cohassett.* Union, 3 killed, 1 wounded.

7—New Madrid, Mo. One Company 24th Mo. Union, 1 killed, 1 wounded.

9—Sparta, Tenn. Cavalry Army of the Cumberland. Union, 6 killed, 25 wounded.

13—Grenada, Miss. 9th Ill., 2d Iowa Cav., 3d Mich. Cav., 3d, 4th, 9th, and 11th Ill. Cav. Casualties not recorded.
Pineville, Mo. 6th Mo. Militia Cav. Confed., 65 wounded.

14—West Point, White River, Ark. 32d Iowa, with U. S. Gunboats *Lexington, Cricket,* and *Mariner.* Union, 2 killed, 7 wounded.

21—Quantrell's plunder and massacre of Lawrence, Kansas, in which 140 citizens were killed and 24 wounded. Confed., 40 killed.
Coldwater, Miss. 3d and 4th Iowa Cav., 5th Ill. Cav. Union, 10 wounded.

24—Coyle Tavern, near Fairfax C. H., Va. 2d Mass. Cav. Union, 2 killed, 3 wounded. Confed., 2 killed, 4 wounded.

25 to 30—Averill's Raid in W. Va. Union, 3 killed, 10 wounded, 60 missing.

26—Rocky Gap, near White Sulphur Springs, Va. 3d and 8th W. Va., 2d and 3d W. Va. Cav., 14th Pa. Cav. Union, 16 killed, 113 wounded. Confed., 156 killed and wounded.

25 to 31—Brownsville, Bayou Metoe and Austin, Ark. Davidson's Cavalry. Union, 13 killed, 72 wounded.

SEPTEMBER, 1863.

1—Barbee's Cross Roads, Va. Detachment 6th Ohio Cav. Union, 2 killed, 4 wounded.
Devil's Back Bone, Ark. 1st Ark., 6th Mo. Militia, 2d Kan. Cav., 2d Ind. Battery. Union, 4 killed, 12 wounded. Confed., 25 killed, 40 wounded.

5—Limestone Station, Tenn. Five Cos. 100th Ohio. Union, 12 killed, 20 wounded, 240 missing. Confed. 6 killed, 10 wounded.

8—Night attack on Fort Sumter, S. C. Four hundred and thirteen marines and sailors, commanded by Commander Stevens, U. S. N. Union, 3 killed, 114 missing.

9—Cumberland Gap, Tenn. Shackleford's Cavalry. Confed., 2000 captured.

10—Little Rock, Ark. Maj.-Gen. Steele's troops and Davidson's Cavalry.

11—Ringgold, Ga. Advance of Twenty-first Corps. Union, 8 killed, 19 wounded. Confed., 3 killed, 18 missing.

12—Sterling's Plantation, La. Battery E 1st Mo. Artil. Union, 3 killed, 3 wounded

13—Culpeper, Va. 1st, 2d, and 3d Divisions, Cavalry Corps Army of the Potomac. Union, 3 killed, 40 wounded. Confed., 10 killed, 40 wounded, 75 missing.
Lee's Tan Yard, near Chickamauga, Ga. Wilder's Mounted Brigade. Union, 50 killed and wounded. Confed., 10 killed, 40 wounded.

14—Rapidan Station, Va. Cavalry Army of the Potomac. Union, 8 killed, 40 wounded.
Vidalia, La. 2d Mo. Union, 2 killed, 4 wounded. Confed., 6 killed, 11 wounded.

18—Rapidan Station, Va. Buford's Cavalry. Union, 4 killed, 19 wounded.

19 and 20—Chickamauga, Ga. Army of the Cumberland. Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans; Fourteenth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Thomas; Twentieth Corps, Maj.-Gen. McCook; Twenty-first Corps, Maj.-Gen. Crittenden, and Reserve Corps, Maj.-Gen. Granger. Union, 1644 killed, 9262 wounded, 4945 missing. Confed., 2389 killed, 13,412 wounded, 2003 missing. Union, Brig.-Gen. Lytle killed, and Starkweather, Whittaker, and King wounded. Confed., Brig.-Gens. Preston, Smith, Deshler, and Helm killed, and Maj.-Gen. Hood, Brig.-Gens. Adams, Gregg, Brown, McNair, Bunn, Preston, Cleburne, Benning, and Clayton wounded.

21—Bristol, Tenn. Shackleford's and Foster's Cavalry. Casualties not recorded.

22—Madison C. H., Tenn. 1st Division Buford's Cav. Union, 1 killed, 20 wounded.
Blountsville, Tenn. Foster's 2d Brigade Cav. Union, 5 killed, 22 wounded. Confed., 15 killed, 50 wounded, 100 missing.
Rockville, Md. 11th N. Y. Cav. Confed., 34 killed and wounded.

26—Calhoun, Tenn. Cavalry Army of the Ohio. Union, 6 killed, 20 wounded, 40 missing.

27—Moffat's Station, Ark. Detachment 1st Ark. Union, 2 killed, 2 wounded. Confed., 5 killed, 20 wounded.

29—Near Morganzia, La. 19th Iowa, 26th Ind. Union, 14 killed, 40 wounded, 400 missing.

OCTOBER, 1863.

1—Anderson's Gap, Tenn. 21st Ky. Union, 38 killed and wounded.

2—Anderson's Cross Roads, Tenn. McCook's Cavalry Corps. Union, 70 killed and wounded. Confed., 200 killed and wounded.

3—McMinnville, Tenn. 4th Tenn. Union, 7 killed, 31 wounded, 350 missing. Confed., 23 killed and wounded.

4—Neoshe, Mo. Three Cos. 6th Mo. Militia Cav. Union, 1 killed, 14 wounded, 43 missing.

5—Stockade at Stone River, Tenn. One Co. 19th Mich. Union, 6 wounded, 44 captured.
Glasgow, Ky. 37th Ky. Mounted Inft. Union, 3 wounded, 100 missing. Confed., 13 wounded.

6—Quantrell's attack on the escort of Maj.-Gen. Blunt, at Baxter Springs, Ark., robbing and murdering the prisoners. Union, 54 killed, 18 wounded, 5 missing.

7—Near Farmington, Tenn. 1st, 3d, and 4th Ohio Cav., 2d Ky. Cav., Long's 2d Cav. Division, and Wilder's Brigade Mounted Inft. Union, 15 killed, 60 wounded. Confed., 10 killed, 60 wounded, 240 missing.

10—Rapidan, Va. Buford's Cavalry. Union, 20 wounded.
James City, also called Robertson's Run, Va. Pleasanton's Cavalry. Union, 10 killed, 40 wounded.
Blue Springs, Tenn. Ninth Corps Army of the Ohio and Shackleford's Cav. Union, 100 killed, wounded and missing. Confed., 66 killed and wounded, 150 missing.

11—Henderson's Mill, Tenn. 5th Ind. Cav. Union, 11 wounded. Confed., 30 killed and wounded.
Collierisville, Tenn. 66th Ind., 13th U. S. Reg. Union, 15 killed, 50 wounded.

12—Jeffersonton, Va. 2d Cavalry Division Army of the Potomac. Union, 12 killed, 80 wounded, 400 missing.

12 and 13—Ingham's Mills and Wyatts, Miss. 2d Iowa Cav. Union, 45 killed and wounded. Confed., 50 killed and wounded.
Culpeper and White Sulphur Springs, Va., Cavalry Corps Army of the Potomac. Union, 8 killed, 46 wounded.
Merrill's Crossing to Lumine Crossing, Mo. Mo. Enrolled Militia, 1st Mo. Militia Battery, 1st, 4th, and 7th Mo. Militia Cav. Union, 16 killed. Confed., 53 killed, 70 wounded.
Blountville, Tenn. 3d Brigade of Shackleford's Cavalry. Union, 6 wounded. Confed., 8 killed, 26 wounded.
Bulltown, Va. Detachments of 6th and 11th W. Va. Confed., 9 killed, 60 wounded.

14—Auburn, Va. Portion of 1st Division, Second Corps. Union, 11 killed, 42 wounded. Confed., 8 killed, 24 wounded.
Bristoe Station, Va. Second Corps, portion of Fifth Corps, 2d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. Union, 51 killed, 329 wounded. Confed., 750 killed and wounded, 450 missing. Union, Brig.-Gen. Malone killed. Confed., Brig.-Gens. Cooke, Posey, and Kirkland, wounded.

15—McLean's Ford or Liberty Mills, Va. New Jersey Brigade of Third Corps. Union, 2 killed, 25 wounded. Confed., 60 killed and wounded.

15 to 18—Canton, Brownsville, and Clinton, Miss. Portion of Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps. Confed., 200 killed and wounded.

16—Cross Timbers, Mo. 18th Iowa. Confed., 2 killed, 8 wounded.

17—Tampa Bay, Fla. Destruction of two blockade runners by U. S. Gunboats *Tahoma* and *Adele.* Union, 3 killed, 10 wounded.

18—Charlestown, W. Va. 9th Md. Union, 12 killed, 13 wounded, 379 missing.
Berrysville, Va. 34th Mass., 17th Ind. Battery. Union, 2 killed, 4 wounded. Confed., 5 killed, 20 wounded.

19—Buckland Mills, Va. 3d Division of Kilpatrick's Cav. Union, 20 killed, 60 wounded, 100 missing. Confed., 10 killed, 40 wounded.

20 and 22—Philadelphia, Tenn. 45th Ohio Mounted Inft. 1st, 11th, and 12th Ky. Cav., 24th Ind. Battery. Union, 20 killed, 80 wounded, 354 missing. Confed., 15 killed, 82 wounded, 111 missing.

21—Cherokee Station, Ala. 1st Div. Fifteenth Corps, Union, 7 killed, 37 wounded. Confed., 40 killed and wounded.

22—Beverly Ford, Va. 2d Penna. and 1st Me. Cav. Union, 6 killed.

25—Pine Bluff, Ark. 5th Kan. and 1st Ind. Cav. Union, 11 killed, 27 wounded. Confed., 33 killed, 164 wounded.

26—Cane Creek, Ala. 1st Division Fifteenth Corps. Union, 2 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 10 killed, 30 wounded.
Vincent's Cross Roads, or Bay Springs, Miss. 1st Alabama (Union) Cav. Union, 14 killed, 25 wounded.

27—Brown's Ferry, Tenn. Detachment of 2d Brigade, 2d Division of Fourth Corps. Union, 5 killed, 21 wounded.
Wauhatchie, Tenn. Eleventh Corps and 2d Division of Twelfth Corps. Union, 77 killed, 339 wounded. Confed., 300 killed, 1200 wounded.

28—Leiper's Ferry, Tenn. 11th and 37th Ky., 112th Ill. Union, 2 killed, 5 wounded.

29—Cherokee Station, Ala. 1st Division of Fifteenth Corps. Casualties not recorded.

NOVEMBER, 1863.

3—Centreville and Piney Factory, Tenn. Detachments from various regiments, under Lieut.-Col. Scully. Confed., 15 killed.
Grand Coteau, La. 3d and 4th Divisions of Thirteenth Corps. Union, 26 killed, 124 wounded, 576 missing. Confed., 60 killed, 320 wounded, 65 missing.

3 and 4—Collierisville and Moscow, Tenn. Cavalry Brigade of Sixteenth Corps. Union, 6 killed, 57 wounded. Confed., 100 wounded.

6—Rogersville, Tenn. 7th Ohio Cav., 2d Tenn. Mounted Inft., 2d Ill. Battery. Union, 5 killed, 12 wounded, 650 missing. Confed., 10 killed, 20 wounded.
Droop Mountain, Va. 10th W. Va., 28th Ohio, 14th Penna. Cav., 2d and 5th W. Va. Cav., Battery B, W. Va. Artil. Union 31 killed, 94 wounded. Confed., 50 killed, 250 wounded, 100 missing.

7—Rappahannock Station, Va. 5th Wis., 5th and 6th Maine, 49th and 119th Penna., 121st N. Y., supported by balance of Sixth and portion of Fifth Corps. Union, 370 killed and wounded. Confed., 11 killed, 98 wounded, 1629 missing.
Kelly's Ford, Va. 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, 40th N. Y., 1st and 20th Ind., 3d and 5th Mich., 110th Penna., supported by remainder of Third Corps. Union, 70 killed and wounded. Confed., 5 killed, 59 wounded, 295 missing.

8—Clarksville, Ark. 3d Wis. Cav. Union, 2 killed.
Muddy Run, near Culpeper, Va. 1st Division Cavalry Division Army of the Potomac. Union, 4 killed, 25 wounded.

11—Natchez, Miss. 58th U. S. Colored. Union, 4 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 4 killed, 8 wounded.

13—Trinity River, Cal. Two Cos. 1st Battalion Cal. Inft. Union, 2 wounded.

14—Huff's Ferry, Tenn. 11th Ohio, 107th Ill., 111th and 13th Ky., 23d Mich., 24th Mich. Battery. Union, 100 killed and wounded.
Rockford, Tenn. 1st Ky. Cav., 45th Ohio Mounted Inft. Union, 25 wounded.
Marysville, Tenn. 11th Ky. Cav. Union, 100 killed and wounded.

15—Loudon Creek, Tenn. 11th Ohio. Union, 4 killed, 12 wounded. Confed., 6 killed, 10 wounded.

16—Campbell's Station, Tenn. Ninth Corps, 2d Division of Twenty-third Corps, Sander's Cav. Union, 60 killed, 340 wounded. Confed., 570 killed and wounded.

17—Mount Jackson, Va. 1st N. Y. Cav. Union, 2 killed, 3 wounded. Confed., 27 missing.

17 to Dec. 4—Siege of Knoxville, Tenn. Army of the Ohio, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Burnside, complete casualties not recorded, at Fort Sanders. Nov. 29th the losses were, Union, 20 killed, 80 wounded. Confed., 80 killed, 400 wounded, 300 captured.

19—Union City, Tenn. 2d Ill. Cav. Union, 1 killed. Confed., 11 killed, 53 captured.

23 to 25—Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob and Missionary Ridge, Tenn. Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, Maj.-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas; Eleventh, Geary's Division of the Twelfth, and the Fifteenth Corps Army of the Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman. Union, 757 killed, 4529 wounded, 330 missing. Confed., 361 killed, 2181 wounded, 6142 missing.

24—Sparta, Tenn. 1st Tenn. and 9th Penna. Cav. Confed., 1 killed, 2 wounded.

26 to 28—Operations at Mine Run, Va., including Raccoon Ford, New Hope, Robertson's Tavern, Bartlett's Mills, and Locust Grove. First Corps, Second Corps, Third Corps, Fifth Corps, Sixth Corps, and 1st and 2d Cavalry Divisions Army of the Potomac. Union, 100 killed, 400 wounded. Confed., 100 killed, 400 wounded.

27—Cleveland, Tenn. 2d Brigade of 2d Cavalry Division. Confed., 200 captured.
Ringgold and Taylor's Ridge, Ga. Portions of Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Corps. Union, 68 killed, 351 wounded. Confed., 50 killed, 200 wounded, 230 missing.

27 to 29—Fort Esperanza, Tex. Portions of 1st and 2d Divisions Thirteenth Corps. Union, 1 killed, 2 wounded. Confed., 1 killed.

DECEMBER, 1863.

1 to 4—Ripley and Moscow Station, Miss., and Salisbury, Tenn. 2d Brigade Cavalry Division of Sixteenth Corps. Union, 175 killed and wounded. Confed., 15 killed, 40 wounded. Union, Col. Hatch, commanding, wounded.

2—Walker's Ford, W. Va. 65th, 116th, and 118th Ind., 21st Ohio Battery, 5th Ind. Cav., 14th Ill. Cav. Union, 9 killed, 39 wounded. Confed., 25 killed, 50 wounded.

7—Creelsboro, Ky., and Celina, Tenn. 13th Ky. Cav. Confed., 15 killed.

8 to 21—Averill's Raid in Southwestern Va. Union, 6 killed, 5 wounded. Confed., 200 prisoners.

10 to 14—Bean's Station and Morristown, Tenn. Shackleford's Cavalry. Union, 700 killed and wounded. Confed., 932 killed and wounded, 150 prisoners.

17 to 26—Rodney and Port Gibson, Miss. Miss. Marine Brigade. Union, 2 killed.

19—Barren Fork, Ind. Ter. 1st and 3d Kan., Indian Home Guards. Confed., 50 killed.

24 and 25—Bolivar and Summerville, Tenn. 7th Ill. Cav. Union, 3 killed, 8 wounded.

28—Charleston, Tenn. Detachments of 2d Mo. and 4th Ohio Cav. guarding wagon train. Union, 2 killed, 15 wounded. Confed., 8 killed, 39 wounded, 121 captured.

29—Talbot's Station and Mossy Creek, Tenn. 1st Brigade 2d Division Twenty-third Corps, 1st Tenn. Cav., 1st Wis. Cav., 2d and 4th Ind. Cav., 24th Ind. Battery.

30—St. Augustine, Fla. 10th Conn., 24th Mass. Union, 4 killed.
Greenville, N. C. Detachments of 12th N. Y., 1st N. C. and 23d N. Y. Battery. Union, 1 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 6 killed.
Waldron, Ark. 2d Kan. Cav. Union, 2 killed, 6 wounded.

JANUARY, 1864.

1 to 10—Rectortown and London Heights, Va. 1st Md. Cav., Potomac Home Brigade. Union, 29 killed and wounded, 41 missing. Confed., 4 killed, 10 wounded.

3—Jonesville, Va. Detachment 16th Ill. Cav., 22d Ohio Battery. Union, 12 killed, 48 wounded, 300 missing. Confed., 4 killed, 12 wounded.

7—Martin's Creek, Ark. 11th Mo. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 1 wounded.

12—Mayfield, Ky. 58th Ill. Union, 1 killed, 1 wounded. Confed., 2 killed.

13—Mossy Creek, Tenn. McCook's Cavalry. Confed., 14 killed.

14—Bealton, Va. One Co. 9th Mass. Union, 2 wounded. Confed., 3 killed, 12 wounded.

16 and 17—Danbridge, Tenn. Fourth Corps and Cav. Division of Army of the Ohio. Union, 150 wounded.

20—Tracy City, Tenn. Detachment 20th Conn. Union, 2 killed.

23—Rolling Prairie, Ark. 11th Mo. Cav. Union, 11 killed.

24—Baker Springs, Ark. 2d and 6th Kan. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 2 wounded. Confed., 6 killed, 2 wounded.
Tazewell, Tenn. 34th Ky., 116th and 118th Ind., 11th Tenn. Cav., 11th Mich. Battery. Confed., 31 killed.

27—Fair Gardens or Kelly's Ford, Tenn. Sturgis' Cavalry. Union, 100 killed and wounded. Confed., 65 killed, 100 captured.

28—Tunnel Hill, Ga. Part of Fourteenth Corps. Union, 2 wounded. Confed., 32 wounded.

29—Medley, W. Va. 1st and 14th W. Va., 23d Ill., 2d Md., Potomac Home Brigade, 4th W. Va. Cav., Ringgold (Pa.) Cav. Union, 10 killed, 70 wounded. Confed., 100 wounded.

FEBRUARY, 1864.

1—Smithfield, Va. Detachments 90th N. Y., 21st Conn., 20th N. Y. Cav., 3d Pa. Artil., and marines from U. S. Gunboats *Minnesota* and *Smith Briggs.* Union, 90 missing.

1 to 3—Bachelor Creek, Newport Barracks, and New Berne, N. C. 132d N. Y., 9th Vt., 17th Mass., 2d N. C., 12th N. Y. Cav., 3d N. Y. Artil. Union, 16 killed, 50 wounded, 280 missing. Confed., 5 killed, 30 wounded.

1 to March 8—Expedition up the Yazoo River, Miss. 11th Ill., 47th U. S. Colored, 3d U. S. Colored Cav. and a portion of Porter's Fleet of Gunboats. Union, 35 killed, 121 wounded. Confed., 35 killed, 90 wounded.

3 to March 5—Expedition from Vicksburg to Meridan, Miss., including Champion Hills, Raymond, Clinton, Jackson, Decatur, Chunky Station, occupation of Meridian, Lauderdale Springs, and Marion, Miss. Two Divisions of the Sixteenth and three of the Seventeenth Corps, with the 5th Ill., 4th Iowa, 10th Mo. and Foster's (Ohio) Cav. Union, 56 killed, 188 wounded, 105 missing. Confed., 503 killed and wounded, 212 captured.

5—Qualitown, N. C. Detachment of 14th Ill. Cav. Union, 3 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 30 captured, including Maj.-Gen. Vance.
Cape Girardeau, Mo. 2d Mo. Militia Cav. Confed., 7 killed.

6—Bolivar, Tenn. Detachment of 7th Ind. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 8 wounded. Confed., 30 wounded.
Morton's Ford, Va. Portion of Second Corps. Union, 10 killed, 201 wounded. Confed., 100 missing.

7—Barnett's Ford, Va. Brig.-Gen. Merritt's Cav. Union, 20 killed and wounded.
Vidalia, La. 30th Mo., 64th U. S. Colored, 6th U. S. Artil. Colored. Confed., 6 killed, 10 wounded.

9—Morgan's Mills, Ark. Detachments of 4th Ark., 11th Mo. Cav., 1st Neb. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 4 wounded. Confed., 65 killed and wounded.

9 to 14—Barber's Place, St. Mary's River, Lake City, and Gainesville, Fla. 40th Mass. Mounted Inft. and Independent (Mass.) Cav. Union, 4 killed, 16 wounded. Confed., 4 killed, 48 wounded.

10 to 25—Smith's Raid from Germantown, Tenn., into Mississippi. Smith's and Grierson's Cav. Divisions. Union, 43 killed, 267 wounded. Confed., 50 wounded, 300 captured.

12—Rock House, W. Va. 14th Ky. Confed., 12 killed, 4 wounded.

14—Ross Landing, Ark. 51st U. S. Colored. Union, 13 killed, 7 wounded.
Brentsville, Va. 13th Pa. Cav. Union, 4 killed, 1 wounded.

14 and 15—Waterproof, La. 49th U. S. Colored and U. S. Gunboat *Forest Rose.* Union, 8 killed, 14 wounded. Confed., 15 killed.

19—Grosse Tete Bayou, La. 4th Wis. Cav. Union, 2 wounded. Confed., 4 killed, 6 wounded.
Near Batesville, Ark. 4th Ark., 11th Mo. Cav. Union, 3 killed, 4 wounded. Confed., 6 killed, 10 wounded.

20—Holston River, Tenn. 4th Tenn. Union, 2 killed, 3 wounded. Confed., 5 killed, 10 wounded.
Olustee or Silver Lake, Fla. 47th, 48th, and 115th N. Y., 7th Conn., 7th N. H., 40th Mass., 8th and 54th U. S. Colored, 1st N. C. Colored, 1st Mass. Cav., 1st and 3d U. S. Artil., 3d R. I. Artil. Union, 193 killed, 1175 wounded, 460 missing. Confed., 100 killed, 400 wounded.

22—Mulberry Gap, Tenn. 9th Tenn. Cav. Union, 13 killed and wounded, 256 captured.
Drainesville, Va. Detachment of 2d Mass Cav. Union, 10 killed, 7 wounded, 57 captured. Confed., 2 killed, 4 wounded.
Johnson's Mills, Tenn. Detachment of 24 men, 5th Tenn. Cav., captured and massacred by Ferguson's guerrillas.

23 and March 18—Calf Killer Creek, Tenn. 5th Tenn. Cav. Union, 8 killed, 3 wounded. Confed., 33 killed.

25 to 27—Buzzard Roost, Tunnel Hill, and Rocky Face, Ga. Fourth and Fourteenth Corps and Cavalry Corps Army of the Cumberland. Union, 17 killed, 272 wounded. Confed., 20 killed, 120 wounded.

27 and 28—Near Canton, Miss. Foraging Detachments of 3d and 32d Iowa. Union, 2 killed, 5 wounded. Confed., 3 killed, 15 wounded.

28 to March 4—Kilpatrick's Raid, Stevensburg to Richmond, Va. Kilpatrick's Cavalry. Union, 330 killed, wounded and captured. Confed., 308 killed, wounded and captured.

MARCH, 1864.

1—Stanardsville and Burton's Ford, Rapidan, Va. Custer's Cavalry Union, 10 wounded. Confed., 30 captured.

2—Harrisonburg, La. Porter's Miss. Squadron. Union, 2 killed, 14 wounded.

5—Panther Springs, Tenn. One Co. 3d Tenn. Union, 2 killed, 8 wounded, 22 captured. Confed., 30 wounded.

7—Decatur, Ala. Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Dodge.

9—Suffolk, Va. 2d U. S. Colored Cav. Union, 8 killed, 1 wounded. Confed., 25 wounded.

14—Fort DeRussy, La. Detachments of Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps and Porter's Miss. Squadron. Union, 7 killed, 41 wounded. Confed., 5 killed, 4 wounded, 260 prisoners.

15—Clarendon, Ark. 8th Mo. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 3 wounded.

17—Manchester, Tenn. 5th Tenn. Cav. Confed., 21 killed.

21—Henderson Hills, La. Detachments of Sixteenth Corps and Cavalry Division Nineteenth Corps. Union, 1 wounded. Confed., 8 killed, 250 captured.

24—Union City, Ky. 7th Tenn. Cav. 450 men captured by Forrest.

25—Fort Anderson, Paducah, Ky. 122d Ill., 16th Ky. Cav., 8th U. S. Colored Artil. Union, 14 killed, 46 wounded. Confed., 10 killed, 40 wounded. Confed. Brig.-Gen. Thompson killed.

26 to 30—Longview and Mt. Elba, Ark. 28th Wis., 5th Kan. Cav., 7th Mo. Cav. Union, 4 killed, 18 wounded. Confed., 12 killed, 35 wounded, 300 captured.

28—Charleston, Ill. Attack on 54th Ill. by mob of Copperheads while returning to the front on veteran furlough. Union, 2 killed, 8 wounded. Confed., 3 killed, 4 wounded, 12 prisoners.

29—Bolivar, Tenn. 6th Tenn. Cav. Union, 8 killed, 35 wounded.

31—Near Snydersville, Miss. 3d U. S. Colored Cav. Union, 16 killed, 3 wounded. Confed., 3 killed, 7 wounded.

APRIL, 1864.

1—Augusta, Ark. 3d Minn., 8th Mo. Cav. Union, 8 killed, 16 wounded. Confed., 15 killed, 45 wounded.

2—Spoonville, Ark. 29th Iowa, 9th Wis., 50th Ind., with 1st Mo. Cav. Union, 10 killed, 35 wounded. Confed., 100 killed and wounded.
Crump's Hill, or Piney Woods, La. 14th N. Y. Cav., 2d La., 2d Ill., and 16th Mo. Cav., 5th U. S. Colored Artil. Union, 20 wounded. Confed., 10 killed, 25 wounded.

3—Okalona, Ark. 27th Wis., 40th Iowa, 77th Ohio, 43d Ill., 1st Mo. Cav., 13th Ill. Cav. Union, 16 killed, 74 wounded. Confed., 75 killed and wounded.

4—Cumpti, La. 35th Iowa, 5th Minn., 2d and 18th N. Y. Cav., 3d R. I. Cav. Union, 10 killed, 18 wounded. Confed., 2 killed, 12 wounded.

4 to 6—Elkin's Ford, Ark. 43d Ind., 29th and 36th Iowa, 1st Iowa Cav., Battery E 2d Mo. Light Artil. Union, 5 killed, 33 wounded. Confed., 18 killed, 30 wounded.

5—Roseville, Ark. Seventy-five men of 2d and 6th Kan. Cav., in engagement with guerrillas. Union, 19 killed, 11 wounded. Confed., 15 killed, 25 wounded, 11 captured.
Stone's Farm. Twenty-six men of 6th Kan. Cav., in engagement with guerrillas, 11, including Asst.-Surg. Fairchild, captured and massacred.

6—Quicksand Creek, Ky. Co. I 14th Ky. Confed., 10 killed, 7 wounded.

7—Wilson's Farm, La. Advance Cavalry of Nineteenth Corps. Union, 14 killed, 89 wounded. Confed., 15 killed, 40 wounded, 100 captured.
Near Port Hudson, La. Detachment 118th Ill., 3d Ill. Cav., 21st N. Y. Battery. Union, 1 killed, 4 wounded.

8 and 9—Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hills, La. Portions of Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Corps and Cavalry Division Army of Dept. of the Gulf. Union, 300 killed, 1600 wounded, 2100 missing. Confed., 600 killed, 2400 wounded, 500 missing. Union, Maj.-Gen. Franklin and Brig.-Gen. Ransom wounded. Confed., Maj.-Gen. Moulton and Brig.-Gen. Parsons killed.

10 to 13—Prairie D'Ann, Ark. 3d Division Seventh Corps. Union, 100 killed and wounded. Confed., 50 killed and wounded.

12—Pleasant Hill Landing, La. Seventeenth Corps and U. S. Gunboats *Osage* and *Lexington.* Union, 7 wounded. Confed., 200 killed and wounded.

13—Moscow, Ark. 18th Iowa, 6th Kan. Cav., 2d Ind. Battery. Union, 5 killed, 17 wounded. Confed., 30 killed and wounded.

13 and 14—Paintsville and Half-Mount, Ky. Ky. Volunteers. Union, 4 wounded. Confed., 25 killed, 25 wounded.

14—Smithfield or Cherry Grove, Va. 9th N. J., 23d and 25th Mass., 118th N. Y. Union, 5 wounded. Confed., 6 wounded.

15—Bristoe Station, Va. 13th Pa. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 2 wounded.

15 and 16—Liberty P. O., and occupation of Camden, Ark. 29th Iowa, 50th Ind., 9th Wis. Union, 255 killed and wounded.

17—Decatur, Ala. 25th Wis. Union, 2 wounded.

17 to 20—Plymouth, N. C. 85th N. Y., 103d Pa., 16th Conn. and the Navy. Union, 20 killed, 80 wounded, 1500 missing. Confed., 500 killed, wounded and missing. Lieut.-Com. Flusser, U. S. N., killed.

18—Poison Springs, eight miles from Camden, Ark. Forage train guarded by 18th Iowa, 79th U. S. Colored, 6th Kan. Cav. Union, 113 killed 88 wounded, 68 missing.
Boyken's Mills, S. C. 54th Mass. U. S. Colored. Union, 2 killed, 18 wounded.

21—Cotton Plate, Cache River, Ark. 8th Mo. Cav. Union, 5 killed, 2 wounded.
Red Bone, Miss. 2d Wis. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 6 wounded.

22—Near Tunica Bend, Red River, La. Three Cos. 3d R. I. Cav. Union, 2 killed, 17 wounded.

23—Nickajack Trace, Ga. Detachment of 92d Ill. Union, 5 killed, 9 wounded, 22 taken prisoners, of whom 12 were shot down and 6 died from wounds.

23 and 24—Monett's Bluff, Cane River and Cloutersville, La. Portion of Thirteenth, Seventh, and Nineteenth Corps. Union, 350 killed and wounded. Confed., 400 killed and wounded.

25—Mark's Mills, Ark. 36th Iowa, 77th Ohio, 43d Ill., 1st Ind. Cav., 7th Mo. Cav., Battery E 2d Mo. Light Artil. Union, 100 killed, 250 wounded, 100 missing. Confed., 110 killed, 228 wounded, 40 missing.

25 and 26—Wautauga Bridge, Tenn. 10th Mich Cav. Union 3 killed, 9 wounded.

26—Moro Creek, Ark. 33d and 40th Iowa, 5th Kan., 2d and 4th Mo., 1st Iowa Cav. Union, 5 killed, 14 wounded.

29—Princeton, Ark. 40th Iowa, 43d Ill., 6th Kan. Cav., 3d Ill. Battery. Casualties not recorded.

30—Jenkin's Ferry, Saline River, Ark. 3d Division of Seventh Corps. Union, 200 killed, 955 wounded. Confed., 300 killed, 800 wounded.

MAY, 1864.

1—Jacksonville, Fla. 7th U. S. Colored. Union, 1 killed.
1 to 8—Hudnot's Plantation, and near Alexandria, La. Cavalry of Thirteenth and Nineteenth Corps. Union, 33 killed, 87 wounded. Confed., 25 killed, 100 wounded.
2—Gov. Moore's Plantation, La. Foraging of Detachment of 83d Ohio and 3d R. I. Cav. Union, 2 killed, 10 wounded.
3—Red Clay, Ga. 1st Division of McCook's Cavalry. Union, 10 killed and wounded.
Richland, Ark. 2d Ark. Cav. Union, 20 killed.
4—Doubtful Cañon, Ariz. Detachment of 5th Cav. and 1st Cal. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 6 wounded. Confed., 10 killed, 20 wounded.
4 to 12—Kautz's Cavalry Raid from Suffolk, Wall's Bridge, Stoney Creek Station, Jarrett's Station, White's Bridge to City Point, Va. 5th and 11th Pa. Cav., 3d N. Y. Cav., 1st D. C. Cav., 8th N. Y. Battery. Union, 10 killed, wounded, and missing. Confed., 20 wounded, 50 prisoners.
4 to 13—Yazoo City expedition, including Benton and Vaughn, Miss. 11th, 72d, and 76th Ill., 5th Ill. Cav., 3d U. S. Colored Cav., 7th Ohio Battery. Union, 5 killed, 20 wounded.
5—Ram *Albemarle*, Roanoke River, N. C. U. S. Gunboats, *Ceres, Commodore Hull, Mattabessett, Sassacuss, Seymour, Wyalusing, Miami*, and *Whitehead*. Union, 5 killed, 26 wounded. Confed., 57 captured.
Dunn's Bayou, Red River, La. 56th Ohio, on board U. S. Gunboat *Signal*, steamer *Covington*, and transport *Warner*. Union, 35 killed, 65 wounded, 150 missing.
5 to 7—Wilderness, Va. Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Gen George G. Meade; Second Corps, Maj.-Gen. Hancock; Fifth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Warren; Sixth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick; Ninth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Burnside, and Sheridan's Cavalry. Union, 5597 killed, 21,463 wounded, 10,677 missing. Confed., 2000 killed, 6000 wounded, 3400 missing. Union, Brig.-Gens. Wadsworth, Hays, and Webb killed. Confed., Gens. Jones and Pickett killed, and Longstreet, Pegram, Stafford, Hunter, and Jennings wounded.
5 to 9—Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., including Tunnel Hill, Mill Creek Gap, and Buzzard's Roost, Army of the Cumberland, Maj.-Gen. Thomas; Army of the Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. McPherson—Army of the Mississippi, Maj.-Gen. Sherman. Union, 200 killed, 637 wounded. Confed., 600 killed and wounded.
6—James River, near City Point, Va. U. S. Gunboat *Commodore Jones*. Union, 23 killed, 48 wounded.
6 and 7—Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, near Chester Station, Va. Portion of Tenth and Eighteenth Corps. Union, 48 killed, 256 wounded. Confed., 50 killed, 200 wounded.
7—Bayou La Mourie, La. Portion of Sixteenth Corps. Union, 10 killed, 31 wounded.
8—Todd's Tavern, Va. 2d Division Cavalry Corps Army of the Potomac. Union, 40 killed, 150 wounded. Confed., 30 killed, 150 wounded.
8 to 18—Spottsylvania, Fredericksburg Road, Laurel Hill, and Ny River, Va. Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Gen. Meade; Second Corps, Maj.-Gen. Hancock; Fifth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Warren; Sixth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Wright; Ninth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Burnside, and Sheridan's Cavalry. Union, 4177 killed, 19,687 wounded, 2577 missing. Confed., 1000 killed, 5000 wounded, 3000 missing. Union, Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick and Brig.-Gens. Rice, Owens, and Stevenson killed; Brig.-Gens. Robertson, Bartlett, Morris, and Baxter wounded. Confed., Gens. Daniels and Perrin killed, Hayes and Walker wounded, and Maj.-Gen. Ed. Johnson and Brig.-Gen. Stewart captured.
9—Varnell's Station, Ga. 1st Div. McCook's Cav. Union, 4 killed, 25 wounded.
9 and 10—Swift Creek or Arrowfield Church, Va. Tenth and Eighteenth Corps. Union, 90 killed, 400 wounded. Confed., 500 missing.
Cloyd's Mountain and New River Bridge, Va. 12th, 23d, 34th, and 36th Ohio, 9th, 11th, 14th, and 15th W. Va., 3d and 4th Pa. Reserves. Union, 126 killed, 585 wounded. Confed., 600 killed and wounded, 300 missing.
9 to 13—Sheridan's Cavalry Raid in Virginia, engagements Beaver Dam Station, South Anna Bridge, Ashland, and Yellow Tavern. Union, 50 killed, 174 wounded, 200 missing. Confed., killed and wounded not recorded, 100 prisoners. Confed., Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart killed and J. B. Gordon wounded.
12 to 16—Fort Darling, Drury's Bluff, Va. Tenth and Eighteenth Corps. Union, 422 killed, 2380 wounded, 210 missing. Confed., 400 killed, 2000 wounded, 100 missing.
12 to 17—Kautz's Raid on Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad, Va. Union, 6 killed, 28 wounded.
13 to 16—Resaca, Ga. Fourth, Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Cavalry Corps Army of the Cumberland, Maj.-Gen. Thomas; Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. McPherson, and Twenty-third Corps Army of the Ohio, Maj.-Gen. Schofield. Union, 600 killed, 2147 wounded. Confed., 300 killed, 1500 wounded, 1000 missing. Confed., Brig.-Gen. Wadkins killed.
15—Mount Pleasant Landing, La. 67th U. S. Colored. Union, 3 killed, 5 wounded.
New Market, Va. Maj.-Gen. Sigel's command. Union, 120 killed, 560 wounded, 240 missing. Confed., 85 killed, 320 wounded.
Tanner's Bridge, Ga. 2d Division Cavalry Army of the Cumberland. Union, 2 killed, 16 wounded.
16 to 30—Bermuda Hundred, Va. Tenth and Eighteenth Corps Army of the James. Union, 200 killed, 1000 wounded. Confed., 3000 killed, wounded and missing.
17 and 18—Adairsville and Calhoun, Ga. Fourth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Howard. Casualties not recorded.
18—Rome and Kingston, Ga. 2d Division of Fourteenth Corps and Cavalry Army of the Cumberland. Union, 16 killed, 59 wounded.
Bayou DeGlaize or Calhoun Station, La. Portions of Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Cavalry of Nineteenth Corps. Union, 60 killed, 300 wounded. Confed., 500 killed and wounded.
19 to 22—Cassville, Ga. Twentieth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Hooker. Union, 10 killed, 46 wounded.
21—Mt. Pleasant, Miss. 4th Mo. Cav. Union, 2 killed, 1 wounded.
23 to 27—North Anna River, Jericho Ford or Taylor's Bridge, and Talopotomy Creek, Va. Second, Fifth, and Ninth Corps Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Gen. Meade. Union, 223 killed, 1460 wounded, 290 missing. Confed., 2000 killed and wounded.
24—Holly Springs, Miss. 4th Mo. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 2 wounded.
Wilson's Wharf, Va. 10th U. S. Colored, 1st D. C. Cavalry, Battery B U. S. Colored Artil. Union, 2 killed, 24 wounded. Confed., 20 killed, 100 wounded.
Nashville, Tenn. 15th U. S. Colored. Union, 4 killed, 8 wounded.
25 to June 4—Dallas, Ga., also called New Hope Church and Allatoona Hills. Fourth, Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Cavalry Corps Army of the Cumberland, Maj.-Gen. Thomas; Twenty-third Corps, Maj.-Gen. Schofield; Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Corps Army of the Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. McPherson—Army of the Mississippi, Maj.-Gen. Sherman. Union, 2400 killed, wounded and missing. Confed., 3000 killed, wounded and missing. Confed. Maj.-Gen. Walker killed.
25—Cassville Station, Ga. 1st and 11th Ky. Cav. Union, 8 killed, 16 wounded. Confed., 2 killed, 6 wounded.
26—Torpedo explosion on Bachelor's Creek, N. C. 132d and 158th N. Y., 58th Pa. Union, 35 killed, 19 wounded.
26 to 29—Decatur and Moulton, Ala. 1st, 3d, and 4th Ohio Cav., 2d Cavalry Div. Union, 48 killed and wounded. Confed., 60 killed and wounded.
27 and 28—Hanoverton, Hawe's Shop, and Salem Church, Va. 1st and 2d Divisions Cavalry Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sheridan. Union, 25 killed, 119 wounded, 200 missing. Confed., 475 killed, wounded and missing.
30—Hanover and Ashland, Va. Wilson's Cavalry. Union, 26 killed, 130 wounded.
Old Church, Va. Torbett's Cavalry. Union, 16 killed, 74 wounded.

JUNE, 1864.

1 to 12—Cold Harbor, Va., including Gaines' Mills, Salem Church, and Hawe's Shop. Second, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, and Eighteenth Corps, and Sheridan's Cavalry. Union, 1905 killed, 10,576 wounded, 2456 missing. Confed., 1206 killed and wounded, 500 missing. Union, Brig.-Gens. Brookes and Byrnes killed and Tyler Stannard and Johnson wounded. Confed., Brig.-Gens. Doles and Keitt, killed and Kirkland, Finnegan, Law, and Lane wounded.
2—Bermuda Hundred, Va. Tenth Corps. Union, 25 killed, 100 wounded. Confed., 100 killed and wounded.
3 to 6—Panther Gap and Buffalo Gap, W. Va. Hayes' Brigade of 2d Division Army of West Virginia. Union, 25 killed and wounded. Confed., 25 killed and wounded.
5—Piedmont, W. Va. Portion of Army of West Virginia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Hunter. Union, 130 killed, 650 wounded. Confed., 460 killed, 1450 wounded, 1060 missing. Confed., Gen. W. E. Jones killed.
6—Lake Chicot, Ark. Sixteenth Corps. Union, 40 killed, 70 wounded. Confed., 100 killed and wounded.
9—Point of Rocks, Md. 2d U. S. Colored Cav. Union, 2 killed.
Mt. Sterling, Ky. Burbridge's Cavalry. Union, 35 killed, 150 wounded. Confed., 50 killed, 200 wounded, 250 captured.
9 to 30—Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta or Big Shanty, Ga., including general assault on the 27th, Pine Mt., Golgotha, Culp's House, and Powder Springs. Fourth, Fourteenth, and Twentieth Corps Army of the Cumberland, Maj.-Gen. Thomas; Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Corps Army of the Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. McPherson; Twenty-third Corps, Maj-Gen. Schofield; Army of the Mississipi, Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman. Union, 1370 killed, 6500 wounded, 800 missing. Confed., 1100 killed and wounded, 3500 missing. Union, Brig.-Gens. Harker and McCook killed. Confed., Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk killed.
10—Petersburg, Va. Portion of Tenth Corps and Kautz's Cav. Union, 20 killed, 67 wounded.
Brice's Cross Roads, near Guntown, Miss. 81st, 95th, 108th, 113th, 114th, and 120th Ill., 72d and 95th Ohio, 9th Minn., 93d Ind., 55th and 59th U. S. Colored, Brig.-Gen. Grierson's Cavalry, the 4th Mo., 2d N. J., 19th Pa., 7th and 9th Ill., 7th Ind., 3d and 4th Iowa, and 10th Kan. Cav., 1st Ill., and 6th Ind. Batteries, Battery F 2d U. S. Colored Artil. Union, 223 killed, 391 wounded, 1623 missing. Confed., 131 killed, 475 wounded.
Cynthiana and Kellar's Bridge, Ky. 168th and 171st Ohio. Union, 21 killed, 71 wounded, 980 captured by Morgan's Raiders.
10 and 11—Lexington, W. Va. 2d Division Army of West Virginia. Union, 6 killed, 18 wounded.
11—Cynthiana, Ky. Burbridge's Cav., Attack on Morgan's Raiders. Union, 150 killed and wounded. Confed., 300 killed and wounded, 400 captured.
11 and 12—Trevilian Station, Va. Sheridan's Cavalry. Union, 85 killed, 490 wounded, 160 missing. Confed., 370 missing.
13—White Oak Swamp Bridge, Va. Wilson's and Crawford's Cav. Union, 50 killed, 250 wounded.
14—Lexington, Mo. Detachment 1st Mo. Cav. Union, 8 killed, 1 wounded.
15—Samaria Church, Malvern Hill, Va. Wilson's Cav. Union, 25 killed, 3 wounded. Confed., 100 killed and wounded.
15 to 19—Petersburg, Va. (commencement of the siege that continued to its fall, April 2, 1865). Tenth and Eighteenth Corps, Army of the James, Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler; Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Corps Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Gen. Geo. G. Meade. Union, 1298 killed, 7474 wounded, 1814 missing.
16—Otter Creek, near Liberty, Va. Hunter's Command in advance of the Army of West Virginia. Union, 3 killed, 15 wounded.
17 and 18—Lynchburg, Va. Sullivan's and Crook's Divisions and Averill's and Duffie's Cav. Army of the West Virginia. Union, 100 killed, 500 wounded, 100 missing. Confed., 200 killed and wounded.
19—Capture of the *Alabama*, off Cherbourg, France, by U. S. Steamer *Kearsage*. Union, 3 wounded. Confed., 9 killed, 21 wounded, 70 captured.
20 to 30—In front of Petersburg, Va. Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eighteenth Corps. Union, 112 killed, 506 wounded, 800 missing. Union, Gens. Chamberlain and Egan wounded.
21—Salem, Va. Averill's Cav. Union, 6 killed, 10 wounded. Confed., 10 killed and wounded.
Naval engagement on the James River, near Dutch Gap. Casualties not recorded.
Buford's Gap, Va. 23d Ohio. Union, 15 killed.
22—White River, Ark. Three Cos. 12th Iowa, and U. S. Gunboat *Lexington*. Union, 2 killed, 4 wounded. Confed., 2 killed, 3 wounded.
22 and 23—Weldon Railroad, Williams' Farm or Jerusalem Plank Road, Va. Second, Sixth, and 1st Division of Fifth Corps Army of the Potomac. Union, 604 killed, 2494 wounded, 2217 missing. Confed., 300 wounded, 200 missing.
22 to 30—Wilson's Raid on the Weldon Railroad, Va. Kautz's and Wilson's Cav. Union, 92 killed, 317 wounded, 734 missing. Confed., 365 killed and wounded.
23 and 24—Jones' Bridge and Samaria Church, Va. Torbett's and Gregg's Cavalry Divisions. Union, 54 killed, 235 wounded, 300 missing. Confed., 250 killed and wounded.
25 to 29—Clarendon, St. Charles River, Ark. 126th Ill. and 11th Mo., 9th Iowa and 3d Mich. Cav., Battery D 2d Mo. Artil. Union, 200 wounded. Confed., 200 wounded, 200 missing.

JULY, 1864.

1 to 31—In front of Petersburg, including Deep Bottom, New Market, and Malvern Hill, on the 27th, and mine explosion on the 30th. Second, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eighteenth Corps. Union, 898 killed, 4060 wounded, 3110 missing. Confed., loss at Deep Bottom, 400 killed, 600 wounded, 200 missing.
2—Pine Bluff, Ark. 64th U. S. Col. Union, 6 killed.
Fort Johnson, James Island, S. C. Troops of Department of the South. Union, 19 killed, 97 wounded, 135 missing.
2 to 5—Nickajack Creek or Smyrna, Ga. Troops under command of Maj.-Gen. Sherman. Union, 60 killed, 310 wounded. Confed., 100 killed and wounded.
3—Leetown, Va. 10th W. Va., 1st N. Y. Cav. Union, 3 killed, 12 wounded.
Hammack's Mills, W. Va. 153d Ohio Nat'l Guard. Union, 3 killed, 7 wounded.
3 to 9—Expedition from Vicksburgto Jackson, Miss. 1st Division Seventeenth Corps. Union, 150 wounced. Confed., 200 wounded.
4—Vicksburg, Miss. 48th U. S. Colored. Union, 1 killed, 7 wounded.
4 to 5—Coleman's Plantation, near Port Gibson, Miss. 52d U. S. Colored. Union, 6 killed, 18 wounded.
4 to 7—Bolivar and Maryland Heights. Maj.-Gen. Sigel's Reserve Division. Union, 20 killed, 80 wounded.
5—Hagerstown, Md. 1st Md. Cavalry, Potomac Home Brigade. Union, 2 killed, 6 wounded.
5 to 7—John's Island, S. C. Maj.-Gen. Foster's troops. Union, 16 killed, 82 wounded. Confed., 20 killed, 80 wounded.
5 to 18—Smith's Expedition, La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss. 1st and 2d Divisions Sixteenth Corps, one Brigade U. S. Colored Troops and Grierson's Cavalry. Union, 85 killed, 567 wounded. Confed., 110 killed, 600 wounded.
6—Little Blue, Mo. 2d Col. Cav. Union, 8 killed, 1 wounded.
6 to 10—Chattahooche, River, Ga. Army of the Ohio, Maj.-Gen. Schofield; Army of the Tennessee, Maj.-Gen McPherson; Army of the Cumberland, Maj.-Gen. Thomas; Army of the Mississippi, Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman. Union, 80 killed, 450 wounded, 200 missing.
7—Solomon's Gap and Middleton, Md. 8th Ill. Cav., Potomac Home Brigade, and Alexander's Baltimore Battery. Union, 5 killed, 20 wounded.
9—Monocacy, Md. 1st and 2d Brigades of 3d Division Sixth Corps, and Detachment of Eighth Corps. Union, 90 killed, 579 wounded, 1290 missing. Confed., 400 wounded.
11 to 22—Rosseau's Raid in Alabama and Georgia, including Ten Islands and Stone's Ferry, Ala., and Auburn and Chewa Station, Ga. 8th Ind., 5th Iowa, 8th Ohio, 2d Ky., and 4th Tenn. Cav., Battery E 1st Mich. Artil. Union, 3 killed, 30 wounded. Confed., 95 killed and wounded.
12—Fort Stevens, Washington, D. C. Twenty-second Corps, 1st and 2d Divisions Sixth Corps, Marines, Home Guards, citizens and convalescents. Union, 54 killed, 319 wounded. Confed., 500 killed and wounded.
Lee's Mills, near Ream's Station, Va. 2d Division Gregg's Cav. Union, 3 killed, 13 wounded. Confed., 25 killed and wounded.
14—Farr's Mills, Ark. One Co. 4th Ark. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 7 wounded. Confed., 4 killed, 6 wounded.
14 and 15—Ozark, Mo. 14th Kan. Cav. Union, 2 killed, 1 wounded.
16 and 17—Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Miss. 72d and 76th Ill., 53d U. S. Colored, 2d Wis. Cav. Casualties not recorded.
17 and 18—Snicker's Gap and Island Ford, Va. Army of West Virginia, Maj.-Gen. Crook, and portion of Sixth Corps. Union, 30 killed, 181 wounded, 100 missing.
18—Ashby's Gap, Va. Duffie's Cav. Union, 200 killed and wounded.
19 and 20—Darksville, Stevenson's Depot, and Winchester, Va. Averill's Cav. Union, 38 killed, 175 wounded. Confed., 300 wounded, 300 captured.
20—Peach Tree Creek, Ga. Fourth, Fourteenth, and Twentieth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas. Union, 300 killed, 1410 wounded. Confed., 1113 killed, 2500 wounded, 1183 missing. Confed., Brig.-Gens. Featherstone, Long, Pettis, and Stevens killed.
22—Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's first sortie.) Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Corps, Maj.-Gen. McPherson. Union, 500 killed, 2141 wounded, 1000 missing. Confed., 2482 killed, 4000 wounded, 2017 missing. Union, Maj.-Gen. McPherson and Brig.-Gen. Greathouse killed.
22—Decatur, Ga. 2d Brigade of 4th Division of Sixteenth Corps. Confed., Maj.-Gen. Walker killed.
23 and 24—Kernstown and Winchester, Va. Portion of Army of West Virginia. Union, 1200 killed and wounded. Confed., 600 killed and wounded.
26—Wallace's Ferry, Ark. 15th Ill. Cav., 60th and 56th U. S. Colored Troops, Co. E. 2d U. S. Colored Artil. Union, 16 killed, 32 wounded. Confed., 150 wounded.
26 to 31—Stoneman's Raid to Macon, Ga. Stoneman's and Garrard's Cav. Union, 100 killed and wounded, 900 missing.
26 to 31—McCook's Raid to Lovejoy Station, Ga. 1st Wis., 5th and 8th Iowa, 2d and 8th Ind., 1st and 4th Tenn., and 4th Ky. Cav. Union, 100 killed and wounded, 500 missing.
27—Mazzard Prairie, Fort Smith, Ark. Two hundred men of 6th Kan. Cav. Union, 12 killed, 17 wounded, 152 captured. Confed., 12 killed, 20 wounded.
28—Atlanta, Ga. (Second sortie at Ezra Chapel.) Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Howard. Union, 100 killed, 600 wounded. Confed., 642 killed, 3000 wounded, 1000 missing.
28 to Sept. 22—Siege of Atlanta, Ga. Army of the Military Division of the Mississippi, Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman. Casualties not recorded.
29—Clear Springs, Md. 12th and 14th Penns. Cav. Confed., 17 killed and wounded.
30—Lee's Mills, Va. Davis' Cav. Union, 2 killed, 11 wounded.
Lebanon, Ky. One Co. 12th Ohio Cav. Confed., 6 killed.

AUGUST, 1864.

1 to 31—In front of Petersburg, Va. Second, Fifth, Ninth and Eighteenth Corps. Union, 87 killed, 481 wounded.
2—Green Springs, W. Va. 153d Ohio. Union, 1 killed, 5 wounded, 90 missing. Confed., 5 killed, 22 wounded.
5—Donaldsonville, La. 11th N. Y. Cav. Union, 60 missing.
5 to 23—Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala. Thirteenth Corps and Admiral Farragut's fleet of war vessels. Union, 75 killed, 100 drowned by sinking of the *Tecumseh*, 170 wounded. Confed., 2344 captured.
6—Plaquemine, La. 4th Wis. Cav., 14th R. I. Heavy Artil Union, 2 killed.
7—Moorefield, Va. 14th Penna., 8th Ohio, 1st and 3d W. Va., and 1st N. Y. Cav. Union, 9 killed, 22 wounded. Confed., 100 killed and wounded, 400 missing.
7 to 14—Tallahatchie River, Abbeville, Oxford, and Hurricane Creek, Miss. Hatch's Cave, and Mower's Command of Sixteenth Corps. Casualties not recorded.
9—Explosion of ammunition at City Point, Va. Union, 70 killed, 130 wounded.
10 and 11—Berryville Pike, Sulphur Springs Bridge, and White Post, Va. Torbett's Cav. Union, 34 killed, 90 wounded, 200 missing.
13—Near Snicker's Gap, Va. 144th and 149th Ohio. Union, 4 killed, 10 wounded, 200 missing. Confed., 2 killed, 3 wounded.
14—Gravel Hill, Va. Gregg's Cav. Union, 3 killed, 18 wounded.
14 to 16—Dalton, Ga. 2d Mo. and 14th U. S. Colored.
14 to 18—Strawberry Plains, Va. Second and Tenth Corps and Gregg's Cav. Union, 400 killed, 1755 wounded, 1400 missing. Confed., 1000 wounded.
15—Fisher's Hill, near Strasburg, Va. Sixth and Eighth Corps and 1st Cav. Division Army of the Potomac. Union, 30 wounded.
16—Crooked Run, Front Royal, Va. Merritt's Cav. Union, 13 killed, 58 wounded. Confed., 30 killed, 150 wounded, 300 captured.
17—Gainesville, Fla. 75th Ohio Mounted Inft. Union, 16 killed, 30 wounded, 102 missing.
Winchester, Va. New Jersey Brigade of Sixth Corps and Wilson's Cav. Union, 50 wounded, 250 missing.
18, 19 and 21—Six-Mile House, Weldon Railroad, Va. Fifth and Ninth Corps and Kautz's and Gregg's Cav. Union, 212 killed, 1115 wounded, 3176 missing. Confed., 2000 wounded, 2000 missing. Confed. Brig.-Gens. Saunders and Lamar killed, and Claigman, Barton, Finnegan and Anderson wounded.
18 to 22—Kilpatrick's Raid on the Atlanta Railroad. Union, 400 wounded.
19—Snicker's Gap, Pike, Va. Detachment of 5th Mich. Cav. Union, 30 killed, 3 wounded (all prisoners taken, and the wounded were put to death by Mosby).
Martinsburg, Va. Averill's Cav. Union, 25 killed and wounded.
19—Pine Bluff, Tenn. River, Tenn. Detachment of Co. B 83d Ill. Mounted Inft. Union, 8 killed and mutilated by guerrillas.
21—Summit Point, Berryville and Flowing Springs, Va. Sixth Corps, and Merritt's and Wilson's Cavalry, Union, 600 killed and wounded. Confed., 400 killed and wounded.
Memphis, Tenn. Detachments of 8th Iowa, 108th and 113th Ill., 39th, 40th, and 41st Wis., 61st U. S. Colored, 3d and 4th Iowa Cav., Battery G 1st Mo. Lt. Artil. Union, 30 killed, 100 wounded. Confed., 100 killed and wounded.
21 and 22—College or Oxford Hill, Miss. 4th Iowa, 11th and 21st Mo., 3d Iowa Cav., 12th Mo. Cav. Confed., 15 killed.
23—Abbeville, Miss. 10th Mo., 14th Iowa, 5th and 7th Minn., 8th Wis. Union, 20 wounded. Confed., 15 killed.
24—Fort Smith, Ark. 11th U. S. Colored. Union, 1 killed, 13 wounded.
Jones' Hay Station and Ashley Station, Ark. 9th Iowa and 8th and 11th Mo. Cavalry. Union, 5 killed, 41 wounded. Confed., 60 wounded.
24 and 25—Bermuda Hundred, Va. 10th Corps. Union, 31 wounded, Confed., 61 missing.
24 to 27—Halltown, Va. Portion of Eighth Corps. Union, 39 killed, 178 wounded. Confed., 130 killed and wounded,
25—Smithfield and Shepherdstown or Kearneysville, Va. Merritt's and Wilson's Cav. Union, 20 killed, 61 wounded, 100 missing. Confed., 300 killed and wounded.
Ream's Station, Va. Second Corps and Gregg's Cav. Union, 127 killed, 546 wounded, 1769 missing. Confed., 1500 killed and wounded.
27 and 28—Holly Springs, Miss. 14th Iowa, 11th U. S. Colored Artil., 10th Mo. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 2 wounded.
29—Smithfield, Va. 3d Div. Sixth Corps and Torbett's Cav. Union, 10 killed, 90 wounded. Confed., 200 killed and wounded.
31—Block House, No. 5, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Tenn. 115th Ohio. Union, 3 killed. Confed., 25 wounded.
31 and Sept. 1—Jonesboro', Ga. Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Davis' Cavalry Divisions of Fourteenth Corps. Union, 1149 killed and wounded. Confed., 2000 killed, wounded and missing. Confed. Brig.-Gens. Anderson, Cummings, and Patten killed.

SEPTEMBER, 1864.

1 to 8—Rosseau's pursuit of Wheeler in Tenn. Rosseau's Cav., 1st and 4th Tenn., 2d Mich., 1st Wis., 8th Iowa, 2d and 8th Ind., and 6th Ky. Union, 10 killed, 30 wounded. Confed., 300 killed wounded and captured.
1 to Oct. 30—In front of Petersburg. Army of the Potomac. Union, 170 killed, 822 wounded, 812 missing. Confed., 1000 missing.
2—Fall of Atlanta, Ga. Twentieth Corps. Confed., 200 captured.
2 to 6—Lovejoy Station, Ga. Fourth and Twenty-third Corps. Casualties not recorded.
3 and 4—Berryville, Va. Eighth and Nineteenth Corps and Torbett's Cav. Union, 30 killed, 182 wounded, 100 missing. Confed., 25 killed, 100 wounded, 70 missing.
4—Greenville, Tenn. 9th and 13th Tenn., and 10th Mich. Cav. Union, 6 wounded. Confed., 10 killed, 60 wounded, 75 missing. Confed. Gen. John Morgan killed.
6—Searcy, Ark. Detachment 9th Iowa Cav. Union, 2 killed, 6 wounded.
10—Capture of Fort Hell, Va. 99th Pa., 20th Ind., 2d U. S. Sharpshooters. Union, 20 wounded. Confed., 90 prisoners.
13—Lock's Ford, Va. Torbett's Cav. Union, 2 killed, 18 wounded. Confed., 181 captured.
16—Sycamore Church, Va. 1st D. C. and 13th Pa. Cav. Union, 400 killed, wounded and captured. Confed., 50 killed and wounded,
16 and 18—Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter. 79th U. S. Colored and 2d Kan. Cav. Union, 38 killed, 48 missing.
17—Belcher's Mills, Va. Kautz's and Gregg's Cav. Union, 25 wounded.
19 to 22—Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va. Sixth, Eighth, and 1st and 2d Divisions of the Nineteenth Corps, Averill's and Torbett's Cav. Maj.-Gen. Phil. Sheridan. Union, 693 killed, 4033 wounded, 623 missing. Confed., 3250 killed and wounded, 3600 captured. Union Brig.-Gens. Russell and Mulligan killed, and McIntosh, Upton, and Chapman wounded. Confed. Maj.-Gen. Rhodes, and Brig.-Gens. Gordon and Goodwin killed, and Fitz Hugh Lee, Terry, Johnson, and Wharton wounded.
23—Athens, Ala. 106th, 110th, and 114th U. S. Colored, 3d Tenn. Cav., reinforced by 18th Mich. and 102d Ohio. Union, 950 missing. Confed., 5 killed, 25 wounded.
Rockport, Mo. 3d Mo. Militia Cav. Union, 10 killed.
24—Fayette, Mo. 9th Mo. Militia Cav. Union, 3 killed, 5 wounded. Confed., 6 killed, 30 wounded.
26 and 27—Pilot Knob or Ironton, Mo. 47th and 50th Mo., 14th Iowa, 2d and 3d Mo. Cav., Battery H 2d Mo. Lt. Artil. Union, 28 killed, 56 wounded, 100 missing. Confed., 1500 killed and wounded.
27—Centralia, Mo. Three Cos. 39th Mo., massacred by Price. Union, 122 killed, 2 wounded.
Marianna, Fla. 7th Vt., 82d U. S. Colored, and 2d Maine Cav. Union, 32 wounded. Confed., 81 missing.
28 and 30—New Market Heights or Laurel Hill, Va. Tenth and Eighteenth Corps and Kautz's Cav. Union, 400 killed, 2029 wounded. Confed., 2000 killed and wounded.
29—Centreville, Tenn. 2d Tenn. Mounted Inft. Union, 10 killed, 25 wounded.
29 and 30—Leesburg and Harrison, Mo. 14th Iowa, 2d Mo. Militia Cav., Battery H 2d Mo. Lt. Artil.
30 and Oct. 1—Poplar Springs Church, Va. 1st Div. Fifth Corps and 2d Div. Ninth Corps. Union, 141 killed, 788 wounded, 1756 missing. Confed., 800 wounded, 100 missing.
Arthur's Swamp, Va. Gregg's Cav. Union, 60 wounded, 100 missing,

OCTOBER, 1864.

2—Waynesboro, Va. Portion of Custer's and Merritt's Cav. Union, 50 killed and wounded.
Saltville, Va. 11th and 13th Ky. Cav., 12th Ohio, 11th Mich., 5th and 6th U. S. Colored Cav., 26th, 30th, 35th, 37th, 39th, 40th, and 45th Ky. Mounted Inft. Union, 54 killed, 190 wounded, 104 missing. Confed., 18 killed, 71 wounded, 21 missing.
5—Jackson, La. 23d Wis., 1st Tex., and 1st La. Cav., 21 and 4th Mass. Battery. Union, 4 killed, 10 wounded.
Allatoona, Ga. 7th, 12th, 50th, 57th, and 93d Ill., 39th Iowa, 4th Minn., 18th Wis., and 12th Wis. Battery. Union, 142 killed, 352 wounded, 212 missing. Confed., 231 killed, 500 wounded, 411 missing.
7—New Market, Va. 3d Div. Custer's Cav. Union, 56 missing.
7 to 11—Jefferson City, California, and Boonsville, Mo. (Price's Invasion). 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Mo. Militia Cav., 15th Mo. Cav., 17th Ill. Cav., Battery H 2d Mo. Lt. Artil.
7 and 13—Darbytown Road, Va. Tenth Corps and Kautz's Cav. Union, 105 killed, 502 wounded, 206 missing. Confed., 1100 killed and wounded, 350 missing. Confed. Gen. Gregg killed.
9—Tom's Brook, Fisher's Hill, or Strasburg, Va. Merritt's, Custer's and Torbett's Cav. Union, 9 killed, 67 wounded. Confed., 100 killed and wounded, 180 missing.
10—East Point, Miss. 61st U. S. Colored. Union, 16 killed, 30 wounded.

11—Fort Donelson, Tenn. Detachment 4th U. S. Colored Heavy Artil. Union, 4 killed, 9 wounded. Confed., 3 killed, 23 wounded.
12—Reconnoissance to Strasburg, Va. Maj.-Gen. Emory's and Crook's troops. Union, 30 killed, 144 wounded, 40 missing.
13—Dalton, Ga. Troops under Col. Johnson, 44th U. S. Colored. Union, 400 missing.
Buzzard Roost, Ga. One Co. 115th Ill. Union, 5 killed, 36 wounded, 60 missing.
15—Glasgow, Mo. 43d Mo., and detachments of 17th Ill., 9th Mo. Militia, 13th Mo. Cav., 62d U. S. Colored. Union, 400 wounded and missing. Confed., 50 killed and wounded.
19—Lexington, Mo. 5th, 11th, 15th, and 16th Kan. Cav., 3d Wis. Cav. Casualties not recorded.
Cedar Creek, Va. (Sheridan's Ride.) Sixth Corps, Eighth Corps, and 1st and 2d Divisions Nineteenth Corps, Merritt's, Custer's, and Torbett's Cav. Union, 588 killed, 3516 wounded, 1801 missing. Confed., 300) killed and wounded, 1200 missing. Union Brig.-Gens. Bidwell and Thorburn killed, Maj.-Gens. Wright, Ricketts, and Grover, and Brig.-Gens. Ketchem, McKenzie, Penrose, Hamlin, Devins, Duval, and Lowell wounded. Confed. Maj.-Gen. Ramseur killed, and Battle and Conner wounded.
21 and 22—Little Blue and Independence, Mo. Kansas Militia, 2d and 5th Mo. Militia, 2d Col. Cav., 5th, 7th, 11th, 15th, and 16th Kan. Cav., 1st, 2d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Mo. Militia Cav. Casualties not recorded.
23—Hurricane Creek, Miss. 1st Iowa and 9th Kan. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 2 wounded.
26 to 29—Decatur, Ala. 18th Mich., 102d Ohio, 68th Ind., and 14th U. S. Colored. Union, 10 killed, 45 wounded, 100 missing. Confed., 100 killed, 300 wounded.
27—Hatcher's Run, Ga. Gregg's Cav., 2d and 3d Divisions Second Corps, Fifth and Ninth Corps. Union, 156 killed, 1047 wounded, 699 missing. Confed., 200 killed, 600 wounded, 200 missing.
27 and 28—Fair Oaks, Va. Tenth and Eighteenth Corps and Kautz's Cav. Union, 120 killed, 783 wounded, 400 missing. Confed., 60 killed, 311 wounded, 80 missing.
28—Destruction of the rebel ram *Albemarle*, by Lieut. Cushing and thirteen marines. Union, 3 wounded, 11 captured.
Morristown, Tenn. Gen. Gillem's Cav. Union, 8 killed, 42 wounded. Confed., 240 missing.
28 and 30—Newtonia, Mo. Col. Blunt's Cav. in pursuit of Price. Confed., 250 wounded.
29—Beverly, W. Va. 8th Ohio Cav. Union, 8 killed, 25 wounded, 13 missing. Confed., 17 killed, 27 wounded, 92 missing.
30—Near Brownsville, Ark. 7th Iowa and 11th Mo. Cav. Union, 2 killed.

NOVEMBER, 1864.

1 to 4—Union Station, Tenn. 10th Mo. Cav. Union, 2 killed, 2 wounded, 26 missing.
5—Fort Sedgwick or Fort Hell, Va. Second Corps. Union, 5 killed, 10 wounded. Confed., 15 killed, 35 wounded.
9—Atlanta, Ga. 2d Division Twentieth Corps. Confed., 20 killed and wounded.
12—Newton and Cedar Springs, Va. Merritt's, Custer's and Powell's Cav. Union, 84 wounded, 100 missing. Confed., 150 missing.
13—Bull's Gap, Tenn. 8th, 9th, and 13th Tenn. Cav. Union, 5 killed, 36 wounded, 200 missing.
16—Lovejoy Station and Bear Creek Station, Ga. Kilpatrick's Cav. Confed., 50 captured.
17—Bermuda Hundred, Va. 209th Pa. Union, 10 wounded, 120 missing. Confed., 10 wounded.
18—Myerstown, Va. Detachment 91st Ohio. Union, 60 killed and wounded. Confed., 10 killed and wounded.
20—Macon, Ga. 10th Ohio Cav., 9th Pa. Cav., 92d Ill. Mounted Inft., 10th Wis. Battery.
21—Griswoldville, Va. Walcott's Brigade, 1st Division Fifteenth Corps, and 1st Brigade 3d Division Cav. Union, 10 killed, 52 wounded. Confed., 50 killed, 200 wounded, 400 missing.
Rood's Hill, Va. Torbett's Cav. Union, 18 killed, 52 wounded.
Lawrenceburg, Campbellville, and Lynnville, Tenn. Hatch's Cav. Union, 75 killed and wounded. Confed., 50 killed and wounded.
26—Saundersville, Ga. 3d Brigade 1st Division Twentieth Corps. Union, 100 missing. Confed., 100 missing.
26 to 29—Sylvan Grove, Waynesboro', Browne's Cross Roads, Kilpatrick's Cav. Union, 46 wounded. Confed., 600 killed and wounded.
29 and 30—Spring Hill and Franklin, Tenn. Fourth and Twenty-third Corps and Cavalry. Union, 189 killed, 1033 wounded, 1104 missing. Confed., 1750 killed, 3800 wounded, 702 missing. Union, Maj.-Gens. Stanley and Bradley wounded. Confed., Maj.-Gen Cleborne, Brig.-Gens. Adams, Williams, Strahl, Geist, and Granberry killed; Maj.-Gen. Brown and Brig.-Gens. Carter, Manigault, Quarles, Cockerell, and Scott wounded.
30—Honey Hill or Grahamsville, S. C. 25th Ohio, 56th, and 155th N. Y., 26th, 32d, 35th, and 102d U. S. Colored, 54th and 55th Mass. Colored. Union, 66 killed, 645 wounded.

DECEMBER, 1864.

1—Stony Creek Station, Weldon Railroad, Va. Gregg's Cav. Union, 40 wounded. Confed., 175 captured.
Twelve miles from Yazoo City, Miss. Detachment of 2d Wis. Cav., Union, 5 killed, 9 wounded, 25 missing.
1 to 14—In front of Nashville, Tenn. Fourth, Twenty-third, and 1st and 2d Divisions of Sixteenth Corps, and Wilson's Cav. Union, 16 killed, 100 wounded.
1 to 31—In front of Petersburg. Army of the Potomac. Union, 40 killed, 329 wounded.
2 and 3—Block-house No. 2, Mill Creek, Chattanooga, Tenn. Detachment 115th Ohio, 44th and two Cos. 14th U. S. Colored. Union, 12 killed, 46 wounded, 57 missing.
3—Thomas' Station, Ga. 92d Ill. Mounted Inft. Union, 2 killed, 1 wounded.
4—Block-house No. 7, Tenn. Gen. Milroy's troops. Union, 100 wounded. Confed., 100 killed and wounded.
5 to 8—Murfreesboro, Tenn. Gen. Rosseau's troops. Union, 30 killed, 175 wounded. Confed., 197 missing.
6—White Post, Va. Fifty men of 21st N. Y. Cav. Union, 30 wounded.
6 to 9—Devenaux's Neck, S. C. 56th and 155th N. Y., 25th and 107th Ohio, 26th, 33d, 34th, and 102d U. S. Colored, 54th and 55th Mass. Colored, 3d R. I. Artil. and U. S. Gunboats. Union, 39 killed, 390 wounded, 200 missing. Confed., 400 killed and wounded.
7 to 9—Eden Station, Ogeechee River, Ga. Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps right wing of Sherman's Army.
7 to 11—Weldon Railroad Expedition. Fifth Corps, 3d Division of Second Corps, and 2d Division Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. Union, 100 wounded.
8 and 9—Hatcher's Run, Va. 1st Division, Second Corps, 3d and 13th Pa. Cav., 6th Ohio Cav. Union, 125 killed and wounded.
8 to 28—Raid to Gordonsville, Va. Merritt's and Custer's Cav. Union, 43 wounded.
10 to 21—Siege of Savannah, Ga. Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Corps of Sherman's Army. Union, 200 wounded. Confed., 800 missing.
12 to 21—Stoneman's Raid from Bean's Station, Tenn., to Saltville, Va., including Abingdon, Glade Springs, and Marion. Union, 20 killed, 123 wounded. Confed., 126 wounded, 500 missing.
13—Fort McAllister, Ga. 2d Division of Fifteenth Corps. Union, 24 killed, 110 wounded. Confed., 250 missing.
14—Memphis, Tenn. 4th Iowa Cav. Union, 3 killed, 6 wounded.
15 and 16—Nashville, Tenn. Fourth Corps, 1st and 3d Divisions Thirteenth Corps, Twenty-third Corps, Wilson's Cavalry and Detachments colored troops, convalescents. Union, 400 killed, 1740 wounded. Confed., 4462 missing.
17—Franklin, Tenn. Wilson's Cav. Confed., 1800 wounded and sick captured.
17 to 19—Mitchell's Creek, Fla., and Pine Barren Creek, Ala. 82d and 97th U. S. Colored. Union, 9 killed, 53 wounded, 11 missing.
20—Lacey's Springs. Custer's Cav. Union, 2 killed, 22 wounded, 40 missing.
25—Fort Fisher, N. C. Tenth Corps and North Atlantic Squadron. Union, 8 killed, 38 wounded. Confed., 3 killed, 55 wounded, 280 prisoners.
28—Egypt Station, Miss. 4th and 11th Ill. Cav., 7th Ind., 4th and 10th Mo., 2d Wis., 2d N. J., 1st Miss. and 3d U. S. Colored Cav. Union, 23 killed, 88 wounded. Confed., 500 captured. Confed., Brig.-Gen. Gholson killed.

JANUARY, 1865.

2—Franklin, Miss. 4th and 11th Ill. Cav., 3d U. S. Colored Cav. Union, 4 killed, 9 wounded. Confed., 20 killed, 30 wounded.
2 and 3—Nauvoo and Thornhill, Ala. 15th Pa. Cav., Detachments of 10th, 12th and 13th Ind. Cav. and 2d Tenn. Cav. Union, 1 killed, 2 wounded. Confed., 3 killed, 2 wounded, 95 captured, and Hood's supply and pontoon train destroyed.
11—Beverly, W. Va. 34th Ohio and 8th Ohio Cav. Union, 5 killed, 20 wounded, 583 missing.
12 to 15—Fort Fisher, N. C. Portions of Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Corps and Porter's Gunboats. Union, 184 killed, 749 wounded. Confed., 400 killed and wounded, 2083 captured.
14 to 16—Pocataligo, S. C. Seventeenth Corps. Union 25 wounded.
16—Explosion of the magazine at Fort Fisher, N. C. Union, 25 killed, 66 wounded.
25 to Feb. 9—Combahee River and River's Bridge, Salkahatchie, S. C. Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps. Union, 138 killed and wounded.

FEBRUARY, 1865.

5 to 7—Dabney's Mills, Hatcher's Run, Va. Fifth Corps and 1st Division Sixth Corps and Gregg's Cav. Union, 232 killed, 1062 wounded, 186 missing. Confed., 1200 killed and wounded. Union, Brig.-Gens. Morrow, Smyth, Davis, Gregg, Ayres, Sickles, and Gwynn wounded. Confed., Gen. Pegram killed and Sorrell wounded.
8 to 14—Williston, Blackville and Aiken, S. C. Kilpatrick's Cav. Confed., 240 killed and wounded, 100 missing.
10—James Island, S. C. Maj.-Gen. Gilmore's command. Union, 20 killed, 76 wounded. Confed., 20 killed, 70 wounded.
11—Sugar Loaf Battery, Federal Point, N. C. Portions of Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Corps. Union, 14 killed, 114 wounded.
15 to 17—Congaree Creek and Columbia, S. C. Fifteenth Corps. Union, 20 killed and wounded.
18—Ashby Gap, Va. Detachment 14th Pa. Cav. Union, 6 killed, 19 wounded, 64 missing.
18 to 22—Fort Anderson, Town Creek, and Wilmington, N. C. Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Corps, and Porter's Gunboats. Union, 40 killed, 204 wounded. Confed., 70 killed, 400 wounded, 375 missing.
22—Douglas Landing, Pine Bluff, Ark. 13th Ill. Cav. Union, 40 wounded. Confed., 26 wounded.
27 to March 25—Sheridan's Raid in Virginia. 1st and 3d Divisions Cavalry Corps. Union, 35 killed and wounded. Confed., 1667 prisoners.

MARCH, 1865.

6—Olive Branch, La. 4th Wis. Cav. Union, 3 killed, 2 wounded.
Natural Bridge, Fla. 2d and 99th U. S. Colored. Union, 22 killed, 46 wounded.
8 to 10—Wilcox's Bridge, N. C. Palmer's, Carter's, and Ruger's Divisions. Union, 80 killed, 421 wounded, 600 missing. Confed., 1500 killed, wounded and missing.
16—Averysboro, N. C. Twentieth Corps and Kilpatrick's Cav. Union, 77 killed, 477 wounded. Confed., 108 killed, 540 wounded, 217 missing.
19 to 21—Bentonville, N. C. Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps, and Kilpatrick's Cav. Union, 191 killed, 1168 wounded, 287 missing. Confed., 267 killed, 1200 wounded, 1625 missing.
20 to April 6—Stoneman's raid into Southwestern Virginia and North Carolina. Palmer's, Brown's, and Miller's Cavalry Brigades.
22 to April 24—Wilson's Raid, Chickasaw, Ala., to Macon, Ga. Union, 63 killed, 345 wounded, 63 missing. Confed., 22 killed, 38 wounded, 6766 prisoners.
25—Fort Steadman, in front of Petersburg, Va. 1st and 3d Divisions Ninth Corps. Union, 68 killed, 337 wounded, 506 missing. Confed., 800 killed and wounded, 1881 missing, assault of the Second and Sixth Corps. Union, 103 killed, 864 wounded, 209 missing. Confed., 834 captured.
26 to April 9—Siege of Mobile, Ala., including Spanish Fort and Port Blakely. Thirteenth and Sixteenth Corps and U. S. Navy. Union, 213 killed, 1211 wounded. Confed., 500 killed and wounded, 2952 missing and captured.
29—Quaker Road, Va. Warren's Fifth Corps and Griffin's 1st Division Army of the Potomac. Union, 55 killed, 306 wounded. Confed., 185 killed, 400 wounded, 100 missing.
31—Boydton and White Oak Roads, Va. Second and Fifth Corps. Union, 177 killed, 1134 wounded, 556 missing. Confed., 1000 wounded, 235 missing.
Dinwiddie C. H., Va. 1st, 2d, and 3d Cavalry Divisions Army of the Potomac. Union, 67 killed, 354 wounded. Confed., 400 killed and wounded.

APRIL, 1865.

1—Five Forks, Va. 1st, 2d, and 3d Cavalry Divisions and Fifth Corps. Union, 124 killed, 706 wounded. Confed., 3000 killed and wounded, 5500 captured.
2—Fall of Petersburg, Va. Second, Sixth, Ninth, and Twenty-fourth Corps. Union, 296 killed, 2565 wounded, 500 missing. Confed., 3000 prisoners.
3—Namozin Church and Willicomack, Va. Custer's Cavalry. Union, 10 killed, 85 wounded.
3—Fall of Richmond, Va. Confed., 6000 prisoners, of whom 5000 were sick and wounded.
5—Amelia Springs, Va. Crook's Cav. Union, 20 killed, 96 wounded.
6—Sailor's Creek, Va. Second and Sixth Corps and Sheridan's Cav. Union, 166 killed, 1014 wounded. Confed., 1000 killed, 1800 wounded, 6000 prisoners.
High Bridge, Appomattox River, Va. Portion of Twenty-fourth Corps. Union, 10 killed, 31 wounded, 1000 missing and captured.
7—Farmville, Va. Second Corps. Union, 655 killed and wounded.
8 and 9—Appomattox C. H., Va. Twenty-fourth Corps, one Division of the Twenty-fifth Corps and Sheridan's Cav. Union, 200 killed and wounded. Confed., 500 killed.
9—Lee surrendered to the Armies of the Potomac and James, Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant. Confed., 26,000 prisoners.
17—Surrender of Mosby to Maj.-Gen. Hancock. Confed., 700 prisoners.
26—Johnson surrendered to the Armies of the Tennessee, Georgia and Ohio; Maj-Gen. W. T. Sherman. Confed., 29,924 prisoners

MAY, 1865.

10—Capture of Jefferson Davis at Irwinsville, Ga. 1st. Wis. and 4th Mich. Cav, Union, 2 killed, 4 wounded, caused by the pursuing parties firing into each other.
Tallahassee, Fla. Surrender of Sam Jones's command to a detachment of Wilson's Cav.; Maj.-Gen. McCook. Confed., 8000 prisoners.
11—Chalk Bluff, Ark. Surrender of Jeff. Thompson's command to forces under Gen. Dodge. Confed., 7454 prisoners.
13—Palmetto Ranche, Tex. 34th Ind., 62d U. S. Colored and 2d Tex. Cav. Union, 118 killed and wounded.
26—Surrender of Kirby Smith to Maj.-Gen. Canby's command. Confed., 20,000 prisoners.

INDEX TO HISTORY.

Adams, Charles Francis, U. S. minister at London, 504.
Alabama secedes, 450.
Alabama, the, her career, 503, 504.
Albermarle, the, iron-clad ram, destroyed, 514.
Allatoona, defence of, 508, 520.
Allen's Farm, action at, 474.
Anderson, Gen. G. T., wounded, 492.
Anderson, Gen. Robert, at Forts Moultrie and Sumter, 451; commands in Kentucky, 456.
Anderson, Gen. R. H., his night march, 501.
Andersonville Prison, the keeper executed, 527.
Andrew, Gov. John A., 525.
Antietam campaign, the, 477, et seq.; battle of the, 480, et seq.
Appomattox Court House, surrender at, 524.
Archer, Gen., at Gettysburg, 490.
Arkansas, secession of, 450.
Arkansas, the, iron-clad ram, destroyed, 493.
Arkansas Post, capture of, 493.
Arlington Heights, occupied, 453.
Armistead, Gen. Lewis A., killed, 492.
Asboth, Gen. A. S., at Pea Ridge, 462.
Atlanta campaign, the, 507; battles around the city, 505; fall of, 513; inhabitants sent away, 521; shops and depots destroyed, 521.
Atlanta, the, iron-clad captured, 495.
Averell, Gen. William W., at Winchester, 516; at the Opequan, 517.
Averysboro, battle of, 523.

Bailey, Lieut-Col. Joseph, his Red River dam, 505.
Bailey, Capt. Theodorus, at New Orleans, 464.
Baltimore, riot in, 452.
Banks, Gen. N. P., 476; attacks Jackson at Cedar Mountain, 476; receives the surrender of Port Hudson, 495; his Shreveport expedition, 505.
Barksdale, Gen. Wm., killed, 491.
Barlow, Gen. Francis C., at Spottsylvania, 501; at the Topotomoy, 503; at Cold Harbor, 503.
Barnes, Gen. James, wounded, 492.
Barry, Major Wm. F., at Bull Run, 454.
Bartow, Col., killed, 455.
Baxter, Gen. Henry, at Gettysburg, 490; wounded, 501.
Beauregard, Gen. G. T., bombards Fort Sumter, 451; in command at Manassas Junction, 453; at Shiloh, 469, et seq.; succeeded by Bragg, 484; in defence of Petersburg, 514, et seq.
Beaver Dam Creek, action at, 503.
Bee, Gen. Bernard E., at Bull Run, 454; killed, 455.
Beecher, Henry Ward, addresses in England, 459.
Bennington, Gen., wounded, 501.
Bentonville, battle of, 523.
Bethesda Church, action at, 503.
Big Bethel, action at, 453.
Birney, Gen. David B.,; at the second Bull Run, 477; at Fredericksburg, 483; at Gettysburg, 491; at Spottsylvania, 502; commands the Second Corps, 514.
Bissell, Col. Josiah W., constructs a canal, 469.
Blackburn's Ford, action at, 454.
Blair, Gen. Francis P., Jr., his patriotic efforts in Missouri, 456.
Blenker, Gen. Louis, 471.
Blockade, the, 459.
Blockade-runners, 495.
Bloodhounds used for tracking prisoners, 521; killed by Sherman's men, 521.
Bonds, issue of, 519, et seq.
Booneville, Mo., action at, 456.
Bowling Green, Ky., occupied by national forces, 461.
Bragg, Gen. Braxton, takes command in the West, 484; at Stone River, 485; in Chickamauga campaign, 497; defeated by Grant, 499; superseded, 499.
Brandy Station, cavalry engagement at, 489.
Bright, John, friendly to the United States, 459.
Bristoe Station, action at, 476.
Brooke, Gen. John R., wounded, 503.
Buchanan, Capt. Franklin, commands the Merrimac, 467; wounded at Mobile, 514.
Buchanan, James, vetoes the Homestead bill, 450; elected president, 450; comes out for the Union, 452.
Buckhannon, action at, 457.
Buckingham, Gov. Wm. A., 525.
Buckner, Gen. S. B., at Fort Donelson, 461.
Buell, Gen. Don Carlos, at Shiloh, 469, et seq.; fights Bragg at Perryville, 484.
Buford, Gen. John, at Brandy Station, 489; at Gettysburg, 490, et seq.
Bull Run, first battle of, 453, et seq.; second, 477, et seq.
Burnside, Gen. Ambrose E., at Bull Run, 454; at South Mountain, 480; appointed to command the Army of the Potomac, 482; his career, 482; his Fredericksburg campaign, 483, et seq.; at Knoxville, 498; in the overland campaign, 499, et seq.; at crater, 515; relieved, 515.
Butler, Gen. Benjamin F., takes a regiment to Washington, 453; in Maryland, 457; in Hatteras expedition, 460; at New Orleans, 463, et seq.; refuses to return slaves, 482; commanding army of the James, 499, et seq.
Butterfield, Gen. Daniel, wounded, 492.
Byrnes, Col., killed, 503.

Calcium lights employed, 496.
Caldwell, Lieut. C. H. B., at New Orleans, 464.
Cameron, Col. James, killed, 455.
Cameron, Simon, resigns secretaryship of war, 470.
Campbell, John A., in the Hampton Roads conference, 523.
Canals, at Island No. 10, 468.
Carr, Col. Eugene A., at Pea Ridge, 462.
Carrick's Ford, action at, 457.
Carroll, Gen. Samuel S., wounded, 501-502; promoted, 502.
Carthage, Mo., action at, 456.
Casey, Gen. Silas, at Fair Oaks, 472.
Cass, Gen. Lewis, comes out for the Union, 452.
Causes of the war, 449.
Cedar Creek, battle of, 518.
Cedar Mountain, battle of, 476.
Chamberlain, Gen. Joshua L., at Gettysburg, 491.
Chambersburg, Pa., burned, 516.
Champion's Hill, battle of, 494.
Chancellorsville, battle of, 485.
Charles City Cross Roads, battle of, 475.
Charleston, S. C., siege of, 495; destruction of the harbor, 495; bombarded, 495; occupied by national forces, 523.
Chatfield, Col., killed, 496.
Chattanooga, besieged by Bragg, 496; relieved by Grant, 497.
Chickamauga, battle of, 497.
Clark, Col. J. S., counts Jackson's forces, 476.
Clouds, battle above the, 498.

Cobb, Howell, plots secession, while in the Cabinet, 450.
Cochrane, Gen. John, nominated for vice-president, 518.
Cold Harbor, first battle of, 476; second battle of, 503.
Colored troops, enlistment of, 482.
Columbia, Ky., captured by Morgan, 497.
Columbia, S. C., captured by Sherman, 522.
Confederacy, formation of the, 450; Government removed to Richmond, 450.
Confiscation of slaves, 482.
Congress, the, destroyed, 464.
Conscription, Confederate, 483.
Constitution, U. S., opposed, 450.
Cooper, Capt., commanding battery, 475.
Copperheads, 452.
Corcoran, Col. Michael, captured, 455.
Corinth, Miss., importance of, 469; siege and capture of, 469; battle of, 484.
Corse, Gen. John M., defends Allatoona, 520.
Cost of the war, 527.
Cox, Rev. Henry, quoted, 455.
Crampton's Gap, 479.
Crater, by mine explosion, 515.
Craven, Capt. T. A. M., in battle of Mobile Bay, 513.
Crawford, Gen. Samuel W., at Spottsylvania, 502.
Crittenden, Gen. George B., at Mill Springs, 460.
Crittenden, Gen. Thomas L., at Chickamauga, 497, et. seq.
Crocker, Gen. Marcellus M., in Vicksburg campaign, 494.
Crook, Gen. George, defeated by Early, 516; at Fisher's Hill, 518; at Cedar Creek, 518.
Cross, Col. Edward E., killed, 491.
Cumberland, destruction of the, 465.
Curtis, Gen. Samuel R., at Pea Ridge, 462.
Cushing, Lieut. Wm. B., destroys the Albermarle, 514.
Custer, Gen. George A., at Hawes' shop, 502; narrow escape of his division, 518; defeats Early at Waynesboro, 523; his capture at Sailor's Creek, 524.

Dahlgren, Admiral John A., bombards Fort Wagner, 495.
Davis, Col., at Harper's Ferry, 479.
Davis, Jefferson, chosen president of the Confederacy, 450; at Bull Run, 455; leaves Richmond, 524; captured, 527; bailed, 527.
Davis, Gen. Jefferson C., at Pea Ridge, 462.
Dearing, Gen. James, mentioned, 528.
Death-angle, the, 502.
Deep Bottom, fighting at, 515.
Dennison, Gov. William, 525.
Dix, Gen. John A., his patriotic order, 452.
Dog Spring, Mo., action at, 456.
Doles, Gen. George P., killed, 503.
Doubleday, Gen. Abner, at Fredericksburg, 483; at Gettysburg, 490, et. seq.; wounded, 492.
Douglas, Stephen A., on slavery, 449; advocates popular sovereignty, 449; supports Lincoln's administration, 452.
Duncan, Gen. Johnson K., commands the defences of New Orleans, 463.
DuPont, Flag-officer S. F., in Port Royal expedition, 460; attacks Charleston, 495.

Early, Gen. Jubal A., sent to the Shenandoah Valley, 516; threatens Washington, 516; burns Chambersburg, 516; in the Shenandoah campaign, 516; at Waynesboro, 522.
Election, presidential, 518, et. seq.
Ellis, John W., action as governor of North Carolina, 457.
Ellsworth, Ephraim E., teaches zouave drill, 452; recruits a regiment, 453; killed, 453.
Ely, Alfred, at Bull Run, 455.
Emancipation, 481, et seq.
English sentiment in regard to the war, 459.
Ericsson, John, builds the Monitor, 468.
Ewell, Gen. Richard S., in Gettysburg campaign, 489, et seq.; defeats Milroy at Winchester, 489; in the overland campaign, 499, et seq.; quoted, 503; captured with his corps, 524.

Fair Oaks, battle of, 472.
Farragut, Admiral David G., captures New Orleans, 463, et seq.; at Vicksburg, 492; runs by the batteries at Port Hudson, 492; battle in Mobile Bay, 513, et seq.
Finnegan, Gen., wounded, 503.
Fisher's Hill, engagement at, 517.
Fishing Creek (or Mill Springs), battle of, 460.
Five Forks, battle of, 524.
Fleetwood, battle of, 489.
Florida secedes, 450.
Florida, the, captured, 504.
Floyd, John B., plots secession while in the Cabinet, 450; at Fort Donelson, 461.
Foote, Flag-officer A. H., at Fort Henry, 461; at Island No. 10, 469.
Forrest, Gen. N. B., at Fort Donelson, 461; at Holly Springs, 492.
Fort de Russey, captured, 505.
Fort Donelson, investment and capture of, 461.
Fort Fisher, capture of, 523.
Fort Henry, capture of, 461.
Fort Hindman, capture of, 493.
Fort McAllister, captured, 521.
Fort Sumter, investment and capture of, 451, 495.
Fort Wagner, assaulted, 498; evacuated, 496.
Franklin, battle of, 522.
Franklin, Gen. Wm. B., in the Peninsula campaign, 471; at the second Bull Run, 477; at South Mountain, 480; at the Antietam, 479; in the Fredericksburg campaign, 483, et seq.
Frazier's Farm, battle of, 475.
Fredericksburg, battle of, 483, et seq.
Fremont, John C., candidate for president, 449; in command in Missouri, 462; declines to serve under Pope, 475; attempts to emancipate slaves in Missouri, 482; nominated for president, 518; withdraws, 519.
French, Gen. William H., at Fredericksburg, 483.
Fry, Col. Speed S., at Mill Springs, 460.

Gaines' Mills, battle of, 474.
Gamble, Hamilton R., provisional governor of Missouri, 456.
Garfield, Gen. James A., defeats Marshall at Paintville, 460; at Chickamauga, 497.
Garland, Gen. Samuel, killed, 480.
Garnett, Gen. R. B., killed, 492.
Geary, Gen. John W., occupies Savannah, 522.
Georgia secedes, 450.
Gerdes, Lieut. F. H., service at New Orleans, 463.
Getty, Gen. George W., wounded, 501.
Gettysburg, campaign, 489, et seq.
Gibbon, Gen. John, at South Mountain, 480; at Fredericksburg, 483; wounded, 492; at Reams Station, 515.
Gillmore, Gen. Quincy A., besieges Charleston, 495, et seq.
Gladden, Gen. A. H., killed, 469.
Glendale, battle of, 475.
Godwin, Gen., killed, 516.
Gordon, Gen. John B., at Petersburg, 524.
Gosport navy-yard burned, 453.
Govan's brigade captured, 513.
Governors' war, 455.
Granger, Gen. Gordon, at Chickamauga, 497; at Mobile, 513.
Grant, Gen. Ulysses S., quoted, 470; in Fort Donelson campaign, 460, et seq.; Shiloh, 469, et seq.; his judgment on the Fitz-John Porter dispute, 477; makes the Vicksburg campaign, 492; in command at Chattanooga, 496; his overland campaign, 498, et seq.; made lieutenant-general, 499; his campaign against Petersburg, 515, et seq.; sends Sheridan to the Shenandoah Valley, 516; his judgment on Cold Harbor, 503; final assaults on Petersburg, 524; pursuit of Lee, 524; receives his surrender, 525.
Greble, Lieut. John T., killed, 453.
Greene, Lieut. Samuel D., commands the Monitor, 468.
Gregg, Gen. David M., at Brandy Station, 489; at Hawes shop, 502.
Griffin, Capt. Charles, at Bull Run, 454.
Groveton, battle of, 477.
Gunboats on western rivers, 461.

Halleck, Gen. Henry W., in command in Missouri, 460; besieges Corinth, 470; made general-in-chief, 475.
Hamilton, Gen. Schuyler, suggests a canal, 469.
Hampton, Gen. Wade, wounded, 492; sent to assist Wheeler, 522.
Hampton Roads conference, the, 523.
Hancock, Gen. Winfield S., in the Peninsula campaign, 471, et seq.; at Fredericksburg, 483; at Gettysburg, 490, et seq.; wounded, 492; in overland campaign, 499; meeting with Gen. Steuart, 502; before Petersburg, 514, et seq.; attacks at Deep Bottom, 515.
Hardee, Gen. William J., evacuates Savannah, 522; evacuates Charleston, 523; at Averysboro, 523.
Harney, Gen. William S., in Missouri, 456.
Harper's Ferry, arsenal burned, 453; Johnston and Patterson successively occupy, 453; captured by Jackson, 479.
Harris, Isham G., action as governor of Tennessee, 457.
Hatch, Gen. J. P., in Virginia, 476.
Hatteras expedition, the, 459.
Hayes, Col. Rutherford B., wounded, 480.
Hays, Gen. Alexander, at the Antietam, 481; killed, 501.
Hazen, Gen. William B., captures Fort McAllister, 522.
Hazlett, Lieut. Charles E., killed, 491.
Heintzelman, Gen. S. P. at Bull Run, 454; in Peninsula campaign 470, et seq.
Heth, Gen. Henry, at Reams Station, 515.
Hicks, Thomas H., action as governor of Maryland, 457.
Hill, Gen. Ambrose P., service before Richmond, 473, et seq.; in the Antietam campaign, 479, et seq.; at Chancellorsville, 488; in Gettysburg campaign, 489, et seq.; in the overland campaign, 499, et seq.; in fight for the Weldon Railroad, 515; assaults at Reams Station, 515; killed, 524.
Hill, Gen. Daniel H., service before Richmond, 473, et seq.; in the Antietam campaign, 479, et seq.
Hilton Head, action at, 460.
Hindman, Gen. T. C., killed, 469.
Hollins, Com. George N., at Island No. 10, 468.
Holly Springs, Miss., supply depot destroyed, 492.
Hood, Gen. John B., at Gettysburg, 491; in Atlanta campaign, 508, et seq.; supersedes Johnson, 512; attacks Sherman's communications, 512; marched on Nashville, 522; fights Schofield at Franklin, 522; defeated by Thomas, 522.
Hooker, Gen. Joseph, in the Peninsula campaign, 471, et seq.; in the second Bull Run campaign, 477, et seq.; at South Mountain, 480; at the Antietam, 480; wounded, 480; the Fredericksburg campaign, 483, et seq.; at Chancellorsville, 488; in pursuit of Lee, 489; resigns command of the Army of the Potomac, 489; at Lookout Mountain, 498; in Atlanta campaign, 508, et seq.; relieved, 512.
Hovey, Gen. Alvin P., in Vicksburg campaign, 494, et seq.
Howard, Gen. Oliver O., at Bull Run, 454; at Chancellorsville, 485; at Gettysburg, 490, et seq.; given command of the Army of the Tennessee, 512; in the march to the sea, 521, et seq.
Hughes, Archbishop John, comes out for the Union, 452.
Humphreys, Gen. Andrew A., at Gettysburg, 491; before Petersburg, 524.
Hunt, Gen. Henry J., at Fredericksburg, 483; at Gettysburg, 491.
Hunter, Gen. David, at Bull Run, 454; wounded, 454; attempts to emancipate slaves, 482; relieved, 516.
Hunter, R. M. T., in Hampton Roads conference, 523.
Hurlbut, Gen. Stephen A., at Shiloh, 469, et seq.; in Vicksburg campaign, 493, et seq.; in Meridian campaign, 505.

Imboden, Gen. J. D., at Gettysburg, 492.
Indians in Confederate service, 462.
Island No. 10, capture of, 469.
Iuka, battle of, 484.
Iverson, Gen. Alfred, at Gettysburg, 490.

Jackson, Claiborne F., governor of Missouri, his efforts to take the State out of the Union, 455, et seq.
Jackson, Gen. James S., killed, 484.
Jackson, Gen. Thomas J., receives the name of Stonewall, 454; defeated at Winchester, 471; movements between Richmond and Shenandoah Valley, 473, et seq.; at Cedar Mountain, 476; at Groveton, 477; captures Harper's Ferry, 479; at the Antietam, 480; in the Fredericksburg campaign, 483, et seq.; at Chancellorsville, 485, killed, 488.
Jenkins, Gen. Albert G., wounded, 492; killed, 500.
Johnson, Andrew, nominated for vice-president, 518.
Johnson, Gen. Bradley T., in Maryland raid, 516.
Johnson, Gen. E., captured, 502.
Johnson, Reverdy, patriotism, 457.
Johnston, Gen. Albert Sidney, at Corinth, 469; at battle of Shiloh, 469, et seq.; killed, 469.
Johnston, Gen. Joseph E., in the Bull Run campaign, 453, et seq.; quoted, 455; in command before Richmond, 470; wounded, 472; assumes command in Mississippi, 494; supersedes Bragg, 496; in Atlanta campaign, 505, et seq.; superseded by Hood, 512; reinstated, 522; opposes Sherman at Averysboro, 523; at Bentonville, 523; surrenders, 525.
Johnston, Gen. R. D., wounded, 502.
Jones, Lieut., commands the Merrimac, 468.
Jones, Col. Edward F., takes his regiment to Washington, 452.
Jones, Gen. J. M., wounded, 492.

Kearney, Gen. Philip, in Peninsula campaign, 471, et seq.; at the second Bull Run, 477; killed, 477.
Kearsarge, fight with the Alabama, 504.
Keenan, Major Peter, his charge at Chancellorsville, 488.
Keifer, Col. Joseph W., wounded, 501.
Kemper, Gen. James L., wounded, 492.
Kenesaw, fighting at, 508-512.
Kentucky, the struggle for, 450, et seq.; Bragg's attempt to force her into the Confederacy, 484.
Keokuk, monitor destroyed, 495.
Kern, Capt., commanding battery, 475.
Keyes, Gen. Erastus D., at Bull Run, 454; in Peninsula campaign, 470.
Kilpatrick, Gen. Judson, at Gettysburg, 492; around Atlanta, 513; in the march to the sea, 5 at Averysboro, 523.
King, Gen., at Groveton, 477.
Kirkland, Gen., wounded, 503.
Knowles, Quartermaster, on the Hartford, 514.
Knoxville besieged, 499.

Lane, Gen., wounded, 503.
Law, Gen., wounded, 503.
Lawler, Gen. Michael K., in Vicksburg campaign, 4
Lawton, Gen. A. R., at the Antietam, 481.
Lebanon captured, 497.
Ledlie, Gen. James H., at mine explosion, 515.
Lee, Gen. Robert E., commands in western Virginia, 457; given command of the Confederate forces in Virginia, 472; endeavors to get McClellan away from Richmond, 476; campaign against Pope, 476, et seq.; marches into Maryland, 477; at South Mountain and the Antietam, 482; position of his army after Antietam, 482; at Fredericksburg, 483; at Chancellorsville, 485; in the Gettysburg campaign, 488, et seq.; in the overland campaign, 499, et seq.; moves to Petersburg, 514; evacuates Petersburg, 524, et seq.; surrenders, 525.
Lefferts, Col. Marshall, takes his regiment to Washington, 498.
Lexington, Mo., siege of, 461.
Lincoln, Abraham, speech on slavery, 449; nominated for president, 449; inaugurated, 451; first inaugural address, 451; first call for troops, 453; his difficulties with Gen. McClellan, 470, et seq.; his hatred of slavery, 481; modifies Gen. Fremont's order, 482; annuals, Gen. Hunter's, 482; recommends payment for slaves, 482; proclaims emancipation, 482; his letter to Gen. Hooker, 485; his criticism of the War Department, 499; renominated for president, 518; re-elected, 519; his anecdote of swapping horses, 519; in the Hampton Roads conference, 523; assassinated, 527; his visit to Richmond, 527.
Logan, Gen. John A., in Vicksburg campaign, 494; in Atlanta campaign, 512.
Longfellow, Henry W., quoted, 452.
Longstreet, Gen. James, at Bull Run, 454; before Richmond, 473, et seq.; in second Bull Run campaign, 477, et seq.; in Fredericksburg campaign, 483, et seq.; in Gettysburg campaign, 488, et seq.; at Chickamauga, 497, et seq.; at Knoxville, 498; in the overland campaign, 499, et seq.; wounded, 500.
Lookout Mountain, battle of, 498.
Louis Napoleon unfriendly to the United States, 459.
Louisiana secedes, 451.
Lovell, Gen. Mansfield, at New Orleans, 464.
Lyon, Capt. Nathaniel, sent to Missouri, 456; placed in command, 456; occupies Jefferson City, 456; fights at Booneville, 456; defeats McCulloch, 456; killed, 456.

McAllister, Gen., wounded, 501.
McCall, Gen. George A., in Peninsula campaign, 473; captured, 475.
McCausland, Gen., burns Chambersburg, 516.
McClellan, Gen. George B., campaign in western Virginia, 457; his history, 470; made general-in-chief, 475; his Peninsula campaign, 471, et seq.; takes possession of Harrison's Landing, 476; leaves the peninsula, 476; reinstated in command, 479; pursues Lee into Maryland, 479; fights the battles of South Mountain, 481; defeats Lee at the Antietam, 481; his relations to slavery, 482; movements after Antietam, 482; discussion with the President, 482; relieved of command, 482; nominated for president, 519.
McClernand, Gen. John A., supports Lincoln's administration, 453; at Fort Donelson, 461; at Shiloh, 469, et seq.; plans opening the Mississippi, 493; in Vicksburg campaign, 493, et seq.
McCulloch, Gen. Ben., in Missouri, 456; at Pea Ridge, 462; killed, 462.
McCook, Gen. Alexander McD., at Stone River, 484; at Chickamauga, 497, et seq.; in Stoneman's raid, 513.
McDowell, Gen. Irvin, in command at Bull Run, 454; in Peninsula campaign, 470, et seq.; in the second Bull Run campaign, 477, et seq.
McGowan, Gen., wounded, 502.
McIntosh, Gen. J. M., killed, 462.
McLaws, Gen. Lafayette, in Antietam campaign, 479, et seq.
McPherson, Gen. James B., in Vicksburg campaign, 493, et seq.; in Meridian campaign, 505; in Atlanta campaign, 505, et seq.; his mistake at Resaca, 508; killed, 512.
Magoffin, Beriah, governor of Kentucky, refuses to assist the government, 456; attempts to make Kentucky neutral, 456.
Magruder, Gen. John B., at Yorktown, 470; at Allen's Farm, 474.
Malvern Hill, battle of, 475.

Manassas, first battle of, 453, et seq.; second, 476, et seq.
Mansfield, Gen. J. K. F., at the Antietam, 480; killed, 480.
March to the sea, the, 520; first proposed by Sherman, 520.
Marshall, Gen. Humphrey, defeated at Paintville, 460.
Mason, James M., sent by the Confederate Government to Londou, 457.
Maryland, the struggle for, 450, et seq.; invasion of, 479, et seq.; abolishes slavery, 482.
Meade, Gen. George G., at the second Bull Run, 477; at Fredericksburg, 483, et seq.; assumes command of the Army of the Potomac, 489; at Gettysburg, 489, et seq.; in the overland campaign, 499, et seq.
Meade, Col., killed, 503.
Meredith, Gen. Solomon, at Gettysburg, 490.
Meridian campaign, 505.
Merritt, Gen. Wesley, at the Opequan, 517.
Mexico, French forces in, 459.
Miles, Gen. Dixon S., at Bull Run, 454; defeated at Harper's Ferry, 479.
Miles, Gen. Nelson A., at Reams Station, 515.
Mill Springs, battle of, 460.
Milroy, Gen. Robert H., at Winchester, 489.
Mine, at Petersburg, 515, et seq.
Mission Ridge, battle of, 497.
Mississippi secedes, 450.
Missouri, the struggle for, 450, et seq.
Missouri compromise, the, 449.
Mitchel, Gen. O. M., occupies Bowling Green, 461.
Mobile Bay, battle of, 513.
Monitor and Merrimac, battle of, 465, et seq.
Monocacy, Ala., made capital of Confederacy, 450
Morgan, Governor Edwin D., 525.
Morgan, Gen. George W., in Vicksburg campaign, 493, et seq.
Morgan, Gen. John H., defeated by Hall, 497; his raid across the Ohio, 496.
Morton, Governor Oliver P., 525.
Morris, Col., killed, 503.
Mortar-boats used at New Orleans, 468.
Mott, Gen. Gershom, at Spottsylvania, 501.
Mulligan, Col. James A., at Lexington, 461.
Munitions supplied by England to the Confederates, 459.
Murfreesboro (or Stone River), battle of, 485.

Nashville, battle of, 522.
Navy, the, condition at the opening of the war, 459.
Nelson, Gen. W., at Shiloh, 469.
Nelson's Farm, battle of, 475.
New Hope Church, engagement at, 508.
New Madrid, military movements around, 469.
New Market, battle of, 475.
Newnan, engagement at, 513.
New Orleans, capture of, 462, et seq.
Norfolk, Va., captured, 468.
North Anna, manœuvres on the, 502.
North Carolina, secession of, 450-451.

Opequan Creek, engagements at, 517.
Ord, Gen. E. O. C., in Vicksburg campaign, 494; before Petersburg, 524.
O'Rorke, Col. P. H., killed, 491.
Overland campaign, the, 499.

Paintville, battle of, 460.
Parke, Gen. John G., commands the Ninth Corps, 515; before Petersburg, 524.
Paul, Gen. Gabriel R., wounded, 492.
Pea Ridge, battle of, 462.
Peace, efforts for, 525.
Peachtree Creek, action at, 512.
Perkins, Lieut. George H., at New Orleans, 464; letter quoted, 464.
Pegram, Gen. John, wounded, 501.
Pemberton, Gen. John C., in Vicksburg campaign, 492.
Pender, Gen. Wm. D., killed, 492.
Pendleton, George H., nominated for vice-president, 519.
Perrin, Gen. A. M., killed, 502.
Petersburg, siege of, 524.
Philippi, action at, 457.
Pierce, Franklin, his letter encouraging secession, 452; comes out for the Union, 452.
Pierpont, Francis H., made governor of West Virginia, 457.
Pickett, Gen. George E., at Gettysburg, 491.
Pike, Gen. Albert, recruits Indians, 462.
Pillow, Gen. Gideon J., in Missouri, 456; at Fort Donelson, 461.
Pittsburg Landing, 469.
Pleasant Hill, battle of, 505.
Pleasonton, Gen. Alfred, at Chancellorsville, 488; at Brandy Station, 489; at Gettysburg, 490, et seq.
Plummer, Gen. J. B., at Island No. 10, 469.
Polk, Gen. Leonidas, at New Madrid, 468; at Chickamauga, 497, et seq.; evacuates Meridian, 505; killed, 508.
Pope, Gen. John, in Missouri, 464; at Island No. 11, 469; his campaign in Virginia, 475, et seq.; his papers captured and plans revealed, 476.
Port Hudson, surrender of, 495.
Port Royal expedition, the, 460.
Porter, Gen. Andrew, at Bull Run, 454.
Porter, Admiral David D., at capture of New Orleans, 463, et seq.; before Vicksburg, 492, et seq.; in Shreveport expedition, 505.
Porter, Gen. Fitz-John, in Peninsula campaign, 473, et seq.; in the second Bull Run campaign, 477, et seq.; court-martialed, 477; Grant's judgment on, 477.
Porter, Col. Peter A., killed, 503.
Porterfield, Col., commands in western Virginia, 457.
Prentiss, Gen. B. M., at Shiloh, 469, et seq.
Price, Gen. Sterling, traps Gen. Harney, 456; at Lexington, 461; at Pea Ridge, 462; at Iuka and Corinth, 484.
Privateers, Confederate, 460.
Putnam, Col., killed, 496.

Quaker Guns' guns, 471.
Quinby, Gen. Isaac F., in Vicksburg campaign, 494, et seq.

Railroad, military, 516.
Ramseur, Gen. Stephen D., wounded, 502.
Raymond, battle of, 494.
Raymond, Henry J., in Republican convention, 518.
Reagan, John H., captured, 527.
Reams Station, action at, 515.
Reno, Gen. Jesse L., at the second Bull Run, 477.
Republican party organized, 449.
Resaca, operations at, 508.
Reynolds, Gen. John F., at the second Bull Run, 477; at Gettysburg, 490; killed, 490.
Rice, Gen. J. C., killed, 502.
Rich Mountain, action at, 457.
Richmond, Ky., action at, 483.
Richmond, Va., made the seat of the Confederate Government, 450; evacuated by the Confederates, 525.
Ricketts, Gen. James B., at Bull Run, 454; at the second Bull Run, 477; at the Monocacy, 516.
Robinson, Gen., at Gettysburg, 490.
"Rock of Chickamauga, the," 497.
Rodes, Gen. Robert E., at the Opequan, 517; killed, 517.
Rodgers, Capt. John, captures the Atlanta, 495.
Rosecrans, Gen. William S., takes command in Kentucky, 484; at Iuka and Corinth, 484; at Stone River, 485; his inaction at Murfreesboro, 496; drives Bragg from Tullahoma to Chattanooga, 496; at Chickamauga, 497; superseded, 497.
Rosser, Gen. Thomas L., defeated by Sheridan, 518; at Tom's Brook, 518.
Runyon, Gen. Alexander N., at Bull Run, 454.
Russell, Gen. David A., killed, 517.
Russia, relations with the United States, 459.

Sabine Cross-Roads, battle of, 505.
Sailor's Creek, engagement at, 524.
Savage's Station, action at, 474.
Savannah captured, 522.
Scales, Gen. Alfred M., wounded, 492.
Schimmelpfennig, Gen. Alexander, occupies Charleston, 523.
Schoepff, Gen. Albin, at Mill Springs, 460.
Schofield, Gen. John M., in Atlanta campaign, 508, et seq.; with Thomas at Nashville, 520; fights Hood at Franklin, 522; joins Sherman, 522.
Scott, Gen. Winfield, prepares defence of Washington, 453; retires, 470.
Secession, contemplated and threatened, 449; reliance of the secessionists, 449; fallacy of their doctrine, 450; opposed to natural laws, 450; begun by South Carolina, 451; ordinances passed by other States, 452; secession from secession, 457.
Sedgwick, Gen. John, at the Antietam, 480; at Chancellorsville, 485; at Gettysburg, 490; in overland campaign, 499; killed, 501.
Semmes, Gen., killed, 492.
Semmes, Capt. Raphael, his cruises, 503.
Seven Pines, battle of, 472.
Seward, William H., Secretary of State, 457; action in the Trent affair, 457; attacked by an assassin, 527.
Seymour, Horatio, elected governor of New York, 519; presides over the Democratic convention, 519.
Seymour, Gen. Truman, at the second Bull Run, 477; captured, 501.
Shaler, Gen. Alexander, captured, 501.
Sharpsburg (or the Antietam), battle of, 477, et seq.
Shaw, Col. Robert G., killed, 496.
Shenandoah Valley, the strategic peculiarities of, 474; Sheridan's campaign in, 516.
Sheridan, Gen. P. H., at Perryville, 484; at Stone River, 484; at Chickamauga, 497; in the overland campaign, 499, et seq; his raid toward Richmond, 501; his campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, 516; his career, 517; moves up the Shenandoah, 523; rejoins Grant, 523; at Five Forks, 524; at Appomattox, 525.
Sherman, Gen. William T., at Bull Run, 454; at Shiloh, 469, et seq.; in Vicksburg campaign, 492, et seq.; at Chattanooga, 498, et seq.; his Meridian campaign, 505; his Atlanta campaign, 513; pursues Hood, 509-520; his march to the sea, 519; his instructions for the march, 521; his march through the Carolinas, 522, et seq.; receives Johnston's surrender, 525.
Sherman, Gen. Thomas W., 460.
Shields, Gen. James, defeats Jackson, 471.
Shiloh campaign, 468, et seq.
Shreveport expedition, 505.
Sickles, Gen. Daniel E., at Chancellorsville, 488; at Gettysburg, 490, et seq.
Sigel, Gen. Franz, at battle of Carthage, 456; at Pea Ridge, 462; commands a corps in Virginia, 475.
Slack, Gen., wounded, 462.
Slaves, confiscation of, 481.
Slidell, John, sent by the Confederate Government to Paris, 457.
Slocum, Gen. Henry W., in Gettysburg campaign, 489; given command of the Twentieth Corps, 512; in the march to the sea, 520, et seq.; at Averysboro, 522.
Smith, Gen. A. J., in Shreveport expedition, 505.
Smith, Gen. C. F., at Fort Donelson, 461.
Smith, Gen. E. Kirby, surrenders, 525.
Smith, Goldwin, friendly to the United States, 459.
Smith, Gen. G. W., in command before Richmond, 472.
Smith, Gen. William F., in Peninsula campaign, 471, et seq.; at Cold Harbor, 503; advances on Petersburg, 514.
Soulé, Pierre, at New Orleans, 465.
South Carolina, nullification attempted by, 450; secedes, 451.
South Mountain, battle of, 480.
Spottsylvania, battle of, 501.
Stanton, Edwin M., made Secretary of War, 470.
Stanley, Gen. David S., in Atlanta campaign, 508; with Thomas at Nashville, 520.
Stannard, Gen. George J., wounded, 492.
Star of the West fired upon, 451.
Steele, Gen. Frederick, in Vicksburg campaign, 493, et seq.
Steinwehr, Gen. Adolph W. F., at Gettysburg, 490.
Stephens, Alexander H., speech against secession, 450; chosen vice-president of the Confederacy, 450; in the Hampton Roads conference, 523.
Steuart, Gen., captured, 502.
Stevenson, Gen. T. G., killed, 502.
Stoneman, Gen. George, his cavalry raid, 513.
Stringham, Flag-officer Silas H., in Hatteras expedition, 459.
Strong, Gen. George C., killed, 496.
Stuart, Gen. J. E. B., rides around McClellan's army, 472, 482; captures Pope's headquarters, 476; at Brandy Station, 489; at Gettysburg, 489; in the overland campaign, 499, et seq.; killed, 488.
Sturgis, Major S. D., at Wilson's Creek, 456.
Sumner, Gen. Edwin V., in Peninsula campaign, 470, et seq.; at the second Bull Run, 477; in the Fredericksburg campaign, 483, et seq.
Sumter, the, her career, 504.
Swamp Angel, the, 496.
Sykes, Gen. George, at Gettysburg, 490.

Taylor, Gen. Richard, at Sabine Cross-Roads, 505.
Tennessee, iron-clad ram, captured, 514.
Terrill, Gen. William R., killed, 484.
Terry, Gen. Alfred H., captures Fort Fisher, 523.
Texas secedes, 450.
Thomas, Gen. George H., at Mill Springs, 460; at Stone River, 485; at Chickamauga, 497, et seq.; in Atlanta campaign, 508, et seq.; organizes an army at Nashville, 520-522; defeats Hood, 522.
Tourtellotte, Lieut.-Col. John E., at Allatoona, 520.
Thompson, Jacob, plots secession while in the Cabinet, 450.
Tilghman, Gen. Lloyd, at Fort Henry, 461.
Times, London, correspondent of, quoted, 452.
Todd's Tavern, action at, 501.
Tom's Brook, engagement at, 518.
Torbert, Gen. A. T. A., at the Opequan, 517; at Staunton, 518; at Tom's Brook, 518.
Totopotomoy, position on, 503.
Trent affair, the, 457.
Turner's Gap, 480.
Twiggs, Gen. David E., his surrender, 452.
Tyler, Gen. R. O., at Bull Run, 454; at Spottsylvania, 502; wounded, 503; at the Monocacy, 516.

Upton, Gen. Emory, at Spottsylvania, 501.

Vallandigham, Clement L., his opposition to the government, 519; in the Democratic convention, 519; his assurances to the South, 519.
Van Dorn, Gen. Earl, at Pea Ridge, 462; at Corinth, 484; at Holly Springs, 492.
Vicksburg campaign, the, 492, et seq.; the city besieged, 492; captured, 494.
Vincent, Gen. Strong, killed, 491.
Virginia, secession of, 450.

Wadsworth, Gen. James S., killed, 500.
Walker, Com. Henry, at Island No. 10, 469.
Walker, Gen., at Harper's Ferry, 481; wounded, 502.
Wallace, Gen. Lew, at Fort Donelson, 461; at Shiloh, 469, et seq.; at the Monocacy, 516.
Wallace, Gen. W. H. L., at Shiloh, 469; killed, 469.
Warren, Gen. Gouverneur K., at the second Bull Run, 477; at Gettysburg, 491; wounded, 492; overland campaign, 499, et seq.; seizes the Weldon Railroad, 515; relieved by Sheridan, 524.
Washington threatened by Early's raid, 516
Waterloo compared with Gettysburg, 492.
Waynesboro, engagements at, 523.
Webb, Gen. Alexander S., quoted, 472; at Gettysburg, 492; wounded, 502.
Webster, Col. J. D., at Shiloh, 469.
Weed, Gen. Stephen H., killed, 491.
Weitzel, Gen. Godfrey, marches into Richmond, 524.
Weldon Railroad, fight for the, 515; seized by Warren, 515.
West Virginia, formation of, 457, et seq.
Wheeler, Gen. Joseph G., commanding Confederate cavalry, 513; encounters with Kilpatrick, 521.
White, Gen., evacuates Martinsburg, 479.
White House, destruction of stores at, 474.
Whiting, Gen., quoted, 473.
Whitney, Eli, invents the cotton-gin, 449.
Wilderness, the, description of, 501.
Wilkes, Charles, captures Mason Slidell, 457.
Williamsburg, battle of, 471.
Wilson's Creek, battle of, 456.
Winchester, battles at, 517; Sheridan and Early manœuvre around, 517, et seq.
Winder, Gen. John H., death, 527.
Winslow, Capt. John A., commands the Kearsage, 504.
Winthrop, Major Theodore, killed, 453.
Wood, Gen. Thomas J., at Chickamauga, 497; in Atlanta campaign, 509.
Woods, Gen. Charles R., in the Atlanta campaign, 512.
Worden, Capt. John L., commands the Monitor, 468.
Wright, Gen. Horatio G., takes command of Sixth Corps, 501; wounded, 502; at Cedar Creek, 518; before Petersburg, 524.

Yorktown, siege of, 471.

Zollicoffer, Gen. Felix K., defeated at Camp Wildcat, 460; killed, 460.
Zook, Gen. Samuel K., killed, 491.
Zouaves first drilled, 452; New York firemen as, 453.

INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

PAGE

"Alabama," Confederate Cruiser, Decoying Ships Toward it, . . . 340
Confederate Privateer, Capt. Raphael Semmes, 339
Confederate Privateer, Prisoners in Hold of, 334–35
Sinking of, by the "Kearsarge," . . . 341
Aldie, Scene of Cavalry Engagement by Pleasanton, 323
Alexandria, Va., Federal Regiments in Intrenchments at, . . . 468
Allatoona, Ga., View of, and Scene of Battle . . . 434
Allen, Col. J. W., Death of, . . . 84
Anderson, Major, Raising U. S. Flag on Fort Sumter, . . . 33
Robert, . . . 100
"Anglia," Confederate Steamer, Captured by U. S. Gunboat "Restless," . . . 153
Annapolis, Landing of Troops at Wharf of Naval Academy, . . . 343
Antietam, Burnside's Attack and Charge of Hawkins' Zouaves, . . . 149
Creek, Carrying the Bridge of, . . . 150
Opening of Battle of, . . . 150
"Ariel," U. S. Steamer, Capture of, by "Alabama," 169
"Arkansas" and "Carondelet," Desperate Battle Between, on the Yazoo River, . . . 128
Armies, Federal, Enthusiasm of, . . . 394
Armstrong's Mill, Va., Hancock Flanking Confederate Works at, . . . 389
Arsenal, Watervliet, W. Troy, N. Y., Forging Works for Gun-Carriages, . . . 93
Asboth, General, and Staff at Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., . . . 500
Atlanta, Ga., Burning of Round House at, . . . 401
Caves for Protection in, Dug by Citizens, . . . 525
Citizens Leaving the City by Sherman's Orders, 412
City Hall, . . . 281
Evacuation of, by Federal Forces, . . . 397
General Geary's Headquarters at, . . . 281
Paying off Soldiers at, . . . 409
Provost Marshal's Office at, . . . 402
Siege of, . . . 400
Ruins of Confederate Fort and Chevaux-de-frise at, . . . 281
U. S. Soldiers Destroying Shattered Buildings at, . . . 411
View of Battlefield Near, . . . 325
View of City, . . . 397
Attack on Rebel Train, . . . 165
Augur, Gen. Christopher Colon, . . . 406
Averill, William W., . . . 295
Avery, Col. Isaac W., Capture of, by Lieut. Hammond, . . . 502
Avery, Col. R., . . . 313

Bailey, Theodore, . . . 257
Baker's Creek, Battle of, . . . 218
Ball, Thanksgiving, . . . 168
"Baltic," Confederate Ram, Defending Mobile Harbor, . . . 134
Baltimore, Citizens of, Barricading Streets, . . . 230
Federal Hill from North Side Basin, . . . 462
Monument Square Filled With Infantry and Artillery, . . . 38
Harbor, Entry of, by First Division Pennsylvania Volunteers, . . . 343
Banks' Division, Incident in March of, . . . 493
Banks, Gen. Nathaniel P., and Staff, . . . 491
Barnum, Gen. H. A., Headquarters of, at Atlanta, Ga., . . . 439
Baton Rouge, La., Hoisting of Federal Ensign on State Capitol, . . . 178
Recapture of, . . . 174
Return to, of 24th Connecticut Regiment Foragers With Spoils, . . . 176
Scene on Levee at, . . . 178
U. S. Arsenal at, and Musical Entertainment, . . . 177
Battle Incident—Dog Watching His Dead Master, . . . 376
Bayard, George D., . . . 181
Bayou Teche, Rafting Wounded Soldiers, After Battle of, . . . 186
Bealington, Va., Engagement at, . . . 44
Bealton Station, Va., . . . 103
Beauregard, Fort, Bay Point, S. C., . . . 64
Beauregard, P. G. T., . . . 100
Beaufort, S. C., Destruction of Guns in Confederate Arsenal at, . . . 489
Scene at, . . . 429
Skirmish Near, . . . 395
Stevens' Brigade Taking Possession of, . . . 68
Views in, . . . 254
Belle Isle, Cavalry Starting to Rescue Prisoners at, . . . 373
Belmont, Mo., Battle of, . . . 65
Benham, Henry W., . . . 517
Bennett House, Where Sherman and Johnston Held Negotiations, . . . 426
Bentonville, Battle of, . . . 424
Berry, Hiram G., . . . 232
Bethesda Church, Va., Battle at, Between Warren's and Ewell's Corps, . . . 330
Big Bethel and Yorktown, Federal Army Between, 115
Big Bethel, Battle of, . . . 42
McClellan's Headquarters at, . . . 297
Big Black River, Crossing of, by McPherson's Army, . . . 277
Bird's Point, Mo., Embarkation of Federal Reinforcements at, . . . 82
Blockade Runner, Chasing of, . . . 391
Bolivar Heights, View of, from Loudon Heights, 220
Boonsboro, Md., Cavalry Engagement at, . . . 246–47
Bragg, Captain H. M., Raising Flag Over Fort Sumter, . . . 430
Braxton, . . . 474

PAGE

Brandy Station, Va., . . . 103
Brown, Joseph E., . . . 304
Brownlow, William G., . . . 304
Brownville, Tex., Occupied by Banks' Army . . . 274
Buckner, General Simon Bolivar, . . . 264
Buell, Don Carlos, . . . 501
Bull Run, Battle of, . . . 54–55
Second Battle of, . . . 138–39
View of Second Battlefield, . . . 241
Burnside, Ambrose E., . . . 497
General, Giving Orders to U. S. Fleet Off Hatteras . . . 84
Butler, Benjamin F., . . . 462
General, Landing at Fort Powhatan, . . . 318
Butler's Army in Position South of James River, 333

Caissons and Horses on the Field After a Battle . 255
Calhoun, Fort, and Sawyer Gun Practice on Confederate Batteries, . . . 46
Camp Kitchen, Cooking in, . . . 415
Canal, Destroying Locks and Boats of, . . . 525
Cane River, La., Crossing of, by Banks' Army . . 302
Canton Road, McPherson Driving Confederates at, 283
Caricature, A Southern, . . . 242
Carlisle, Pa., Smith's Headquarters and Destroyed Barracks at, . . . 230
"Carondelet" and "Arkansas," Desperate Battle Between, on Yazoo River, . . . 128
Carrick's Ford, Va., Battle of, . . . 45
Casemate, Interior of, . . . 168
Cattle, Dressing of, for Army, . . . 197
Shooting of, for Federal Supplies, . . . 197
Cavalry, Charge of 6th U. S. Regular, on Stuart's Cavalry, . . . 516
Cedar Creek, Va., Early Driving Back Federal Army at, . . . 390
Fight at, . . . 392
Cedar Mountain, Driving of Confederates by Gordon and Crawford at, . . . 131
Shelling by Night of Federal Position by Confederates at, . . . 132
Chain Bridge, Above Washington, D. C., Military Road Near, . . . 87
Chambersburg, Charge Through, by Confederate Cavalry . . . 225
View of, . . . 225
Champion Hills, Battle of, . . . 216
Chancellorsville, Va., Attack at, on Sedgwick's Corps, . . . 215
Battle of, . . . 213
Battle of, Map, . . . 323
Bringing in of Confederate Prisoners at, . . . 214
Hooker, Repelling Confederate Attack at, . . . 222–23
Hooker's Headquarters at, . . . 215
Reynolds' March to Battlefield of, . . . 214
The Battlefield of, in 1885, . . . 448
Charles City Road, Va., Battle of, . . . 136
Charleston, S. C., Capture of, and Fort Scenes, . 263
Citizens Taking the Oath of Allegiance, . . . 420
Confederate Monument at, . . . 448
Desertion of, by Citizens, on Eve of Bombardment, . . . 196
Fired by Explosive Shells from Fort Putnam, 260
Harbor, Panoramic View of, and Advance of Ironclads, . . . 195
Reception at, of News of Lincoln's Election, . 449
Siege of, and Views of Operations, . . . 310
Charlestown, W. Va., Retreat of Federal Forces Through, . . . 367
Charlottesville, Va., Charge at, of Custer's Fifth Regiment Under Colonel Ashe, . . . 204
Chattanooga, Tenn., Bird's-eye View of, from Lookout Mountain, . . . 244
Disguised Approach of Confederate Pickets, . 103
Chattahoochee, Fording of, by Sixteenth Federal Army Corps, . . . 366
Cheatham, B. F., . . . 250
Cheraw, S. C., Entry of, by Sherman's Seventeenth Army Corps, . . . 421
Chesapeake Bay, Crossing of, by New York Troops, 340
Chickasaw Bayou, Arrival of President Davis' Slaves at, . . . 211
Chickahominy River, Crossing of, at Bottom Bridge, by Keyes' Division, . . . 117
Valley of, and Scene of Six Battles, . . . 124
Chickamauga, Battle of, . . . 266–67
Battle of, and Confederate Repulse, at Craw Fish Creek, . . . 248
"Chi-Kiang," Union Transport, Sunk by Confederate Schooner, . . . 253
Clark, William T., . . . 278
Clearing a Way Through Swamps for Transports, 92
Climbing the Greased Pole, . . . 168
Clinton, Miss., Entry of McPherson After Vicksburg Raid, . . . 276
Cold Harbor, Va., Battle of, . . . 332
Scenes of McClellan's and Grant's Battles, . . 331
Collins Line Dock and Movement of Munition and Troops, Canal Street, New York, . . . 47
Collyer, Vincent, Superintendent of Poor, New Berne, N. C., . . . 78
Colonels of Veteran Regiments who Re-Enlisted for the War, . . . 313
Columbia, Pa., Bridge, Burning of, by Federal Forces, . . . 228
S. C., Old State House at, . . . 451
"Commodore Barney," Explosion of Torpedo Under, . . . 348
Confederate Cavalry Returning from Raid, . . . 123
Prisoners, Administer Oath of Allegiance to, 438
Senate in Session, Montgomery, Ala., . . . 39
Treasury Note, *fac simile* of, . . . 345
Contrabands, Mustering of, at Fort Monroe, . . . 59
Cooper, Samuel, . . . 296

PAGE

Coosa River, Crossing of, by Federal Army, . . . 392
Corcoran Art Building, Washington, D. C., . . . 329
Corinth, Battle of, . . . 167
Camp Life at, . . . 167
Miss., Deserted Confederate Fortifications, . . 161
Miss., Entry of Federal Army, . . . 160
Couch, General Darius N., . . . 137
Crawford, Martin J., Ga., . . . 53
Crook, George, . . . 523
Cross, Gen. Edward E., . . . 406
Crossing of Stream on Improvised Bridge, . . . 221
Cross Keys, Va., Battle of, . . . 135
Cullum, George W., . . . 181
Culpeper C. H., Va., . . . 320
Capture of Stuart's Guns Near, by Custer, . . 286
Scene in Camp, Near, . . . 295
Soldiers Looking at Show, Near, . . . 425
Cumberland, Army of, Map of Scene of Operations, . . . 258
Heights, Kentucky side, . . . 106
Tunnel, Tenn., Attempt to Blow up Union Supply Train Near, . . . 250
Custer, General George A., . . . 164

Dahlgren, Admiral J. A., . . . 310
John A., . . . 524
Ulric, . . . 278
Dam No. 4, Potomac River, Battle of, . . . 133
Davis, Gen. Charles Henry, . . . 327
Jefferson, . . . 450
Jefferson, Under Arrest, and *En Route* for Fortress Monroe, . . . 437
Decatur, Ga., View of Jail at, . . . 325
Delaware Indians Acting as Western Scouts, . . . 190
Denison, Camp of, on Banks of Miami River, . . 297
De Russy, Fort, La., Capture of, by Federal Forces, . . . 301
"Dictator," Ocean Monitor, . . . 369
Donelson, Fort, Charge of 8th Mo. and 11th Ind. Regiments Under Wallace, . . . 89
Fort, Groups of Confederate Prisoners Captured at, . . . 108
Douglas, Camp, Chicago, Ill., . . . 134
Drainesville, Va., Battle of, . . . 73
Dress Parade, Burlesque, . . . 168
Duffies' Cavalry, Fight of, near Hunter's House, W. Va., . . . 484
Du Pont, Admiral, Machine Shops of, in Charleston Harbor, . . . 526
Du Pont, Samuel Francis, . . . 488
Dutch Gap Canal, Blowing Out of Bulkhead of, . 383
Laborers on, . . . 279

Edisto River, Crossing of, by Sherman's Seventeenth Army Corps, . . . 421
Edwards Ferry, Retreat Across Canal Boat Bridge at, . . . 483
Elk Ridge Battery, near Relay House, Md., . . . 86
Ellis, E. F. W., . . . 427
Ellsworth, Ephraim Elmer, . . . 41
Murder of, in Marshall House, . . . 41
Zouaves, a Group of, . . . 40
"El Tousson," Confederate Ram, . . . 269
Emmettsburg, Md., Meade's Pursuit of Lee by, . 234
Erricsson, John, . . . 503
Ewell, R. S., . . . 305

Fairfax C. H., Va., U. S. Cavalry Scouting, Near, . 237
Falling Waters, Va., Charge of Sixth Michigan Cavalry, Near, . . . 439
Falmouth, Va., Camp, and Celebration of St. Patrick's Day by Irish Brigade, . . . 217
Federal Troops Marching into, . . . 181
Soldiers' Graves at, . . . 320
"Fanny," Propeller, Capture of, by Confederate Steamers in Pamlico Sound, . . . 63
Farragut, David G., . . . 257
Federal Lookout, Folly Island, Charleston Harbor, 49
Troops Foraging, . . . 384
Troops Foraging, . . . 170
Fernandina, Fla., Attack on Federal Gunboat Near, by Confederate Sharpshooters, . . . 405
Federal Troops Marching Through Streets of, 405
Ferrero, Edward, . . . 298
Fisher, Fort, Final and Triumphant Assault on, 427
Fisher's Hill, Va., Battle of, . . . 387
Charge of Crook's Corps, on the Right, . . . 388
Flag of Truce, a, . . . 524
The Confederate, . . . 450
The Palmetto, . . . 450
Foote, Andrew Hull, U. S. N., . . . 264
Foraging Parties, Return to Camp, Annandale Chapel, Va., . . . 48
Fort Pitt Foundry and Mammoth Cannon at, . . 274
Fortress Monroe, Drumming out Thieves from, . 476
Forsyth, John, Alabama, . . . 53
Franklin, William B., . . . 229
Frazer, Captain of Twenty-first Massachusetts, Turning and Capturing His Captors, . . . 524
Frederick City, Passage Through of McClellan's Pursuing Army, . . . 147
Fredericksburg, Battle of, Map, . . . 293
Fredericksburg, Va., Bombardment of, . . . 171
Cavalry Reconnoissance near, by Pleasanton, 170
Charge of Hancock's Troops up Marye's Heights, at, . . . 182–83
Effect of Bombardment of, . . . 172
In 1885, . . . 444
View of, . . . 117
Fremont, General John Charles, . . . 292
Second Charge of Bodyguard of, on Confederates, near Springfield, Mo., . . . 69
French, William H., . . . 232
Front Royal, Va., Federal Army Entering Town, . 145
Fry, James B., . . . 272

PAGE

Gaines' Mills, Va., Battle of, ... 162–63
Georgetown, D. C., United States Hospital at, . . 470
Georgia, Baggage Train Crossing Mountains of, in Storm, ... 376
Gettysburg, Battle of, as Seen from Rocky Hill, . 233
Battle of, Charge of Confederates on Cemetery Hill, ... 231
Battle of, Desperate Confederate Attack at Cemetery Gate, ... 234
Battlefield, Map of, ... 235
Gillmore, General Q. A., ... 310
Glendale, Va., Battle of, ... 162–63
Gorman, General Willis Arnold, ... 137
Gosport Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Burning of, . . 466–67
"Governor," Steamer, Foundering of, and Rescue of Reynold's Marine Battalion, by United States Frigate "Sabine," 66
Grand Coteau, La., Battle of, ... 269
Grand Gulf, Miss., Silencing of Confederate Works at, by Union Gunboats, ... 212
Granger, Gordon, ... 280
Grant, U. S., ... 385
and the Generals of the Army of the Potomac, 510–11
General, Reconnoissance toward Columbus, Ky.; Crossing of Mayfield Bridge, ... 83
Great Falls, Md., Shelling Confederate Cavalry from Heights of, ... 514
Greble, Lieutenant, Carrying Body of, from Big Bethel Battlefield, ... 461
Groverton, Discovery of Unburied Union Dead on Battlefield of, ... 294

Hall, Lieutenant, Bearing Flag of Truce and Letter from Major Anderson to Governor Pickens, 33
Halleck, Henry Wager, ... 499
Hampton, Va., Evacuation of, by Federal Troops, 463
Hancock's Corps, Gibbon's Division Repelling Confederate Attack, ... 346
Harper's Ferry, Burning of U. S. Arsenal, ... 34
View of, from Loudon Heights, ... 220
"Harriet Lane," U. S. Steamer, Capture of, by Confederates, ... 184
Harrison's Landing, Va., Headquarters of General Butterfield near, ... 405
"Harvey Birch," U. S. Merchantman, Burning of, in British Channel, by Confederate Cruiser "Nashville," 67
Hatteras, Fort, Bombardment of, ... 478
Hawe's Store, Va., Building of Breastworks at, . 331
Hawkins' Zouaves, Recruiting for, in New York City, ... 93
Hayne, Isaac W., ... 451
Hays, Alexander, ... 365
Henry, Fort, Bursting of 42-pounder during Bombardment of, ... 74–75
Hill, Ambrose P., ... 57
Hilton Head Hospital, Interior View, ... 173
Island, Government Works at, ... 490
Morning Detail of Fourth N. H. V. Going to Work at, ... 71
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., under Bombardment by U. S. Fleet, ... 61
Hilton Head, S. C., View of General Hospital, . . 173
Hindman, Fort, Ark., Investment and Bombardment of, ... 187
Planting Stars and Stripes on, ... 186
Holt, Fort, Ky., Landing of Federal Troops to Build, ... 81
Hooker, U. S. A., General Joseph, ... 504
Hospital Scene after a Battle, ... 164
Hospital Steward Filling Orders at Army Drug Store, ... 362
Horse-shoeing in the Army, ... 312
House of Representatives, Scene in, on Passage of Thirteenth Amendment, ... 442–43
Hovey, General A. P., ... 348
Hovey Gap, Ga., Capture of Buzzard's Roost at, . 281
Hulks Sunken, to Prevent Entrance of Federal Vessels, ... 395

"Iroquois," Gunboat, Discharge on Deck of, from Fort Jackson, ... 151
Island No. 10, Above, Spiking Guns of Battery No. 1, by Night, by 42d Illinois Regiment, Col. G. W. Roberts, ... 91
Night Attack on, by Federal Gunboats and Mortar Fleet, ... 512–13
Siege and Bombardment of, by Federal Mortar Boats, ... 509

Jackson, Fort, Bombardment of, ... 110
Passage by, of Second Division of Federal Squadron, ... 112
Porter's Mortar Fleet Being Towed into Position in Disguise, ... 109
Sending down a Fire Raft from, ... 380
Jackson Hill, Va., View of Federal Line from Front of, ... 347
Jackson, Mount, Defeat at, of Rosser by Sheridan's Forces, ... 393
Jackson, Stonewall, Scene Where he Fought Shields, ... 368
Jackson, T. J., ... 284
James Island, S. C., Building Batteries on, . . . 310
Capture of Confederate Rifle-pits on, ... 420
Repulse of Confederate Troops on, ... 518
Shelling Rebel Camp, Charleston Harbor, . . 49
James River, Butler's Army in Position South of, . 333
Confederate Batteries on, Shelling Union Monitors, ... 279
Jasper, Tenn., Capture of Union Supply Train near, ... 249
Jeffers, General William A., ... 327
Jefferson City, Mo., Fremont's Headquarters at, 260
Jennings' Battery, Folly Island, Charleston Harbor, ... 49
Jericho Ford, North Anna River, Va., Battle of, 328
Johnston, A. S., ... 179
Jonesboro, Federal Forces Destroying Railroad at, 411

Kearney, U. S. A., General Philip, ... 504
Kelly, Colonel P., ... 313
Kelley's Ford, Va., Hand to Hand Cavalry Combat at, ... 259
Scene of Battle, ... 221
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., Attack on Confederate Batteries at, ... 374
"Keokuk," Remains of, ... 310
Killing's Cave, on the Potomac, Safety place During Antietam Battle, ... 347

PAGE

Kilpatrick, Judson, ... 372
King, U. S. A., General Rufus, ... 504
Kingston, Ga., Occupied by Sherman's Forces, . 325
Kinston, N. C., Battle near, ... 431
Kryzanowski, Colonel W., ... 313
Kulp House, Ga., Engagement at, ... 338

Lafayette, Fort, New York Harbor, View of, . . . 498
Lake Providence, La., Headquarters of General McPherson, ... 292
Lee, Fitzhugh, ... 371
General R. E., ... 342
Libby Prison, Kilpatrick Setting Out to Rescue Prisoners at, ... 373
Richmond, Va., ... 433
Lick Creek Bottom Scene, ... 157
Licking Bridge, Ky., Fight at, ... 189
Lincoln, Abraham, ... 309
President, Riding Through Richmond After the Evacuation, ... 434
Logan, General John A., ... 164
Longstreet, James, ... 57
Lookout Mountain, Capture of, by Hooker, . . . 252
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., ... 245
And Vicinity from Eleventh Army Corps Position, ... 251
Lost Mountain, Ga., Capture of, by Hooker, . . . 336
"Louisiana," Steamer, and Transfer of Union Soldiers Captured at Bull Run, ... 85
Lyon, Nathaniel, ... 76

Malvern Hill, Va., Battle of, ... 158–59
Hooker's Engagement with Confederates, . . 146
Mansfield, La., Confederate Attack on Wagon Train at, ... 305
Manassas, Va., Depot of U. S. Army at, ... 332
Potomac Army Passing its old Battle Ground at, 242
Manassas Junction, After Evacuation, by Confederate Army, ... 396
Pope's Army Making Way Toward, ... 143
Marietta, Ga., Military College at, ... 337
Marshall House, Alexandria, Va., ... 41
Maryland Heights, View of, from Loudon Heights, 220
Maryland, Invasion of, by Early's Cavalry, . . . 357
Women of, Entertaining Recruits Passing Through Baltimore, ... 169
Mason, James Murray, ... 456
Massachusetts, Indignation Shown an Editor of, . 459
Sixth Regiment of, Repelling Attack of Mob, Pratt Street, Baltimore, ... 50–51
Sixth Regiment of, leaving Jersey City for Washington, ... 35
Twelfth Regiment of, Dragging Baggage Train in Storm, ... 493
McAllister, Fort, Confederate Prisoners Taking up Torpedoes in Front of, ... 404
View of, on Ogeechee River, Ga., ... 430
McClellan, George B., Taking Personal Command of Army of Potomac, ... 114
McConihe, Colonel J., ... 313
McCulloch, Benjamin, ... 457
McDowell, Irvin, ... 494
McKinstry, General Justus, ... 292
McPherson, James B., ... 283
McPherson's Troops Foraging at Headquarters of General Whitfield, ... 282
Meade, General George G., ... 175
Meade and Grant Consulting During Battle of the Wilderness, ... 317
Meadow Bridge, Capture of Train near, by Stoneman, ... 285
Meal Feat for Negroes, ... 168
Memphis, Reinforcements Leaving for Grant's Army, ... 188
"Merrimac," Destruction of, by her Commander, . 142
"Merrimac," "Yorktown" and "Jamestown," Battle with "Cumberland" and "Congress," Hampton Roads, ... 94–95
Messech's Point, Discovery of Confederate Battery at, ... 236
Mexico, Gulf Coast of; Pensacola to Mouth of Mississippi, ... 107
Middletown, Repulse of General Early at, ... 390
Milledgeville, Ga., Arsenal at, Destroyed, ... 134
Burning of Penitentiary at, ... 404
Millen, Ga., Prison Open at, ... 527
Milroy, Robert H., ... 232
Mine Run, Va., Battle of, and Position of Meade's and Lee's Armies, ... 296
Mission Ridge, Tenn., Capture of, by General Thomas, ... 270–71
Mississippi River, Grant's Headquarters on, near Vicksburg, ... 207
Mississippi, Passing the Forts on, by United States fleet, ... 109
Mississippi River Levee, Examining Passes to, by Home Guards, ... 205
"Mississippi," Steamer, Sketch of Naval Engagements from fore-top of, ... 111
Firing on Confederate Steamer at Ship Island, 67
Missouri, Charge of 8th Regiment at Fort Donelson, under Wallace, ... 89
Mitchell, Ormsby M., ... 501
Mobile Harbor, Map of, ... 391
Naval Combat in, ... 257
"Monadnock," Double-turreted Monitor, ... 369
"Monitor," Battle with "Merrimac," "Yorktown," and "Jamestown," 94–95
Loss of, in Storm off Hatteras, ... 142
Monroe, Fortress, Va., Reception at, of Wounded Federal Soldiers, ... 127
"Montauk," U. S. Monitor, Interior Views of, . 262
Inside View of Turret of, ... 265
Montecino Bayou, Crossing of, by Augur's Division, ... 193
Morgan, John H., ... 499
Morris Island Battery, Charleston Harbor, . . . 49
Morris Island, Engineers' Depot on, ... 273
Federal Ordnance Depot on, ... 273
Morris, Col. O. H., ... 313
Morrison, Lieut. Col., Heroic Conduct of, at James Island, ... 517
Mortar, 13-inch Shell Used by U. S. Government, 492
Mosby's Guerrillas, Recapture of Union Wagon Train from, ... 289
Moultrie, Fort, Bombardment of, ... 263
Interior View of, ... 452
Mule, Shoeing of, by Army Blacksmith, ... 188
Mumfordsville, Ky., Battle of, ... 148

PAGE

Murfreesboro, Decisive Charge at Battle of, . . . 185
Negro Recruits Taking Cars at, ... 176

"Nashville," Privateer, Destruction of by U. S. Ironclad "Montauk," 192
Negley, J. S., ... 505
Negroes in War, Various Employments, ... 308
Various Scenes, ... 307
"Nemaha," Revenue Cutter, Reception of Sherman on Board of, ... 410
New Berne, N. C., Battle of, and Tillottson's Naval Battery at, ... 498
View of, and 10th Connecticut Regiment Awaiting Transport, ... 77
Vincent Collyer's Headquarters at, ... 78
"New Ironsides," Frigate, ... 310
New Jersey, First Brigade of, Rushing to Kearney's Support at Charles City Road, ... 520
New Orleans, Anchorage of Federal Fleet at, and Cotton Burning, ... 290–91
New Orleans and Algiers, Burning of Confederate Vessels at, on Approach of Federal Fleet, . 111
Banks' Address to Louisiana Planters, ... 125
Landing of Capt. Bailey to Demand Surrender of City, ... 113
New Windsor, Md., Confederate Cavalry Ransacking the Town, ... 371
New York City, Presentation of Colors to Twentieth U. S. Colored Infantry at, ... 306
Scene in Sanitary Fair at, ... 299–300
Scene in U. S. Sub-Treasury at, ... 480
Reception of 69th Regiment Escorted by 7th Regiment, ... 144
Woman's Meeting at Cooper's Institute, . . . 413
Reception of Second Fire Zouaves of, at Fire Department, ... 526
New York, Nineteenth Volunteers, Impromptu Field Ovens of, ... 415
Recruiting in City Hall Park, ... 239
Return to, of 7th and 8th Regiments, ... 219
Rifles Firing on Their Own Men, ... 479
Seventh Regiment, Leaving for Washington, . 37
Seventy-ninth Regiment, Taking Away Colors from, for Mutiny, ... 477
"Niagara," U. S. Steamer, Explosion of Shell in Cutter of, ... 66
Night Burial on Battlefield 288
Norfolk, Va., Burning of Navy Yard at, by Confederates 120
Procuring Substitutes at, ... 366
Removing Sunken Schooners which Blocked Harbor Entrance, ... 120
"North Star," Steamer, Scenes on Hurricane Deck of, ... 193

Ogeechee River, Burning of Railroad Bridge over, 401
Ohio, Crossing of River on Bridge of Canal Boats, 191
First Regiment of, Fired on by Masked Battery, Vienna, Va., ... 43
and Mississippi Railroad, Accident on, and Losses of Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, . . 70
Opera House, Erected by Rice's First Army Corps, 285

Paris, Ky., Bivouac of Morgan's Raiders in Square at, ... 189
Patapsco River, Viaduct of, Commanded by Bouquet Battery, ... 382
Patent Office, Sleeping Quarters in, of Rhode Island Regiment, ... 460
Peabody, Everett, ... 508
Peach Orchard, Shiloh, Repulse of Confederate Attack by Hurlbut 101
Pea Ridge, Battle of, ... 90
Peck, John James, ... 175
"Peerless," Transport, Collision, with "Star of the South," 495
Pennsylvania Brigade, Negley's, Passing down Ohio River, ... 80
Citizens of, Working on Fortifications, . . . 219
Eleventh Cavalry of, Covering Escape of Union Prisoners from Libby, ... 287
Muller's Battery, Seventy-Seventh Regiment of, Making Gabions 76
Petersburg, Burnside Charging Confederate Position at, ... 349
Capture of Earthworks at, ... 349
Carrying of Beauregard's Line, in Front of, . 352
Carrying of First Line of Confederate Works at, by Twenty-second Negro Regiment, . . 351
Charge of Second Division, Ninth Corps, into Crater of Mine, ... 361
Explosion of Mine at, and Charge on Confederate Works, ... 360
Federal Army Entrenched before, and Night Scene in Trenches, ... 254–55
Fifth Corps Waiting to Advance after Mine Explosion, ... 353
Last Night of Bombardment of, ... 422–23
Mining Confederate Works at, ... 353
Ninth Army Corps Charging Confederate Works at, ... 358–59
Shelling of, by New York and Maine Batteries, 350
Siege of, ... 362
Siege of, Confederate Attempt to Regain the Weldon R. R., ... 367
Siege of, Federal Advance Against the City, . 378–79
Soldiers Emerging from Rifle-pits at, ... 345
Storming of Fort on Confederate Right, at, . 351
Philadelphia, Going and Coming of Soldiers at Union Volunteer Refreshment Rooms, . . 96
Recruiting at, for Bucktail Regiment, ... 471
Philippi, Va., The Fight at, ... 458
Picket-boats, ... 369
Picket Skirmishing, Virginia, ... 60
Pine Mountain Shelled by Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery, ... 337
Pittsburgh Landing, Battle of, ... 97
Capture of Headquarters, Artillery and Battery, ... 102
Final Stand, ... 98–99
Forty-fourth Indiana Regiment at, ... 328
Recapture of Artillery near Shiloh Church by First Ohio Regiment, ... 104
Pleasanton, Alfred, ... 298
General, Watering of his Cavalry Brigade in Rappahannock River, ... 129
Pleasant Hill, La., Battle of, ... 303
Pocotaligo Bridge, Driving Confederates across, . 165

PAGE

Pontoon Wagons *en route* From Aquia Creek to Rappahannock, ... 180
Pope, Gen. John, ... 137
Poplar Spring Church, Va., Battle of, ... 377
Confederates Coming in under Guard, ... 377
Porter, David Dixon, ... 280
Porter, Fitz John, ... 229
Port Hudson, Assault on Confederate Works at, . 226–27
Bombardment of, by Farragut's Fleet, . . . 226
Port Royal, Graves of Federal Soldiers Killed at, . 445
Harbor, Plan of Naval Battle in, ... 488
Packing and Shipping of Captured Cotton, . . 314–15
Potomac River, Crossing of, by Confederate Cavalry, ... 224
Engagement on, opposite Edwards Ferry, . . 482
Portsmouth, Va., Naval Hospital and Battery at . 120
Prescott, Col. G. L., ... 313
Price, Sterling, ... 457
Princeton Camp, at Arlington, Va., ... 238
Providence, R. I., Embarkation of Rhode Island Regiments at, for Washington, ... 344
Pulaski, Fort, Savannah River, ... 105
P., W. & B. and B. & O. R. R.'s, Batteries Protecting Workmen, ... 88

Quantico Creek, Burning of Confederate Schooner in, ... 264

Racing Scenes at Camp near Falmouth, Va., . . . 217
Ransom, Thomas E. G., ... 282
Rapidan River, Crossing of, by Gen. Meade, . . . 318
Rappahannock, Crossing of, by Burnside's Army, ... 166
Crossing of, by General Meade, ... 285
Recrossing of River to Falmouth, ... 172
River, Rebuilding of Bridge Across, ... 123
Station, Advance on Stonewall Jackson, . . 138–39
Rations, Army, Weighing of, before Moving, . . 268
Ream's Station, Battle of, ... 370
Red River, Porter's Fleet Passing Bailey's Dam on, ... 378–79
Refugees, Camp of, Driven by Confederate troops, 428
Reno, Jesse L., ... 229
Resaca, Ga., Battle of. 316
Charge at, of Geary's Second Brigade, . . . 316
Passing through by Sherman's Wagon Train at Night, ... 412
Reynolds, General John F., ... 175
Rhode Island, Third Regiment of, Driving Sharpshooters at James Island, ... 517
Richardson, Israel B., ... 229
Richmond, Va., Charging of Confederate Battery, near, ... 525
Entry into, of Federal Army, ... 436
View of, from Belle Isle, ... 435
Rich Mountain, Va., Battle of, ... 473
Ringgold, Ga., Troops Starting from, ... 325
Roman, A. B., La., ... 53
Rosecrans' Division Advancing to Attack at Rich Mountain, ... 472
Rosecrans, General, in Command of Department of West Virginia, ... 240
Rousseau, Lovell H., ... 508
Railroad Track, Destroyed by Federal Troops, . . 165
"Ruby," Blockade Runner, Wreck of, ... 310–11
Ruffin, Edward, of Virginia, ... 453
Runyon, Fort, Searching Farmers' Wagons at Gate of, ... 326
Russell, David A., ... 377

St. Louis, Mo., Construction of U. S. Floating Mortar Batteries at, ... 79
St. Philip, Fort, Bombardment of, ... 110
Passage by, of Second Division of Federal Squadron, ... 112
Porter's Mortar Fleet Being Towed into Position, in Disguise, ... 109
Sabine Pass, Tex., Capture of Federal Gunboats at, . 256
Salem, Mo., Repulse of Confederates at, by Major Bowen, ... 72
Santa Rosa Island, Landing Reinforcements at, . 454
Savannah, Ga., Burning of Navy Yard at, ... 402
Flight of Inhabitants on Capture of Tybee Island, ... 155
General Geary Issuing Passes to Citizens of, . 410
Review of Confederates Passing Pulaski Monument at, ... 475
View of, ... 403
River, Pontoon Bridge over, ... 400
Saved by His Wig, ... 508
Schofield, John M., ... 522
Schofield's Army Marching toward Goldsboro, N. C., ... 431
Secesh Oats, Gathering of, ... 372
Secessionville, James Island, S. C., Battle of, . . . 519
Segal, Lieutenant H. J., Capture of, near Falls Church, Va., ... 481
Semmes, Raphael, ... 341

PAGE

Sharpsburg, Md.—Seeking Refuge During Battle of Antietam, ... 154
Sharpshooting Trial of Skill, ... 156
Shenandoah, Washerwomen in Army of, ... 381
Valley, March up, by Fremont, ... 141
Sheridan, Phil. H., ... 375
Sherman, General W. T., ... 348
Wm. T., ... 440
and Dahlgren Opening Communications on Ogeechee River, ... 528
Sherman's Army, Review of, by Johnson, Grant and Stanton, ... 441
"Bummers" Passing Augur's Headquarters, Washington, D. C., ... 437
"Bummers" Foraging in South Carolina, . . 417
Sherman, General, Headquarters of, at Atlanta, Ga., 439
Sherman's Soldiers Hailing Foster's Flagship, . . 528
Shuter's Hill, Va., Marine Battery and Naval Brigade, ... 52
Shields, General James, ... 406
Ship Island, U. S. Steamer "Mississippi" Firing on Confederate Steamer, ... 67
Shipping Point on the Potomac, and North Confederate Battery at, ... 58
Sickles, General Daniel E., ... 175
Sigel, Franz, ... 76
Slaughter Mountain, Battle of, ... 130
Slidell, John, ... 456
Smith, Kirby, Voluntary Dispersion of Army of, at Shreveport, La., ... 438
Soldiers at Approach of Presidential Election, . . 389
At their Camp-fires, ... 381
Burying Dead Horses after a Battle, ... 382
Camp and Campaign Devices of, ... 275
In Camp, Visiting Sutler's Stores, ... 425
Packages, Delivered by Express Company, . 416
South Carolina. Dress Parade of First Regiment, Colored Volunteers, Hilton Head, ... 122
"South Carolina," Federal War Steamer, Shelling Galveston Batteries, ... 414
South Carolina, First Colored Regiment of, Repelling Confederate Attack, ... 523
First Colored Regiment of, taking Oath of Allegiance, ... 180
Southern Scene—Street of an Interior Town, . . . 439
South Mountain, Battle of—Federal Artillery Taking Position, ... 153
Southwest, Map of Military and Naval Operations in, ... 356
Spottsylvania C. H., Charge on Lee's Right by Hancock's Second Corps, ... 324
Distant View of Battle of, ... 322
Fifth Corps Hospital at Battle of, ... 321
Sprague, J. T., ... 298
William, War Governor of Rhode Island, . . 469
Springfield, Mo., Second Charge on Confederates by Fremont's Bodyguard, near, ... 69
"Star of The South," Transport, Collision of, with "Peerless," 495
Stevens, Fort, Night Attack on, ... 363
Scene of Fight Between Wright's and Ewell's Corps, ... 364
Stevenson, Ala., Depot at, for Rosecrans' Army, . 277
Stoneman, George, ... 57
Stoneman's Expedition—Bivouac at Louisa C. H., . 525
Stone River, Charge at Battle of, ... 185
Storehouses, Burning of Confederate, ... 525
Strasburg, Reconnoissance of Confederate Position by Fremont, ... 141
Sturgis, Samuel D., ... 365
Sumner, Edwin Vose, ... 522
Sumter, Fort, ... 310
Ironclads at Anchor off, at Night, ... 195
Opening of Fire on, by Federal Fleet, ... 194
Sykes, George, ... 365

Taylor, Major, Escorted Back through the Lines, . 465
Terry, Gen. Alfred Howe, ... 427
Thirty Years After—Rest in Peace, ... 445
Thomas, George H., ... 280
Torpedo Boat, ... 369
Torpedo Machine for Destruction of U. S. Flotilla, ... 46
Tunstall's Station, Va., Skirmish near, ... 125
"Tunxis," Light Draught Monitor, ... 369
Tyler, Gen. E. B., ... 327

U. S. Military Telegraph Station, Va., ... 60

Van Dorn, Earl, ... 232
"Varuna," U. S. Gunboat, Engaged with Confederate Ram and Gunboat, ... 515
Last Broadside of, ... 515
Vermillion Bayou, Crossing of, by Banks' Army, 268
Vicksburg, Attack on Confederate Works at, During Siege, ... 202–203
Batteries, Passing of, by Porter's Flotilla, . . 198
Contraband Ball at, During Siege, ... 200

PAGE

Vicksburg, Federal Army Taking Possession of, . . 210
Five Locomotives Built at, by Colonel Colbaugh, ... 261
Head of Canal Opposite, ... 201
Intrenchments of Federal Troops before, . . 209
Skirmishing in the Woods in the Advance on, 521
Siege of, ... 199
Siege of, Dismounted Cannon in Confederate Works, ... 206
Siege of, Fight at Crater of Fort Hill, ... 208
Siege of, Fighting with Hand-grenades, . . . 243
Siege of, Meeting of Grant and Pemberton at Stone House, ... 209
Siege of, and Scene at Logan's Headquarters, 204
Siege of, Storming of Fort Hill, after Mine Explosion, ... 206
Siege of, Waterhouse's Battery before the City, 206
Virginia, Contrabands Coming into Federal Camp in, ... 408
During the War—Scenes in Army of Potomac, 398–99
Farmers on Way to Federal Commissary for Provisions, ... 384
Map of Military Operations in, ... 152
Revisiting the Battlefields of, ... 444

Walker, Fort, Bombardment of, and Retreat of Confederates, ... 506–07
Landing of U. S. Troops at, after Bombardment, ... 62
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., Under Bombardment by U. S. Fleet, ... 61
Wallace, Lewis, ... 505
Genl. Lewis, and Staff, ... 414
Washington, D. C., Grand Review of U. S. Armies at, ... 446–47
Horse Depot near, ... 329
Military Authorities at, ... 416
National Bakery in Basement of Capitol at, . 407
Navy Yard and Naval Practice Battery, . . . 432
Repulse of Assault on Federal Works, near . 363
Washington's Birthday, Celebration of, at Second Corps' Headquarters, ... 441
Watervliet Arsenal, Shipment of Guns from, . . 259
Webb, Alexander S., ... 365
"Weehawken," Monitor, Rescuing the Survivors of, ... 272
Monitor, Sinking of, at Siege of Charleston, . 272
Monitor, the Grave of, ... 272
Weldon, Va., Building a Corduroy Road in Woods near, ... 368
Weller, Surgeon, Death of, ... 84
"Westfield," U. S. Flagship, Capture of, in Galveston Harbor, ... 184
Wheelbarrow Race, ... 168
Wheeler, Joseph, ... 250
White House, Va., Burning of; and Departure of Troops and Flotilla, ... 126
Landing—Pamunkey River, Va., ... 140
White Oak Swamp, Battle of, ... 118–19
Wilderness, Battle of, ... 326
Double Line of Night Breastworks thrown up at, ... 321
Second Corps at Battle of, ... 319
Wilder's Mounted Infantry Passing Blockhouse of N. & C. R. R., ... 245
Wilkes, Charles, ... 455
Williamsburg, Va., Battle of, ... 116
Williamsport, Md., Attempt of Confederates to Destroy Dam No. 5, near, ... 496
Crossing of Potomac by Banks' Division, . . 121
Wilson's Cavalry, Battle of, with Fitzhugh Lee, . 388
Foraging in Shenandoah Valley, ... 485
Creek (Oak Hill), Mo., Battle of, ... 486–87
Creek, Mo., Charge of First Iowa Regiment at, under Lyon, ... 56
Plantation, La., Battle of, ... 304
Zouaves, Taking Oath at Tammany Hall, . . 36
Winans' Steam Gun, Captured by Butler, near Relay House, Md., ... 464
Winchester, Battle of, the Centre, ... 386
Battle of, the Right, ... 386
Winslow, John A., ... 341
Women of the South Applying to Federal Commissary for Food, ... 255
Worden, John Lorimer, ... 503
Wrightsville, Pa., Occupation of, by Lee's Advance, 228

Yazoo River, Federal Flotilla in Mouth of, . . . 243
Yellow Tavern, Va., Cavalry Fight near, ... 418–19
Yorktown and Big Bethel, Federal Army between, 115
Camp of Ninth Massachusetts Regiment before, ... 108
Charge of First Massachusetts Regiment on Confederate Redan at, ... 327
Mason's Battery Opening on Confederate Works, near, ... 327
Zollicoffer, Death of, on Mill Spring (Ky.) Battle Ground, ... 86

Supplementary Index to History.

Adjutant-General's Report of Death Losses . . 562
Admiral of Confederate Navy 571–2
Aggregate of Troops in Service 562
American Wars, Length and Cost of . . . 568
Andersonville Prison, Deaths of Union Soldiers at . 568
Andersonville Prison, Number of Federal Prisoners Received at 568
Army, Effective Strength of per 1000 . . . 562
Army Losses from Wounds 563
Army Losses, Killed in Action 563
Army Losses, Missing and Captured . . . 563
Army Losses, Total per 1000 Men 563
Army of Potomac, Officers and Soldiers Specially Thanked by Congress 562
Army, Strength of at Various Dates 562
Average Mean Strength of Various Classes of Troops 562

Bailey, Lieut.-Col. Joseph, Specially Thanked by Congress 562
Banks, Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel P., Officers and Soldiers Thanked by Congress 562
Biographies of Prominent Men in the Civil War, Union and Confederate 579–82
Brevet Rank Authorized by Congress . . . 562
Buchanan, Franklin, Admiral of C. S. N. . . 571

Cabinet Officers of Confederate States Government . 577
Captains in Confederate States Navy . . . 571
Casualties in Military Forces of United States . 562
Casualties in U. S. Navy During Civil War . 570–1
Character of Troops 562
Civil War, Confederate Vessels Captured in . . 569
Civil War, Cost of 566

Civil War, Itemized Statement of Cost . . . 566
Civil War, Principal Naval Battles of . . . 569
Colored Troops, Time of Service 562
Commanders in Confederate States Navy . . 571
Commanders of the Union Army, Promotions and Service 568
Commanders of Vessels of Confederate Navy . . 576
Confederate Army, Indian Troops in . . . 577
Confederate Army, Returns Tabulated . . . 578
Confederate Army, Signal Corps of 577
Confederate Cruisers, Vessels Captured by . . 569
Confederate Department of Justice, Officers of . . 577
Confederate Engineer Corps 577
Confederate Government, Organization of . . 577
Confederate Leaders in the Civil War, Biographies of 579–82

Confederate Losses in the Greater Battles . 565–6
Confederate Navy Department, Officers of . . 577
Confederate Navy, Officers of, 1861–5 . . 571–2
Confederate Patent Office Department, Officers of . 577
Confederate P. O. Department, Officers of . . 577
Confederate Prisoners, Total Captured . . . 565
Confederate Prisoners, Total Number Exchanged . 565
Confederate Prisoners, Total Number Paroled . . 565
Confederate Prisoners, Treatment of 565
Confederate States, Electoral Vote of . . . 577
Confederate States Navy, Vessels and Commanders 576
Confederate Statistics, by General Wright . . 561
Confederate Treasury Department, Officers of . . 577
Confederate Vessels Captured During Civil War . 569
Confederate War Department, Officers of . . . 577
Congress, Act of, Authorizing President to Confer Brevet Rank 562
Congress by Joint Resolution Thanks Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bailey 562
Congress by Joint Resolution Thanks Gen. Banks, Officers and Soldiers 562
Congress by Joint Resolution Thanks Re enlisted Soldiers 562
Congress by Joint Resolution Thanks Maj.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry 562
Congress by Joint Resolution Specially Thanks Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas 562
Congress, Joint Resolution of, Thanking Officers, Soldiers and Seamen 562
Congress Provides Medals of Honor for Soldiers . 562
Congress Specially Honors Gen. Lyon 562
Congress Specially Thanks Army of Potomac, Officers and Soldiers of 562
Congress Specially Thanks Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Officers and Soldiers 562
Congress Specially Thanks Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker 562
Congress Specially Thanks Maj.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard 562
Congress Specially Thanks Gen. Rosecrans, Officers and Soldiers 562
Congress Specially Thanks Maj.-Gen. W. T Sherman, Officers and Soldiers 562
Cost of Civil War by Items 566

Dates, Places and Losses of Greate · Battles . 565–6
Davis, President C. S. A., Staff of 577
Department of Confederate State, Offices of . . 577
Discharges, Most Frequent Causes of . . . 564
Discharges, Number and Causes of 564
Doors Thrown Open for First Time 561

Engagements in the Several States, 1861–65 . . 566
Engineers, Acting Chief, Killed or Died in U. S Navy During Civil War 571
Engineers, Acting First Assistant, Killed or Died in U. S. Navy During Civil War 571
Engineers, Acting Second Assistant, Killed or Died in U. S. Navy During Civil War 571
Engineers, Acting Third Assistant, Killed or Died in U. S. Navy During Civil War 571
Ensigns, Acting, Killed or Died in U. S. Navy During Civil War 570

Fac-simile Letter of Gen. Wright 561
Federal Vessels Captured by Confederate Cruisers . 569
Field Returns of Confederate Forces Commanded by Gen. Bragg 578
Field Returns of Confederate Forces on Arriving at Tupelo 578
Field Returns of Confederate Forces Prior to Evacuation of Corinth 578
Fry, Gen. James B., Army Casualty Report of, 1866 562

Grant, Maj.-Gen. Ulysses S., Medal for Authorized by Congress 562
Grant, Maj.-Gen Ulysses S., Officers and Soldiers Thanked by Joint Resolution of Congress . 562
Gunners, Acting, Killed or Died in U. S. Navy During Civil War 571

Honors Conferred by Congress 562
Hooker, Maj.-Gen. Joseph, Specially Thanked by Congress 562
Hospital Cases, Classification of 563
Hospital Cases, Deaths and Discharges . . . 563
Howard, Maj.-Gen. Oliver O., Specially Thanked by Congress 562

Indian Troops in Confederate Army 577
Indian Wars, Dates and Tribes 567
Itemized Statement of Cost of Civil War . . 566

Leaders in the Civil War, Confederate, Biographies of 579–82
Leaders in the Civil War, Union, Biographies of 579–82
Lieutenants, Acting, Killed or Died in Navy During Civil War 570
Lieutenants, Acting Volunteer, Killed or Died in U. S. Navy During Civil War 570
Lieutenants, First, in Confederate States Navy . 572
List of Vessels of Confederate States Navy, 1861–5, and Commanders 676
List of Vessels of U. S. Navy, Number, Name, Rate, 1861–5 572–5
List of Vessels of U. S Navy, Number, Name, Rate, 1885 576
Losses by Death in Army of the United States . 562
Losses by Death in U. S. Army, Quartermaster-General's Report 563
Losses by Death in U. S. Army, Surgeon-General's Report 563
Losses in Confederate Army in Greater Battles 565–6
Losses in Union Army in Greater Battles . 365–6
Lyon, Brigadier-Gen. Nathaniel, Joint Resolution of Congress Conferring Honors 562

Masters, Acting, Killed or Died in U. S. Navy During Civil War 570
Mates, Acting Master's, Killed or Died in U. S. Navy During Civil War 570
Meade, Maj.-Gen. Geo. G., Specially Thanked by Congress. 562
Medal of Honor Authorized by Congress for Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant 562
"Medals of Honor" Provided for by Congress . 562
Mexican War, Naval Engagements in . . . 569
Mexican War, Number Engaged and Losses, Both Sides 568
Mexican War, Principal Battles of, Dates and Places 568
Military Prisons, Confederate, Per Cent. of Mortality in 565
Military Prisons, Union, Date of Establishment of 564–5
Military Prisons, Union, Number and Location . 564–5
Military Prisons, Union, Number of Deaths in . 564–5
Military Prisons, Union, Number of Prisoners in 564–5
Military Prisons, Union, Percentage of Mortality in 565

Name and Description of Vessels in U. S. Navy, 1861–5 572–5
National Cemeteries, Institution of 564
National Cemeteries, Interments in, Known . . 564
National Cemeteries, Interments in, Unknown . 564
National Cemeteries, Names and Locations of . 546
Naval Battles of War of 1812 569
Naval Battles, Principal, During Civil War . . 569
Naval Engagements in Mexican War 569
Naval History of the United States 569
Navy, Confederate, Officers of, 1861–5 . . . 571–2
Navy of the Civil War, Number and Kind of Vessels 569
Navy of Confederate States, Vessels and Commanders 576
Navy of the Revolution—Vessels, Guns, Engagements 569
Navy, U. S., Casualties in, 1861–5 570–1
Navy of U. S., List of Vessels in, 1861–5 . 572–5
Navy, U. S., Vessels, Rates and Classes, 1885 576–5

Officers of Confederate States Navy, 1861–5 . . 571
Officers, Soldiers and Seamen, Specially Thanked by Congress 562
Organization of the Confederate Government . . 577

Paymasters, Acting Assistant, Killed or Died in U. S. Navy During Civil War 571
Principal Battles of the Revolution 567
Prisoners of War Received at Andersonville, Ga. . 568
Provost-Marshall-General's Army Tables . . 562

Quartermaster-General's Report of Army Losses by Death 563

Reference Field Enlarged 561
Regular Troops, Time of Service 562
Revolution, Losses in Battles of, Both Sides . . 567
Revolution, Navy of, Vessels, Guns, Engagements . 569
Revolution, Principal Battles of 567
Rosecrans, Maj.-Gen. William S., Thanked by Joint Resolution of Congress 562

Secession, Dates and Votes of 577
Sherman, Maj.-Gen. W. T., Specially Thanked by Congress 562
Signal Corps of Confederate States Army . . 577
Soldiers, Number Discharged for Disability . . 563
Soldiers, Re-enlisted, Specially Thanked by Congress 562
Soldiers Treated in Hospitals 563
Staff of President Davis, C. S. A , Members of . . 577
Strength of Army at Various Dates 562
Surgeon-General's Report of Army Losses by Death 563
Surgeons, Acting Assistants, Killed or Died in U. S. Navy During Civil War 571

Terry, Maj.-Gen. Alfred H., Specially Thanked by Congress 562
Thomas, Maj.-Gen. George H., Specially Thanked by Congress 562
Totten, Lieut. Chas. A., Table of Army Strength . 562
Troops, Absentees per 1,000 562
Troops, Aggregate of, Absent from Service . . 562
Troops, Sick in Hospital, per 1,000 562

Union Army, Chief Commanders of 568
Union Leaders in the Civil War, Biographies of 579–82
Union Losses in the Greater Battles . . 565–6

Vessels of U. S. Navy, Number and Class, 1861–5 572–5
Vessels of U. S. Navy (1885), Class and Condition . 576
Vessels of U. S. Navy, Number, Name, Rate, 1885 . 576
Volunteer Troops, Time of Service 562

War of 1812, American Vessels and Commanders . 569
War of 1812, British Vessels and Commanders . 569
War of 1812, Losses of Both Sides 568
War of 1812, Naval Battles of 569
War of 1812, Number of Soldiers Engaged . . 568
War of 1812, Principal Battles of, Dates and Places 568
Wright, General, Fac-simile Letter of . . . 561

SUPPLEMENTARY INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

After the Battle of Camajuani 550
Alger, General Russell A. 558
Antietam, Battle of 539
Antietam, Battlefield of 538
Antietam National Cemetery, Sharpsburg, Md, Dedication of 540

Battle of the Wilderness Between General Grant and General Lee 557
Battleships "Indiana" and "Kentucky" . . 542
Battleship "Texas" 543
Baker, General Lafayette C. . . . . 136 C
Battle of Manila 559
Beaver, General James A. 530
Bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip . 544
Bombardment of Matanzas 558
Bull Run, Second Battle of, August 30, 1862 . . 542
Burnside, General Ambrose 529

Captain General's Palace, Havana 551
Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, 1861 . 40 B-C
Catlin, General Isaac S. 529
Chief Commanders of the Fleets 539
Charge of Cuban Cavalry 551
Confederate Prison Camp at Belle Isle, Va. . . 550
Confederate Barbarities in Texas . . . 552–3
Confederate Fort Thomas, on the Rappahannock . 564
Cruiser "Montgomery" 545
Cubans Attacking the Post of Vueltas . . . 553

Davis, Jefferson 179
Davis, Brig.-Gen. Jefferson C. 562
Dead Sharpshooters on Little Round Top . . 532
Death of Henri Marti 552
Dix, General John A. . . . . 136 D
District of Santa Anna, Manila 552
Dynamite Cruisers "Vesuvius" and "Buffalo" . 546

Execution of Captain Werz at Washington, D. C. . 548

Farragut, Admiral David G. . . . . 136 B
Federal Army Entering Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865 560
Fort Fisher, First Assault Upon, January 15, 1865 543

Gettysburg, The Battlefield of 532
Gettysburg, Headquarters of General Lee . . 534
Gettysburg, Map of 534
Gettysburg, The Battle of 533
Gettysburg. Visit of Union and Confederate Officers to Battlefield of 536–7
Gordon, General J. B. 535
Grant, Gen. Ulysses S., Taken at Time of First Inauguration 583
Grant, Gen. U. S., Dedication of Tomb of . . 584
Great Naval Engagement in Manila Bay . . 540
Gunboat "Nashville" 545

Hatch, General Edward 545
Hazen, General William B. 558
Harbor, The Entrance to Havana 551
Hayes, General Rutherford B. . . . . 136 A
Hobson Blowing up the "Merrimac" in Santiago de Cuba Harbor 552

Illinois 127th Regiment Leaving Camp Douglas . 566
Insurgent Rendezvous in Pinar del Rio . . . 555

Johnston, General Joseph E. 535

Lee, General Robert E. 342
Lee, General Fitzhugh 535
Libby Prison, Richmond, Va. 546
Libby Prison, Solitary Hydrant in 546
Libby Prison, Interior of 547
Lincoln, Abraham 33
Longstreet, General James 535

Mahone, General William 535
Manderson, General Chester F. 529
Marshall House, Alexandria, Va., where Colonel Ellsworth was Assassinated 559
Major-Generals of the Army 538
McClellan, Major George B. . . . . 40 D
Merritt, General Wesley 545
Miles, General Nelson A. 545
Monitor "Puritan" 543
Monitor "Lehigh" and Ram "Katahdin" . . 547
Myer, General Albert J. . . . . 150 E

Naval Victory off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864 556
Nelson, Maj.-Gen. William 562
Newton, General John 538
Newberne, The Battle of 541

Official Maps and Plans of Battles of the Civil War 136 G
Official Maps and Plans of Battles of the Civil War 136 H

"Pawnee" Reconnoitering in the Potomac . . 565
Point where Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock was Wounded 531
Porter, Admiral David Nixon 178
Protected Cruiser "Olympia" and Armored Cruiser "New York" 544
Prison Pen at Andersonville, Ga. 549
Preparing the Prisoner for Execution . . . 548
Prison Pen, Columbia, S. C., on Arrival of Sherman's Army 554
Prison Pen, Millen, Ga., as it Appeared Previous to the Arrival of General Sherman's Army . . 551
President, The, and his Cabinet 537
Prison Pen, Millen, Ga., Wall Side of . . . 550

Reynolds, Major-General John F., Statue of . . 531
Reception of Confederate Prisoners at Federal Prison, Elmira, N. Y. 555
Roosevelt's Cavalry Regiment of Rough Riders . 557

Scene in Turrett of Battleship During an Engagement 557
Scott, Lieutenant-General Winfield . . . 40 A
Siege of Mobile 556
Slocum, General Henry W. 530
Slocum's 12th Corps Leaving for Chattanooga . 568
Soldiers' Graveyard at Bolivar Heights . . . 567
Spanish Cavalry Ambushed by Cubans . . . 554
Stringham, Rear Admiral Silas H. . . . . 136 F

Terry, General Alfred H. 530
Torpedo-Boat "Stiletto" and Submarine Boat "Holland" 550
Transports Leaving San Francisco for Manila . 560

United States General Hospital, Elmira, N. Y. . 555
Union Cavalry on a Foraging Expedition . . 569

View from the Summit of Little Round Top . . 532

War Map of the World 548
Water Battery at Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, Ala. . 559
Wilcox, General O. B. 558

OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

THE CIVIL WAR OF 1861-65.

NUMBER OF MEN IN THE UNION ARMY FURNISHED BY EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, FROM APRIL 15TH, 1861, TO CLOSE OF WAR.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF MEN FURNISHED.	AGGREGATE REDUCED TO A THREE YEARS' STANDING.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF MEN FURNISHED.	AGGREGATE REDUCED TO A THREE YEARS' STANDING.
Alabama	2,556	1,611	New York	448,850	392,270
Arkansas	8,289	7,836	North Carolina	3,156	3,156
California	15,725	15,725	Ohio	313,180	240,514
Colorado	4,903	3,697	Oregon	1,810	1,773
Connecticut	55,864	50,633	Pennsylvania	337,936	265,517
Delaware	12,284	10,322	Rhode Island	23,236	17,866
Florida	1,290	1,290	South Carolina	.....	.....
Georgia	.....	.....	Tennessee	31,092	26,394
Illinois	259,092	214,133	Texas	1,965	1,632
Indiana	196,363	153,576	Vermont	33,288	29,068
Iowa	76,242	68,630	Virginia	.....	.....
Kansas	20,149	18,706	West Virginia	32,068	27,714
Kentucky	75,760	70,832	Wisconsin	91,327	79,260
Louisiana	5,224	4,654	Dakota	206	206
Maine	70,107	56,776	District of Columbia	16,534	1,506
Maryland	46,638	41,275	Indian Territory	3,530	3,530
Massachusetts	146,730	124,104	Montana	.....	.....
Michigan	87,364	80,111	New Mexico	6,561	4,432
Minnesota	24,020	19,693	Utah	.....	.....
Mississippi	545	545	Washington	964	964
Missouri	109,111	86,530	U. S. Army	.....	.....
Nebraska	3,157	2,175	U. S. Volunteers	.....	.....
Nevada	1,080	1,080	U. S. Colored Troops	93,441	91,789
New Hampshire	33,937	30,849			
New Jersey	76,814	57,908	Total	2,778,304	2,326,168

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States during the War of 1861-65, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant General's Office, was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154; total died 349,944; total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821. Deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE LATE CIVIL WAR.

DATES.	NAMES AND PLACES OF BATTLES.	COMMANDERS.		KILLED, WOUNDED, PRISONERS.		REMARKS.
		FEDERAL.	CONFEDERATE.	FEDERAL.	CONFEDERATE.	
1861.						
April 12	Bombardment Fort Sumter	Major Anderson	General Beauregard	no one hurt.	5 w.	
April 19	Riot at Baltimore	Sixth Regiment Mass. Vols.		3 k. 7 w.	7 k. and 8 w.	
June 10	Big Bethel, Va	Brigadier General Pierce	Major General Magruder	16 k. 34 w. 6 m.	no report	
July 5	Carthage, Mo	Colonel Sigel*	Generals Price and Jackson	13 k. 31 w.	250 k. and w.	
July 12	Rich Mountain, W. Va	General McClellan*	Colonel Pegram	11 k. 35 w.	140 k. 150 w.	150 p., loss of camp.
July 21	Bull Run, Va	General Irwin McDowell	General Beauregard*	4,500 k. w. p. 28 c. 481 k. 1,011 w. 700 p.	1,852 k. and w.	Beauregard's report. Federal report.
Aug. 10	Wilson's Creek, Mo	General Lyon*	Generals Price and McCulloch	223 k. 721 w. 292 m.	421 k. 1,317 w. 3 m.	General Lyon killed.
Sept. 12-14	Cheat Mountain, W. Va	General J. J. Reynolds	General R. E. Lee	13 k. 20 w. 60 p.	100 k. and w. 20 p.	
Sept. 20	Lexington, Mo	Colonel Mulligan	General Price*	42 k. 108 w. 1,624 p.	25 k. 75 w.	
Sept. 21	Ball's Bluff, Va	Colonel E. D. Baker	General Evans*	220 k. 266 w. 500 p.	36 k. 264 w. 2 p.	Colonel Baker killed.
Nov. 7	Belmont, Mo	General Grant*		84 k. 288 w. 285 m.	261 k. 427 w. 278 m.	
Nov. 7	Port Royal, S. C	Commodore Dupont & Gen. T. W. Sherman*	General Drayton	8 k. 23 w. 250 p.	k. and w. no report, 2,500 p. 42 guns cap	
Nov. 8	Piketon, Ky	General Nelson*		6 k. 24. w.	400 k. and w. 2,000 p.	70 wagons with stores and equipage.
Dec. 18	Milford, Mo	Colonel J. C. Davis and General Steele*		2 k. 17 w.	1,300 p.	
1862.						
Jan. 19	Mill Spring, Ky	General Thomas*	General Zollicoffer	39. k. 207 w.	192 k. 140 p.	General Zollicoffer kill'd.
Feb. 8	Roanoke Island, N. C	Com. Goldsborough and General Burnside*	General Wise	50 k. 150 w.	30 k. 50 w. 2,500 p.	
Feb. 8	Fort Henry, Tenn	Surrendered to Com. Foote.	General Tilghman			
Feb. 16	Fort Donelson, Tenn	Commodore Foote and General Grant*	General Buckner	446 k. 1,735 w. 150 p.	231 k. 1,007 w. 15,000 p.	6 forts, 65 guns, 17,500 small arms captured.
March 8	Pea Ridge, Ark	General Curtis*	Generals Van Dorn and Price	1,351 k. w. and m.	1,100 k. 2,500 w. 1,600 p.	Generals McCulloch, McIntosh and Slack killed.
March 14	New Berne, N. C	General Burnside*	General Branch	91 k. 466 w.	50 k. 200 w. 200 p.	
March 23	Winchester, Va	General Shields*	General T. J. Jackson	100 k. 400 w.	600 k. and w. 300 p.	
April 6-7	Pittsburg Landing, Tenn	Generals Grant and Buell*	Generals Johnston & Beauregard	1,614 k. 7721 w. 3,963 m.	1,728 k. 8,012 w. 959 m.	
April 10	Island No. 10	Commodore Foote and General Pope*	General Mackall		17 k. 6,300 p.	6 forts captured. Confederate report.
May 5	Williamsburg, Va	Generals Kearny and Hooker*	General Longstreet	2,073 k. and w. 623 p.	700 k. 1,000 w. 300 p.	
May 25	Winchester, Va	General Banks	Generals Ewell & Johnson*			Federals retreated, 2,000 prisoners captured.
May 29	Hanover Courthouse, Va	General Morell*	General Branch	53 k. 526 m.	400 k. and w. 600 p.	
May 30	Corinth, Miss	General Halleck*	General Beauregard			
May 31	Fair Oaks, Va	General McClellan	General J. E. Johnston*	890 k. 3,627 w. 1,222 p.	2,800 k. 3897 w.	Federals were driven back.
June 1	Fair Oaks, Va	General McClellan*	General J. E. Johnston	5,739 k. and w.	8,000 k. and w.	
June 8	Cross Keys, Va	General Fremont	General T. J. Jackson*	125 k. 500 w.	600 k. and w.	
June 9	Port Republic, Va	General Shields	General T. J. Jackson*	67 k. 361 w. 574 m.	1,000 k. w. and m.	
June 26	Chickahominy, Va	General McClellan*	General R. E. Lee	80 k. 150 w.	1,000 k. and w.	
June 27	Gaines's Mill, Va	General Porter	General R. E. Lee*	7,500 k. w. and m.	About the same.	
July 1	Malvern Hill, Va	General McClellan*	General R. E. Lee	1,000 k. w. and m.	Nearly 5,000	
August 5	Baton Rouge, La	General Williams*	General J. C. Breckinridge	250 k. w. and m.	600 k. w. and m.	General Williams killed.
August 9	Cedar Mountain, Va	General N. P. Banks*	General Jackson	1,500 k. w. and m.	1,000 k. 1,500 w.	Confederates repulsed.
August 22	Gallatin, Tenn	General Johnson	General Morgan*	64 k. 100 w. 200 p.	110 k. and w.	General Johnson cap'd.
August 27	Kettle Run, Va	General Hooker	General Ewell	800 k. w. and m.	800 k. and w. 1,000 p.	
August 29	Groveton, Va	Generals Hooker, Sigel, Kearny, Reno*	Generals Jackson & Longstreet	6,000 k. and w.	12,000 k. w. and m.	
August 30	Bull Run 2d	General Pope	General Lee*	800 k. 4,000 w. 3,000 p.	700 k. 3,000 w.	
Aug. 29 30	Richmond, Ky	Generals Manson & Cruft	General Kirby Smith*	200 k. 700 w. 2,000 p.	250 k. 500 w.	
Sept. 1	Chantilly, Va	General Pope	General Lee*	1,300 k. and w.	800 k. and w.	Kearny and Stevens kd.
Sept. 14	South Mountain, Md	Generals Hooker and Reno*	General Lee	443 k. 1,806 w. 76 m.	500 k. 2,343 w. 1,500 p.	General Reno killed.
Sept. 15	Harper's Ferry, 3 days' siege	Colonel Miles	General A. P. Hill*	80 k. 120 w. 11,583 p.	1,500 k. and w.	Colonel Miles killed.
Sept. 17	Antietam, Md.	General McClellan*	General R. E. Lee	12,500 loss.	15,000 loss.	
Sept. 19-20	Iuka, Miss	General Rosecrans*	General Price	135 k. 527 w.	263 k. 400 w. 600 p.	
Oct. 3-5	Corinth, Miss	Generals Ord, Hurlbut and Veatch*	Generals Price, Van Dorn and Lovell	315 k. 1,812 w. 232 m.	1,423 k. 2,268 p. 5,692 w.	
Oct. 8	Perryville, Ky	General Buell*	General Bragg	3,200 k. w. and m.	1,300 k. 3,000 w. 200 p.	
Dec. 7	Prairie Grove, Ark	Generals Blunt & Herron	Generals Hindman, Marmaduke, Parsons and Frost.	495 k. 600 w.	1,500 k. and w.	
Dec. 13	Fredericksburg, Va	General Burnside	General R. E. Lee*	1,512 k. 6,000 w. 2,078 p.	1,800 k. and w.	
Dec. 27-29	Vicksburg, Miss	General Sherman	General Johnston*	191 k. 982 w. 756 m.	no report.	
1863.						
Jan. 2	Stone River, Tenn	General Rosecrans*	General Bragg	1,533 k. 6,000 w.	9,000 k. and w. 1,000 p.	
Jan. 11	Fort Hindman, Ark	Admiral Porter & General McClernand*	General Churchill	1,000 k. w. and m.	550 k. and w. 5,000 p.	
Feb. 3	Fort Donelson, Tenn	Colonel Harding*	Generals Wheeler and Forrest	12 k. 20 w.	100 k. 400 w. 300 p.	Confederates repulsed.
May 1	Suffolk, Va	Colonel Nixon*		130 k. 718 w. 5 m.	1,500 k. w. and m.	
May 1	La Grange, Ark	Captain DeHuff		2,000 k. w. and m.		
May 2	Fredericksburg, Va	General Sedgwick	General Longstreet*	2,000 k. and w.		

* Indicates the victorious party.

PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE LATE CIVIL WAR—(Continued).

DATE.	NAMES AND PLACES OF BATTLES.	COMMANDERS.		KILLED, WOUNDED, PRISONERS.		REMARKS.
		FEDERAL.	CONFEDERATE.	FEDERAL.	CONFEDERATE.	
May 2-3	Chancellorsville, Va.	General Hooker*	General R. E. Lee	..15,000 k. & w. 17,000 p.	18,000 k. and w. 5,000 p	
May 12	Jackson, Miss.	General Grant*	General Johnston	.....40 k. 240 w. 6 m.	.....400 k. and w.	
May 14	Champion Hills, Miss.	General Grant*	General Pemberton	.....426 k. 1,842 w.	.....400 k. w. and m.	29 cannon captured.
May 16	Big Black River, Miss.	General Grant*	General Pemberton	.....29 k. 242 w.	.....2,600 k. w. and m.	17 cannon captured.
May 18-22	Vicksburg, Miss.	(General Grant, Admirals Porter and Farragut.)	General Pemberton*	.....2,500 loss.	.....no report	
May 27	Port Hudson	General Banks	General Gardner*	.....900 k. w. and m.	.....600 k. w. and m.	
June 6	Milliken's Bend, La.	General Thomas*	General McCulloch	...127 k. 287 w. 157 m.	.....200 k. 500 w.	
June 9	Beverly Ford, Va.	Generals Buford and Gregg*	(Generals J. E. B. Stuart and Fitz Hugh Lee..	.....380 k. w. and m.	.....750 k. w. and m.	Cavalry fight
June 14	Winchester, Va.	General Milroy	General Ewell*	.....2,000 k. w. and m.	.....850 k. w. and m.	
June 26	Shelbyville, Tenn.	General Rosecrans*	General Bragg	.....85 k. 468 w. 13m.	1,634 p. no report k. & w.	
July 1 2 3	Gettysburg, Pa.	General Meade*	General R. E. Lee	.....total loss 23,198	.....total loss 37,000	
July 4	Vicksburg surrenders	General Grant*	General Pemberton	..245 k. 3,688 w. 303 p.	9,000 k. and w. 30,000 p.	
July 4	Helena, Ark.	General Prentiss*	(Generals Price, Holmes and Marmaduke	.....250 k. w. and m.	..500 k. and w. 1,000 p.	
July 5	Bolton, Miss.	General Grant*	General Joseph E. Johnston		.....4,000 p.	Rear guard Johnston's army.
July 8	Port Hudson surrenders	General Banks*	General Gardner		.....5,500 p.	
July 18-19	Fort Wagner, S. C.	General Gillmore	General Beauregard*	.....700 k. w. and m.	.....500 k. 331 w.	
Sept. 9	Cumberland Gap	General Burnside*	General Frazier		.....2,000 p.	
Sept. 19 20	Chickamauga	General Rosecrans	General Bragg*	1,644 k. 9,262 w. 4,945 m.	....17,000 k. w. and m.	
Sept. 14	Bristow Station, Va.	General Warren*	General A. P. Hill	.....51 k. 329 w.	..1,200 k. and w. 800 p.	
Dec. 4	Knoxville, Tenn.	General Burnside*	General Longstreet	.....600 k. and w.	.....1,600 p.	
Dec. 23-25	Chattanooga	General Grant*	General Bragg	.....4,000 k. and w.	....16,000 k. w. and m.	
Dec. 25	Missionary Ridge	General Hooker*	General Bragg			
Dec. 27	Ringgold, Ga.	General Hooker*	General Hardee	.....800 k. w. and m.	..... 300 p.	
Dec. 27-30. 1861.	Locust Grove, Va.	General Meade*	General Lee	.....1,000 k. w. and m.	.....2,500 k. w. and p.	
March 5	Paducah, Ky.	Colonel Hicks*	General Forrest	.....14 k. 46 w.	.....1,000 k. and w.	
April 8-9	Mansfield, La.	General Banks*	General Kirby Smith	..500 k. and w. 1,500 p.	.....2,000 p.	
April 17-20	Plymouth, N. C.	General Wessells	General Hoke*	.....150 k. 1,700 p.	.....1,500 k. and w.	
May 5-7	Wilderness, Va.	General Grant	General Lee	.....loss 30,000	.....loss 30,000	Longstreet wounded.
May 5-7	Spottsylvania, Va.	General Grant	General Lee	.....loss 10,000	.....loss 10,000	
May 12	Spottsylvania, Va.	General Grant	General Lee		.....4,000 p.	2 Confederate generals.
May 12-15	Fort Darling, Va.	General Butler*	General Beauregard	.....5,000 k. w. and m.	.....no report	30 guns captured.
May 13-15	Resaca, Ga.	General Sherman*	General Joseph E. Johnston	.....700 k. 2,800 w.	.....no report	
May 25-28	Dallas, Ga.	General Sherman*	General Longstreet	.....1,800 k. and w.	..300 p. 4,000 k. and w.	
June 1	Cold Harbor, Va.	General Grant	General Lee*	.....9,000 k. w. and m.	.....8,000 k. w. and m.	
June 15-18	Petersburg, Va.	General Grant	General Lee*	..... loss 10,000	.....no report	
June 22	Weldon R. R., Va.	General Meade	General Lee*	..600 k. and w. 1,250 p.	.....no report	
June 27	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	General Sherman*	General Johnston	.....1,000 k. and w.	.....no report	Johnston flanked.
July 9	Monocacy, Md.	General Wallace	General Early*	.....1,000 k. and w.	.....no report	
July 20	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	General Sherman*	General Hood	.....1,713 k. w. and m.	5,000 k. and w. 1,000 p.	
July 22	Atlanta, Ga.	General Sherman*	General Hood	.....3,521 k. and w.	.....10,000 k. and w.	McPherson killed.
July 27-30	Petersburg, Va.	General Grant	General Lee*	.....5,000 k. w. and m.	.....1,200 k. w. and m.	
Aug. 5-20	Mobile Bay, Ala.	(Admiral Farragut and General Granger*	(General Page and Admiral Buchanan	....120 k. 88 w.	no report k. and w. .....1,756 p.	150 guns captured.
Aug. 15-18	Deep Bottom, Va.	General Grant	General Lee*	.....loss 4,000	.....loss 2,500	
Aug. 19	Six Mile Station, Va.	General Warren*	General Pickett	.....3,000 k. and w.	.....1,500 p.	
Aug. 25	Weldon R. R., Va.	General Grant	General Lee*	1,000 k. and w. 3,000 p.	.....1,500 k. and w.	
Aug. 31	Atlanta, Ga.	General Sherman*	General Hood	.....50 k. 50 m. 439 w.	.....5,000 k. and w.	Confederates repulsed.
Sept. 19	Bunker Hill, Va.	General Sheridan*	General Early	.....3,000 k. and w.	500 k. 4,000 w. 2,500 p.	Rhodes & Gordon killed.
Sept. 21	Fisher's Hill	General Sheridan*	General Early	.....600 k. and w.	..400 k. and w. 1,100 p.	Federals captured 11 pieces artillery.
Sept. 26	Ironton, Mo.	General Ewing*	General Price	.....9 k. 60 w.	.....1,500 k. and w.	
Sept. 29-30	Petersburg, Va.	General Grant	General Lee*	.....5,000 k. and w.	.....2,800 k. and w.	
Oct. 19	Cedar Creek, Va.	General Sheridan*	General Early	4,000 k. and w. 1,300 p.	2,800 k. and w. 1,300 p.	
Oct. 26	Nim's Creek, Mo.	General Pleasonton*	General Price	2,000 p. 1,000 k. and w.	.....900 k. 3,800 p.	Generals Marmaduke & Cabell captured.
Oct. 27	Hatcher's Run, Va.	General Grant	General Lee*	..400 k. 1,500 w. 150 m.	.....1,600 k. w. and m.	
Nov. 30	Franklin, Tenn.	General Schofield*	General Hood	189 k. 1,033 w. 1,104 m.	1,750 k. 3,800 w. 702 p.	
Dec. 15. 1865.	Nashville, Tenn.	General Thomas*	General Hood	....6,500 k. w. and m.	....23,000 k. w. and m.	General Johnson captured and 47 guns.
Jan. 15	Fort Fisher	General Terry*		.....110 k. 536 w.	..440 k. and w. 2,500 p.	Fort and 72 guns captured.
Jan. 20-25	Wilmington, N. C.	(Admiral Porter & General Schofield*	General Bragg	.....250 k. and w.	.....1,072 p.	
Feb. 27	Waynesborough, Va.	General Sheridan*	General Early	.....69 k. and w.	.....5 k. 1,352 p.	All of Early's guns.
Feb. 27	Kinston, N. C.	General Schofield*	General Bragg	.....loss 1,000	1,200 k. and w. 2,400 p.	
Feb. 27	Averysborough, N. C.	General Sherman	General Johnston	.....74 k. 774 w.	.....327 k. 373 p.	
March 18	Bentonville, N. C.	General Sherman*	General Johnston	....loss 1,646	.....167 k. 1,625 p.	
March 25-27.	Petersburg, Va.	Generals Grant and Meade*.	General Lee	.180 k. 1,240 w. 990 m.	2,200 k. and w. 2,800 p.	
April 1	Five Forks, Va.	(Generals Sheridan and Warren*	General Lee	.....loss 3,000	....5,000 p.	All Lee's artillery capt'd.
April 2	Selma, Ala.	General Wilson*	General Forrest		.....3,000 p.	Forrest, Rhoddy capt'd.
April 2-3	Petersburg & Richmond	General Grant*	General Lee	.....8,000 k. w. and m.	.....9,000 k. w. and m.	Richmond captured.
April 6	Farmville & Sailor's Creek.	General Sheridan*	General Lee		.....6,000 p.	Gens. Ewell, Kershaw, Corse & Custis Lee capt.
April 9	Appomattox C. H.	Surrendered to Gen. Grant*	General Lee		.....26,115 p.	
April 11	Fort Blakely, Mobile	(Admiral Thatcher and General Canby	General Taylor	.....2,000 k. and w.	..500 k. and w. 4,300 p.	32 guns captured.
April 12	Montgomery, Ala.	Surrendered to Gen. Wilson.				
April 12	Salisbury, N. C.	General Stoneman*	General Gardner		.....2,700 p.	14 guns.
April 26	Surrender of J. E. Johnston	General Sherman*			.....1,800 p.	
May 1	Surrender of Gen. Morgan.	General Hobson*			.....27,500 p.	
May 4	Surrender of Gen. Taylor.	General Canby*			.....1,200 p.	
May 10	Tallahassee, Fla.	Surrendered to Gen. McCook	Admiral Jones	.....70 k.	.....10,000 p.	
May 10	Palmetto Ranch, Tex.	Colonel Barrett	General Slaughter	.....70 k.	.....8,000 p.	
May 10	Capture of Jefferson Davis at Irwinsville, Ga.					This was the last engagement of the Civil War.
May 26	Surrender of Gen. K. Smith				.....20,000 p.	

* Indicates the victorious party.

In addition to the battles given above, there were 421 battles, engagements and skirmishes.

TOTAL NUMBER OF TROOPS CALLED INTO SERVICE FROM THE NORTHERN STATES DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

DATE OF PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.	NUMBER CALLED FOR.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.	NUMBER OBTAINED.
April 15th, 1861	75,000	3 months.	93,326
May 3d, 1861	82,748	3 years.	714,231
July 22d and 25th, 1861	500,000		
May and June, 1862	.....	3 months.	15,007
July 2d, 1862	300,000	3 years.	431,958
August 4th, 1862	300,000	9 months.	87,588
June 15th, 1863	100,000	6 months.	16,361
October 17th, 1863	300,000	2 years.	374,807
February 1st, 1864	200,000		
March 14th, 1864	200,000	3 years.	284,021
April 23d, 1864	85,000	100 days.	83,652
July 18th, 1864	500,000	1, 2, 3 yrs.	384,882
December 19th, 1864	300,000	1, 2, 3 yrs.	204,568
Total	2,942,748	.....	2,690,461

Not including the militia brought into service during the invasions of General Lee into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

PRINCIPAL NAVAL BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

1862, Feb. 6—Fort Henry, Tenn., captured by Commodore Foote.
Feb. 8—Roanoke Island, N. C., captured by Commodore Goldsborough and General Burnside.
Feb. 16—Fort Donelson, Tenn., combined forces of General Grant and Commodore Foote.
Mar. 8—Confederate ram *Merrimac* sinks United States frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress*, Hampton Roads, Va.
Mar. 9—Federal *Monitor* disables the *Merrimac*.
Apr. 6—Pittsburg Landing.
Apr. 8—Capture of Island No. 10.
Apr. 11—Fort Pulaski, Ga., captured by land and naval forces.
Apr. 24—Forts Jackson, St. Philip, and New Orleans.
May 13—Natchez, Miss., captured by Admiral Farragut.
July 1—Malvern Hill.
1863, Jan. 11—Fort Hindman, Ark., Admiral Porter.
Jan. 11—United States steamer *Hatteras* sunk by Confederate *Alabama*.
Jan. 17—Monitor *Weehawken* captures Confederate ram *Atlanta*.
May 18—Vicksburg, Miss., Admiral Porter.
July 8—Port Hudson, Miss., captured.
July 8—Natchez, Miss.
1864, June 19—United States steamer *Kearsarge* sinks the *Alabama* off Cherbourg, France.
Aug. 5—Mobile, Ala., Admiral Farragut.
1865, Jan. 15—Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by General Terry and Commodore Porter.

During the Civil War the Federal Navy was increased in two years to over 400 vessels, the greater part of which were used in blockading Southern ports.

CORPS BADGES
OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

1ST DIV. RED 2ND DIV. WHITE 3RD DIV. BLUE 4TH DIV. GREEN 5TH DIV. ORANGE.

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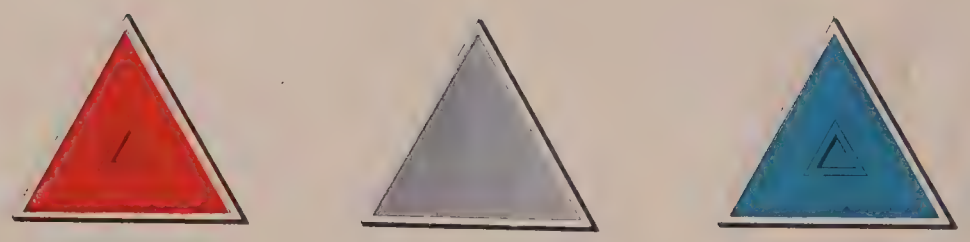

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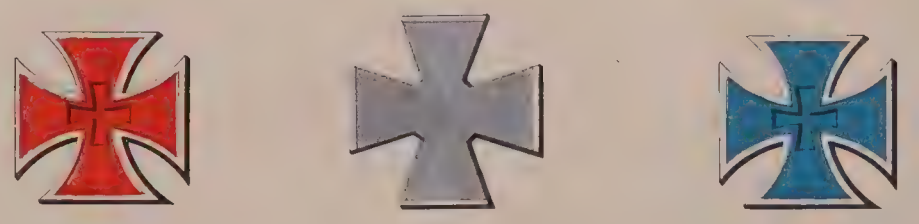

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MILITARY RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The policy of the United States to avoid all entangling alliances with other countries, quite as much as our position of undisputed master of the western hemisphere, with no ambition save to promote the interests of peace and civilization, exempts us from the necessity of military displays or exhibition of our militant strength and resources. Recent events, which led to complications of a threatening nature with Spain, so stirred public passion that the nation was aroused to the need of preparing against a day of possible conflict, and this activity has led to the compilation by the War Department of the following extremely interesting and important statistics.

Estimated present population	74,500,000
National wealth of the United States	$90,000,000,000
Balance in Treasury, March 7, 1898	$224,864,297
War fund appropriated and instantly available	$50,000,000

MILITARY RESOURCES.

Regular standing army of the United States	30,500
National Guard actually serving at the present time numbers	116,000
On a war footing, the Regular Army would expand its present numbers to the full complement of 100 men to a company, and 1000 men to a regiment, making an addition to its present numbers of	25 000
Number of citizens who have acquired knowledge of or seen actual military service and who could be called on for the formation of new regiments in the army is estimated at	2,000,000
Total war strength of United States (immediate resources)	2,171,500
Total available arms-bearing population of the United States	10,140,000
The small arm used by U. S. Infantry is the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, .30-calibre, carrying five cartridges in magazine, with an effective range of, in feet	12,200

NAVAL RESOURCES.

In the regular U. S. Navy the officers number	982
The seamen number	12,500
The marines number	2,000
Total number of men in U. S. Navy at present time	15,482
The Naval Reserves, or Volunteer Naval Militia, number	3,871

WARSHIPS.

Battleships, first class	9
Battleship, second class	1
Double-turret monitors (modern)	6
Armored cruisers	2
Protected cruisers	13
Unprotected cruisers	6
Single-turret monitors	13
Gunboats	19
Wooden vessels	10
Torpedo boats	22
Submarine boats	2
Harbor defense ram	1
Dynamite gun vessel	1
Total available warships	105
Total displacement of all ships capable of fighting, excluding torpedo boats, wooden receiving ships and transport steamers, tons	274,300

AUXILIARY NAVY.

There are available for almost immediate conversion into cruisers thirty fast merchant steamers, capable of mounting 250 eight, six and five-inch guns in their main batteries. The list is headed by the St. Paul, St. Louis, Paris and New York, and includes all the vessels of the six principal steamship companies in the United States.

GUNS.

Number of guns mounted by warships of the United States Navy in their main and secondary batteries, but not counting light machine guns:

On armored ships	248
On all other ships	189
Total	437

COMPARATIVE POWER.

The big guns manufactured by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department are as powerful weapons of destruction as those made by the Armstrong works of England, or by Krupp of Germany. They use a heavier powder charge, throw a heavier projectile, will pierce a greater thickness of armor, and have a greater muzzle velocity than the guns of any navy except that of Great Britain.

U. S. Navy Breech-loading Rifle.	Weight of projectile.	Penetration of Iron.
13-inch bore.	1100 pounds.	34.6 inches.
12-inch bore.	850 pounds.	31.4 inches.
10-inch bore.	500 pounds.	26.3 inches.

AGGREGATE WEIGHT OF PROJECTILES AT A DISCHARGE.

The sixteen first-class armored vessels of the United States Navy could at one discharge throw from their heavy ordnance projectiles weighing a total of 54,400 pounds.

The 13-inch guns of the United States Navy have an effective range of twelve miles.

The Bethlehem works, of Pennsylvania, now manufacture as large pieces of ordnance as Krupp or Armstrong, and moreover the United States has the distinction of having the largest cannon in the world. The following table of comparisons is therefore interesting, showing the largest guns of the respective countries.

Country.	Caliber. Inches.	Tons. Weight.	Powder charge. Pounds.	Weight of projectile.	Length of gun.	Penetration. inches of iron.
Great Britain	17	138.5	1097	1995	59 5	39
Germany	15.7	132	1034	1628	62.8	47
France	13.38	83.2	337.3	925.9	25.3	45 5
Russia	12	55.7	300	732	35	22
Italy	17	104.3	900	2000	40.70	35.8
Spain	12.6	48.2	485	1041	38.07	33
United States	16	140	1060	2370	49.06	48

CASUALTIES OF GREAT BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The most desperate battle fought during the Civil War was a Gettysburg, but the bloodiest engagement was at Antietam. The Confederates martialed their greatest forces at the seven days' fight, before Richmond, June 26, to July 2, and the Union Army was largest at the Battle of the Wilderness. The losses sustained by the Union side at the twelve greatest battles are thus reported by the official records in the War Department.

Date.	Battle.	Killed.	Mortally Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
April 6-7, 1862	Shiloh	1,754	8,408	2,885	13,047
August 28-30, 1862	Manassas	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
September 17, 1862	Antietam	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
December 11-14, 1862	Fredericksburg	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
December 31, 1862	Stone River	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
May 1-3, 1863	Chancellorsville	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
July 1-3, 1863	Gettysburg	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
September 19-20, 1863	Chickamauga	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
May 5-7, 1864	Wilderness	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
May 8-18, 1864	Spottsylvania	2,775	13,413	2,258	18,396
June 1-4, 1864	Cold Harbor	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
June 15-19, 1864	Petersburg	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,396

The Confederate casualties in principal engagements are unofficial, and are therefore reported approximately, chiefly by estimates as follows:

Date.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
July 21, 1861	Bull Run	387	1,582	13	1,982
February 14-16, 1862	Fort Donaldson	466	1,534	134	2,134
April 6-7, 1862	Shiloh	1,723	8,012	959	10,694
June 26-July 2, 1862	Seven Days' Battle	3,478	16,261	875	20,614
August 30, 1862	Manassas	1,481	7,627	89	9,197
September 12-20, 1862	Antietam	1,886	9,348	1,367	12,601
December 13, 1862	Fredericksburg	596	4,068	651	5,315
December 31, 1862	Stone River	1,294	7,945	1,027	10,266
May 1-3, 1863	Chancellorsville	1,665	9,081	2,018	12,764
July 1-3, 1863	Gettysburg	2,592	12,706	5,150	20,448
September 19-20. 1863	Chickamauga	2,268	13,613	1,090	16,971

By statement prepared by the Adjutant-General the total casualties in the volunteer army of the Union from 1861–65 are given as follows: Number killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes, which include deaths in Confederate prisons, accidents, etc., 40,154, making a grand total of 349,944; number of desertions, 199,105.

An approximate estimate of losses on the Confederate side gives the number of deaths from wounds and disease at 133,821; number of desertions, 104,428. No reliable estimate has ever been made of the number of Confederates killed in battle. The Union forces are reported to have captured during the war 476,169 prisoners, while the Confederates took 212,608 prisoners, of which totals 30,156 died in Confederate prisons, and 30,152 died in Union prisons, the number of deaths on each side being almost exactly equal.

CORPS BADGES
OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

1ST DIV. RED 2ND DIV. WHITE 3RD DIV. BLUE 4TH DIV. GREEN 5TH DIV. ORANGE.

CONTINUED.

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12 BADGE FOR 12TH CORPS ADOPTED BY 20TH

13 NO BADGE ADOPTED

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Interesting Facts About the Wars of the World.

Statistics, as a rule, have little interest, except for the few who delight in delving among curious things, but yet bare figures may be made to excite a lively concern by conveying remarkable information upon subjects of special importance to all classes. Such particular interest will be developed by the following:

During four years, 1861–65, the Union Navy cost	$ 310,000,000.00
During the first four years the Union War Department disbursed	2,714,000,000.00
The number of men enlisted on the Union side was	2,772,000
The number of Southern men withdrawn from industry estimated at about	600,000
During the last few months of the war the expenses of the Union Army and Navy aggregated each day more than	$3,000,000.00
During the war the number of men killed in battle was	98,089
Number of men dying of disease while serving in the war	184,331
Total number of men who were killed, died of wounds, or who succumbed to disease during the Civil War was	303,000
The number of small and large vessels destroyed during the Civil War by the Union was	1,322
In the Civil War the number of vessels destroyed by the Confederates was	210
Union soldiers dying in Southern prisons	30,156
Confederate soldiers dying in Northern prisons	30,152
Union soldiers captured by Confederates	212,608
Confederate soldiers captured by Union men	476,169
The number of men engaged in the battle of Gettysburg was	140,000
It is estimated that during the Civil War in the United States property destroyed North and South amounted to	$100,000,000.00
During the late war the number of rifles served out to Union soldiers numbered	4,022,000
During the late war the Union furnished to the soldiers cartridges numbering	1,022,000,000
The national debt July 1, 1860, was	$ 64,842,287.88
The national debt July 1, 1865, was	2,680,647,869.74
The national debt November 1, 1897, including certificates and treasury notes, was	1,808,777,643.40
Gold reserve and net cash balance in the Treasury November 1, 1897	207,756,099.71
The smallest national debt was in 1835, when it was only	37,513.05
The largest national debt was in 1866, when the amount was	2,773,236,173.69
During the American Revolution the number of soldiers enlisted for the colonies was	288,122
The Revolution cost America	$135,193,703.00
The War of 1812 cost America	107,159,003.00
During the Revolution Great Britain sent to America hired warriors to the number of	29,166
The number of soldiers put in the field by the United States in the Mexican war was	90,100
It is estimated that since the birth of Christ the number of men killed in war is about	4,000,000,000
During the most peaceful years the standing army of the world is about	3,700,000
In times of war the united armies of Europe would contain men numbering about	9,336,000
In times of peace the armies of the world cost daily	$ 8,000,000.00
The wars of Napoleon and Louis Bonaparte cost	3,385,000,000.00
In 1881 there were brought to England skeletons of Turkish and Russian soldiers who perished in the Crimean war. These bones were made into fertilizer and the skeletons numbered	30,000
In the Franco-Prussian war the number of rifle cartridges fired by the Germans was	30,000,000
In the Franco-Prussian war the number of Frenchmen who perished was	77,000
At Cannae, where the Romans sustained the worst defeat, they had 146,000 men on the field, and of them the killed numbered	52,000
Battles in the world's history worthy of record number	1,527
Russia has a standing army of more than	800,000
Germany has a standing army of	592,000
France has a standing army of	555,000
Austria has a standing army of	323,000
Italy has a standing army of	255,000
England has a standing army of	210,000
The warships of the world number	2,291
The burning of Moscow cost Russia	$120,000,000.00
In battles of the century the average number of shots fired to hit one man has been	400
At Borodino when the French and Russians fought there were 250,000 men on the field, and the dead numbered	78,000
In less than three hundred years Great Britain has spent in war the sum of	$6,795,000,000.00
The soldiers at Waterloo numbered	145,000
The soldiers killed or disabled at Waterloo numbered	51,000
The men in the British Navy number	65,000
The men in the French Navy number	54,000
The men in the German Navy number	16,000
During the Franco-Prussian war the German artillery fired charges numbering	363,000
The total deaths in the Crimean war were	95,615
Spanish-American War (113 days) cost the U. S.	$150,000,000
Losses of life in Spanish-American War: Officers, 148; privates	4,156
Principal battles in Spanish-American War—Manila Bay, Santiago (land and sea).	
Number of vessels captured from Spain (1898)	58
Cost of Philippine War (2 years)	$169,000,000
Losses in Philippine War: Officers, 329; privates	7,013
Russian strength in Russo-Japanese War (1904–5), 900,000; Russian losses, 375,000 soldiers.	
Japanese strength in Russo-Japanese War, 850,000. Japanese losses, 250,000 soldiers.	
Cost to Russia of Russo-Japanese War	$1,000,000,000
Cost to Japan of Russo-Japanese War	$500,000,000

The following comprise a list of all the wars in which the United States has been involved, with the number of men engaged, so far as is obtainable:

Name of War.	Duration. From	Duration. To	Regulars.	Militia and Volunteers.	Total.
The Revolution	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	130,711	164,080	309,781
Indian War of the Northwest	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	Not given.	Not given.	8,983
War with France	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	Not given.	Not given.	4,593
War with Tripoli	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	Not given.	Not given.	3,330
War with Great Britain	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	85,000	471,622	576,622
War with the Creek Indians	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,781
War with the Seminoles	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk War	April 21, 1831	Sept. 31, 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Florida Indian War	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
War with the Creeks	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,483	13,418
War with Mexico	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
War with the Apaches and Navahoes	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	2,561
Seminole Indian War	1856	1858	Not given.	3,867	....
Civil War	1861	1865	.....	.....	2,772,408
Spanish-American War	April 16, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Total soldiers furnished,		223,235
Philippine War	Feb. 4, 1899	April 30, 1902	" " "		127,938

CORPS BADGES
OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

1st Div. Red 2nd Div. White 3rd Div. Blue 4th Div. Green 5th Div. Orange.

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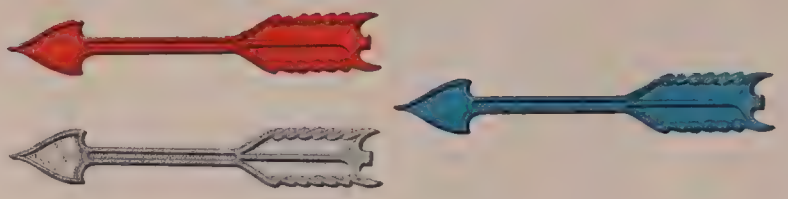

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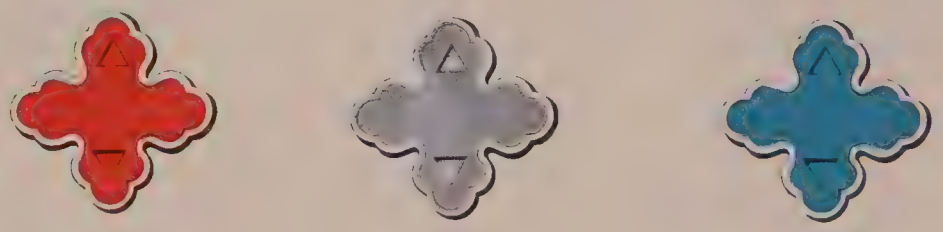

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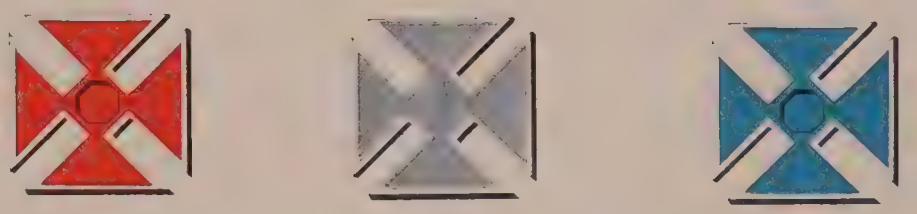

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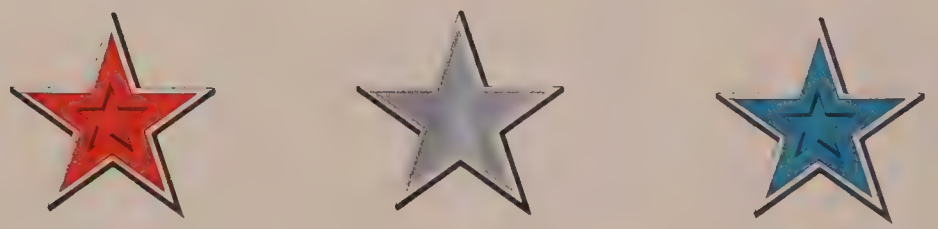

21 NO BADGE ADOPTED

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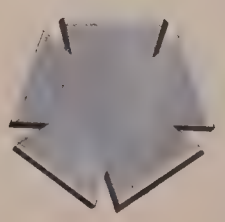

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THE WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

One of the most important military schools of the world is that maintained by the United States Government at West Point, on the Hudson River, New York, which was established by act of Congress as early as 1802. Most of the distinguished generals who commanded in our last war were graduates of this academy, but there are others of no less distinction who have achieved their reputations without the advantages of West Point training, the most notable of whom is Major-General Nelson A. Miles, now Commanding the United States Army. Entrance to the academy is by appointment, each congressional district and territory, and also the District of Columbia, being entitled to recommend one cadet every two years. In addition to these the President may appoint ten cadets at large, these latter usually being chosen from among applicants who are the sons of military officers. While it is optional with representatives to nominate direct or by competitive examination, the latter course is now universally followed, as giving greater satisfaction. In making nominations, it is the rule to select an alternate, who may receive the appointment in the event of failure of the principal to pass the required examinations. Applicants for appointment must be between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two, above five and one-half feet in height, free from physical infirmity, of good character, and be able to pass a rather critical examination in reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and history of the United States.

The regular course of instruction covers a period of four years, during which the following educational branches are pursued: French and Spanish languages, mathematics, philosophy, chemistry, physics, geology, mineralogy, electricity, history, international, constitutional, and military law. These branches are auxiliary to the more important studies of civil and military engineering, drill in all arms of the land service, the science of war as applied to the use of small arms and ordnance, and to the handling of troops. Thorough discipline is enforced by inflexible rules that provide ample penalties for all infractions.

Examinations are held each January and June, which cadets are required to pass or be discharged, while those whose conduct has been improper are also dismissed, so that many admissions and discharges occur every year.

Cadet life at West Point is not a round of pleasure, and but one leave of absence is allowed during the four years' course, which is usually granted at the expiration of two years, but there is compensation for those who apply themselves, for not only does the government allow each cadet the sum of $540 per year but furnishes him with a splendid education, and upon graduation, if desired, he is commissioned as a lieutenant in the regular army. About one-half of those admitted as cadets to the academy remain until graduated, and the number in attendance rarely exceeds three hundred.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

Quite as famous and equally important as a training-school for the military youth of the government is the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., founded in 1845, during the administration of James K. Polk, by Hon. George Bancroft, America's greatest historian, who at the time was Secretary of the Navy.

Appointments to the government's naval school are made by Congressmen only when vacancies exist in their respective districts, notice of which is given by the Secretary of the Navy about March 5 of each year. Candidates must be actual residents of the districts from which they are nominated, and at the time of examination be not under fifteen nor over twenty years of age, physically sound, well formed, and upon admission are required to bind themselves, by articles, to serve in the United States Navy for a period of eight years unless sooner discharged, for which each cadet receives the sum of $500 per year from the date of entrance.

The course of study, which is like that at West Point, except that naval science takes the place of military instructions, occupies six years, four years of study and two years of cruising, which latter usually consists of a tour around the world, so as to afford the benefits of actual sea service.

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

Never before in history has there been so much activity in the building of war vessels as at present. Europe is distinguished not only for the immense standing armies of all its leading nations, but these are well supplemented by a constantly increasing navy that represent the results of inventive genius and engineering skill of the world. With such exhibitions of warlike preparation, and the conflicting interests which commercial rivalry promotes, there is cause for serious fear that peace cannot be maintained, and that the close of the century may be marked by an Armageddon of unexampled fury and destructiveness. The possibility, if not the anticipation, of such a catastrophe renders the facts tabulated below of great value and interest, affording a knowledge of the effectiveness of the navies of leading nations. These figures have been compiled from the latest official sources since the destruction of the battleship "Maine" in Havana Harbor February 15, 1898, and the acquisition to our navy by purchase of the Brazilian cruisers "Amazonas" ("New Orleans") and the "Admiral Abreuall" ("Albany").

WAR VESSELS OF GREAT NATIONS.	Complete and Building, U. S.	England.	France	Germany	Brazil	Spain	Italy.
First-class battleships,	9	29	15	6	14	1	8
Gun equipment of battleships, Primary battery,	136	114	57	36	124	17	38
Gun equipment of battleships, Secondary battery,	297	1,257	615	164	332	18	315
Second-class battleships,	1	24	9	10	4	2	2
Gun equipment, Primary battery,	10	254	76	93	41	29	27
Gun equipment, Secondary battery,	15	575	216	162	79	22	112
Coast-defence boats,	6	6	12	8	7	.....	7
Gun equipment, Primary battery,	30	24	22	24	20	.....	32
Gun equipment, Secondary battery,	54	82	202	16	84	.....	58
Armored cruisers,	4	18	13	7	14	8	8
Gun equipment, Primary battery,	42	184	78	14	137	14	30
Gun equipment, Secondary battery,	50	679	259	256	287	194	313
Protected cruisers,	16	123	47	13	3	12	23
Gun equipment, Primary battery,	169	525	46	54	26	98	52
Gun equipment, Secondary battery,	232	2,372	1,085	231	53	161	495
Unprotected cruisers,	5	3	14	6	20	4	.....
Gun equipment, Primary battery,	18	38	160	48	59	20	.....
Gun equipment, Secondary battery,	16	34	189	45	224	25	.....
First-class gunboats,	18	42	16	2	12	11	.....
Gun equipment, Primary battery,	107	79	18	2	16	11	.....
Gun equipment, Secondary battery,	123	38	49	.....	52	6	.....
Second-class gunboats,	.....	20	33	1	2	13	2
Torpedo boat destroyers,	3	103	17	18	39	17	18
Torpedo boats of the first class,	18	51	46	104	88	11	117
Torpedo boats of the second class,	1	32	149	54	6	28	4
Torpedo boats of the third class,	2	107	54	16	97	9	70
Miscellaneous auxiliary vessels,	68	219	105	47	98	25	55
Officers,	982	2,243	2,220	967	1,260	1,009	795
Seamen,	12,600	58,916	49,300	17,820	36,000	16,300	20,406
Total active list,	13,582	79,947	80,920	21,513	40,532	24,629	21,724
Marine reserves,	2 800	83,000	84,350	37,000	45,000	25,000	19,600

CORPS BADGES
OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

1st Div. Red 2nd Div. White 3rd Div. Blue 4th Div. Green 5th Div. Orange.

ALSO UNION AND CONFEDERATE FLAGS.

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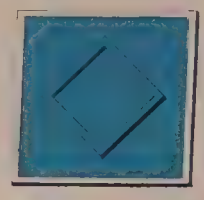
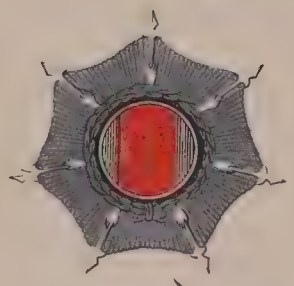


SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CORPS

WILSON'S CAVALRY CORPS

HANCOCK'S FIRST CORPS VETERANS



U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

ENGINEER AND PONTONIER CORPS

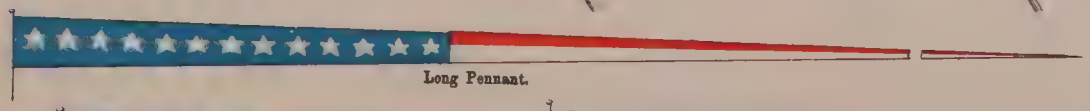
NATIONAL FLAG OF UNITED STATES.

U. S. REVENUE FLAG.

Admiral.

V. Admiral.

Rear Admiral's Flags.



Long Pennant.

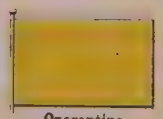
Naval Ensign.

Revenue Pennant.

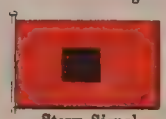
Revenue Flag and Pennant.

Naval Convoy.

Dispatch.

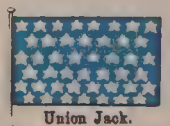


Quarantine.

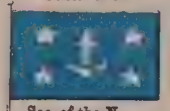


Storm Signal.

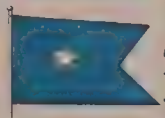
Church Pennant.



Union Jack.



Sec. of the Navy.



Commodore's Pennants.

"STARS AND BARS,"
First Flag of the Confederate States.

Confederate "BATTLE FLAG."

Confederate "NATIONAL FLAG,"
Adopted March 4, 1865.

A GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN THE NAVY.

ABAFT—Towards the rear.
ATHWART—Across the ship, as opposed to fore and aft.
AMIDSHIPS—The centre part of a ship.
ANCHOR-WATCH—Men on watch while vessel is lying at anchor.
ARDOIS SIGNAL SYSTEM—A system of electric light signals adopted in 1897, by which lanterns of red and white are swung from the masthead in alternating positions.
ARM AND AWAY—Order given to small boats to prepare for service.
ARMAMENT—The guns of all classes on a war vessel.
ARMOR—The metal protection of a war vessel.
BACKING—The timber to which the armor plates are bolted.
BARBETTE—A fixed circular belt of armor rigidly attached to the deck, protecting the turret, which revolves inside. The guns fire over it. Guns are mounted in barbette when they fire over a parapet and not through port-holes.
BASE—The rear portion of a shot or gun.
BATTERY—A place where guns are mounted. A number of guns taken collectively.
BATTLE LANTERN—A lantern supplied for lighting up the decks during an engagement.
BATTLESHIP—A ship carrying heaviest guns and thickest armor, to stand the brunt of a naval engagement.
BERTH DECK—The deck next below the lower gun deck.
BETWEEN DECKS—The space comprised between any two decks.
BILGE—That part of the hull more nearly horizontal than vertical.
BILGE KEEL—A projection on the bilge of a vessel parallel with keel.
BOW CHASER—A gun mounted in bow to fire on retreating vessel.
BREECH—The portion of the gun abaft the chamber.
BREECH BLOCK—A mass of metal used to close breech of gun.
BRIDGE—A platform extending across the deck above the rail for the convenience of the officers in charge.
BULKHEAD—Any partition separating apartments on the same deck.
BUNKER—A bin for storing coal on ship.
CABLE—A long, strong chain used to retain a ship in place at anchor.
CADET—A young man at school on a training ship or in service, acquiring military instruction with the view of being commissioned an officer upon graduation.
CAPSTAN—A machine used on board ship for raising heavy weights.
CARTRIDGE—A case containing a charge of powder for a gun. Cartridges for great guns are usually put up in serge cloth bags; those for rapid firers are put up in copper cylinders.
CHAMBER—That part of the bore of a gun which receives the powder.
CONNING TOWER—The armored tower forward where the wheel, engine, telegraphs, etc., are placed, and where the captain is supposed to stand to direct the fighting of his ship in time of action. On a battleship, or cruiser, the conning tower is usually under the chart-house or flying bridge, forward of the smoke-stack. On monitors it is in the revolving turret, the lookout being through narrow slits around the apex of the turret.
CONVOY—A merchant fleet protected by an armed force. The ships which defend the merchant vessels while en voyage.
CROSS-TREES—The short arms extending across the topmast.
CROWN—The round up of the deck from the level line.
CROW'S NEST—A perch for a lookout at the masthead.
CRUISER—A type just below the battleship and just above the gunboat. An armored cruiser has side or vertical armor, and horizontal or deck armor. A protected cruiser has horizontal or deck armor only. An unprotected cruiser has no armor.
DEAD FLAT—The name of the widest frame of the ship.
DEAD LIGHTS—Coverings to the side air ports.
DEPTH OF HOLD—Perpendicular height from the top of the ceiling to the top of the main deck.
DINGHEY—Smallest boat on a warship—also, "dinghy" and "dingy."
DISPLACEMENT—The weight in tons of the volume of water the hull of a ship displaces.
DRAUGHT—The depth of a keel of a ship below the surface of the water—spelled also draft.
ENSIGN—The national flag. Also, the lowest grade of commissioned officers in the navy, corresponding to the rank of second-lieutenant in the land service.
FALSE KEEL—A plank bolted to main keel so that when ship touches bottom the false keel may protect the true keel.
FATHOM—A measure of six feet.
FIGHTING-TOP—also, Military Mast—A circular station on the fore and mainmasts of battleships and cruisers, protected by iron plates, in which small rapid-fire or Gatling guns are mounted.
FIRST WATCH—The watch from eight to twelve midnight. Each watch is of four hours' duration.
FLUSH DECK—A deck from stem to stern without a break.
FORE FOOT—The foreward end of the keel.
FORE ORLOP—That part of the ship next forward of the hold and under the berth deck.
FOREPEAK—The extreme forward hold of the ship, where the paint room and other storerooms are.
FRAMES—The ribs which compose the frame of a ship. The floor plate, angle irons, and reverse angle irons when completed form a rib.
FUNNEL—The large pipe for carrying off the smoke, called often smoke-stack or smoke-pipe.
FUSE—Local apparatus for igniting the charge of a shell or torpedo.
GANGWAY—A thoroughfare. The opening in the ship's side where people enter and depart.
GREAT GUNS—The heavy ordnance of a ship—all guns above 6-inch calibre are styled great guns; below that modern guns are now usually called rapid-fire guns.
GUN—A generic term for the pieces composing the armament of a ship.
GUNBOAT—A small vessel usually under 2,000 tons displacement, with gun power developed rather than speed or coal carrying capacity.
GUN DECK—A deck below the spar, or top deck, on which the ship's guns are carried. When there are two gun decks on a vessel, the upper one is called the *main gun deck*, and the lower, the *lower gun deck*.
HALF MAST—To lower a flag midway between the truck and deck.
HATCH—An aperture in the deck more than two feet square; when smaller they are usually called manholes.
HOLD—The interior portion of a ship, below the lower deck.
HOWITZER—A short, light cannon, to throw a large projectile with a small charge of powder.
HULL—The body of a ship, independent of masts and rigging.
JACOB'S LADDER—Short ladder, with wood rungs and rope sides.
KEEL—The bottom plate of a ship, extending from stem to stern; the frames are bolted to it
KEELSON—The inside keel of the ship.
LAUNCH—Usually the largest boats in the ship, steam or pulling.
LINE OF FIRE—Line of prolongation of bore of a gun when fired.
LIST—To lean to one side or the other.
MACHINE GUNS—Those in which the operations pertaining to continuous fire are automatically performed by machinery. Cartridges are supplied to the chamber, fired, the empty case withdrawn and a fresh cartridge inserted.
MASTER-AT-ARMS—An officer in the navy corresponding to first sergeant in the land service. He is chief petty officer of the ship, who has charge of prisoners and enforces police regulations.
MONITOR—A low freeboard armored vessel, with one or two turrets, each carrying two great guns; nearly flat bottom and with very light draught of water, designed by Ericsson.
ORDNANCE—The science of making and mounting guns.
ORLOP—The lowest deck, where the cables and storerooms usually are.
PENNANT—A narrow flag, "coach whip," hoisted by all vessels in commission commanded by an officer not of flag rank.
PETTY OFFICER—A sub-officer in the navy corresponding to a non-commissioned officer in the army, such as gunners, and assistant engineers.
PLATFORM DECK—The upper part of the protective deck.
PRIVATEER—A private armed vessel commissioned by the government in time of war to prey upon an enemy's commerce.
PROTECTIVE DECK—The armored deck, curved, protecting the vitals and extending from the ram (bow) to the stern.
QUARTER-DECK—The upper deck, abaft the mainmast.
QUARTERMASTER—In the navy a petty officer who has charge of the steering of the ship and assists the navigator; he has charge of the logs, leads, colors, signal gear, etc.
QUARTERS—The stations of the officers and men at the guns for working them when in action.
RAPID-FIRE GUNS—Those for which cartridge and projectile are made up as one whole.
RATE—In our navy, a classification of ships according to displacement tonnage. Above 8,000 tons, first rate; 5,000 to 8,000, second rate; 3,000 to 5,000, third rate; below 3,000, fourth rate.
REDOUBT—An armored space in the centre of the ship protecting the turret mounts and ammunition.
SIDE—The side of a ship includes all the outside upper works down to the water edge.
SKIN—The inside or outside plating of a ship.
SMALL ARMS—Firearms carried in the hand.
SQUADRON—A detachment of vessels employed on any service.
SQUADRON, FLYING—A squadron of observation that cruises rapidly from place to place.
SPAR-DECK—The upper deck on which the turrets are placed.
STARBOARD—The right hand side, looking forward.
STARBOARD STRAKE—The first range of plating in the ship's bottom next the keel.
STEM—The casting at the fore end of the ship; the plating forward is made fast to it.
STERN—The whole after part of the ship.
STERNPOST—The aftermost casting. It receives the ends of the plates.
STRAKE—One breadth of plating worked from end to end of the ship.
SUB-CALIBRE—A term applied to projectiles that are smaller than the bore of the gun.
SUPERSTRUCTURE—The light structure placed on the spar deck between the turrets.
TILLER-ROOM—An apartment in the stern of a vessel below the berth deck where the steering machinery or gear is located.
TOP—A platform of circular form on a mast.
TRIMMING TANKS—Tanks in which water ballast may be carried to trim the ship.
TURRET—A circular movable armored chamber in which are mounted great guns.
WAIST—That part of a ship between the quarter-deck and forecastle.
WARD-ROOM—An apartment in the after end of the lower gun-deck used by all commissioned officers except the captain.

MEDICAL BIOGRAPHY
OF
ALLEN J. MAKER

Conoidal ball, battered by contact with the ninth rib and the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ.

Preternatural anus in the lumbar region, from a shot perforation of the colon. Surg. Drawings, A. M. M., No. 15.

THE history of the wound received by Allen J. Maker is no less interesting than the manner in which it was received. It is the only one of the kind that a man received during the war and recovered from, and although he recovered that fact was as much due to his own courage and healthy constitution as to the surgical treatment of the wound. The character of the wound is recorded in the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion," Surgical Volume, Part Second, Page 91, and forms one of the interesting contributions to that valuable document.

In accordance with the patriotic spirit of the times, Mr. Maker had enlisted in Co. I, 4th Maine, giving his age as 18 years, in order to be eligible to the service, although as a matter of fact he was then but 16 years old. The regiment itself has an enviable history among the fighting organizations of the great war, and among the men in that regiment Maker possessed the same unquenchable determination that marked all the units of the Army of the Potomac, and fought as hard as the men from Maine generally did. After Pope had been in contact with Jackson and Longstreet, in the second battle of Bull Run, and had encountered the rough treatment that these generals usually administered at the beginning of the war, the Union line had been forced back.

On the first of September, 1862, the 4th Maine was a part of Heintzelman's Corps, Kearney's Division, which was ordered to support Reno north of the road to Centreville and in the direction of Chantilly. The enemy attacked the Union right and a very severe action was fought, the battle receiving the name Chantilly.

Maker was detailed from his company as one of the line of skirmishers, and during the time his command was in contact with the enemy he received a wound in the lower part of the left arm, followed by another almost immediately afterwards in the thigh, which proved to be nothing more than a flesh wound. Neither of these completely disabled him, and he continued with the line of skirmishers until it was thrown back by the enemy's attack. While retiring with his comrades he received the third and disabling wound of the day, the one to which the Government reports devoted a special description on account of its rarity. A conoidal ball passed through the left side between the ninth and tenth ribs, fracturing the latter, and lodged between the transverse processes of the third and fourth lumbar vertebrae. The boy fell on the field amid many others, desperately wounded, and laid there without attention through all the night of the first of September, the next day and until between 12 and 1 o'clock the following night. The wonder of it all is that he survived the rising thirty hours that he lay on the battlefield, with a hole through his body, his intestines punctured, and his left arm helpless and broken. But survive he did, and at midnight he was removed from the field to the hospital on G Street in Washington, the long journey thither over the rough roads adding to the pain and suffering.

It so happened that ex-Governor Rice, then serving in the lower branch of Congress, visited the hospital and found the boy there. He sent to Maker's father at Belfast, Maine, to come at once. The father responded to the summons, and as soon as he arrived at his son's bedside he insisted on the removal of the bullet. "But he cannot live if the ball is removed," remonstrated the surgeons.

The reply was characteristic of the Spartan father of the times, "He cannot get well with that bullet in his body," and the bullet came out under the operating surgeon's knife.

Dr. N. P. Monroe, who was in direct charge of the patient at the time, stated without describing the wound of the arm, "The ball passed through the left side between the ninth and tenth ribs, fracturing the latter, and lodged between the transverse processes of the third and fourth lumbar vertebrae, whence it was extracted, as I was informed, on the previous day."

Surgeon J. H. Brinton, U. S. V., saw the patient, and notes the entrance wound as in the eighth left intercostal space, and the lodgment as between the second and third lumbar vertebrae, and the ninth rib as fractured. The missile was placed in the Museum by Dr. Brinton, and is represented in the cut. The missile is said to have laid subcutaneously, and as soon as a counter-incision was made for its extraction faecal matter was discharged by this wound. From the anterior opening a number of bone splinters were extracted. A slight escape of faecal matter from this opening lasted for fourteen days. From the preternatural anus in the loin a free discharge of faeces persisted for nearly seven months. On September 5th, a portion of sphacelated colon presented at the posterior orifice, and was removed with scissors by the ward surgeon. On September 10th, a piece of omentum, "twelve inches long and two inches wide," is said to have been removed. Notwithstanding the free suppuration from the wound in the arm and hypochondrium, the general condition of the patient was encouraging. He was sustained by a nourishing diet, with porter and tonic medicines. Late in October, Hospital Steward Stauch prepared, under Dr. Brinton's supervision, an excellent water color drawing of the subject. This is preserved in the Surgical Series of Drawings, A. M. M., as No. 15. A copy of the drawing is presented in the accompanying picture.

On November 1st it was noted that the boy had a steady, hearty appetite, and maintained tolerable health, and that the dejections had taken place by the natural channel, on that day, for the first time since the reception of the injury. On November 21st, though stercoraceous matter still escaped from the lumbar wound, the patient, at his own request, was discharged from the service by Surgeon James Bryan, U. S. V. The faecal fistula persisted until May, 1863, when the discharge from the wounds became sero-purulent. Later both wounds healed up soundly, and the patient went to his home at Belfast, Maine. The medical reports do not tell of that journey. The patient was so weak that he could not walk, nor could he stand the rough jolting of the trains. His father and Dr. Monroe took him in their arms, and carried him to the railroad station, where he was placed aboard the train for the long journey. Both the doctor and his father accompanied and most of the time held him in their arms to preserve him from the jarring and jolting of the train. He arrived safely, but the faecal discharges through the orifice of the wound continued for ten months after his return to the Pine Tree State, and when the wound entirely closed he had seven inches of the colon in his possession.

He was examined by Dr. Charles N. Germaine, of Rockland, Maine, who made the following report of the case; "A musket ball penetrated the lower third of the left arm, fracturing the humerus, as indicated by cicatrices and the irregularity of the surface of the bone. Arm weakened thereby, so that it is with difficulty he can raise more than 30 pounds. The natural dexterity of the arm is injured, and the hand weakened in its power of grasping. Secondly, there exists a large depressed cicatrix on his left side, between the ninth and tenth ribs, where a musket ball entered; another large (two by four inches) calloused cicatrix between the third and fourth lumbar vertebrae, where a ball was cut out. In the wound of his side, a false passage existed after receiving the wound, from which the excrements of his body escaped. The seat of the wound is now subject to periodical attacks of soreness and pain. By reason of injury to the spine, his back is weak, and his side is slightly paralyzed. If he attempts to perform manual labor his back becomes so weak and lame that he cannot stand erect; his side also becomes weak and painful, producing general exhaustion. If he inclines forward his back becomes painful and weak; his bowels are constipated, requiring the constant use of purgatives; he is reduced in general strength; loss of weight, twenty-five pounds."

The effects of the principal wound are felt by Mr. Maker to this day, and while he has gained in flesh and strength, it is only through the healing process of time. If, however, he should undertake manual labor the recurrence of his old trouble, due to the terrible wound received on the first of September, 1862, would at once be a warning that there can never be a complete physical recovery. That he did recover and is today alive is a wonder not only to laymen, but to the trained physicians who studied the records of his case, and who saw him personally when suffering from the injury.

ALLEN J. MAKER AT 16 YEARS.

ALLEN J. MAKER.

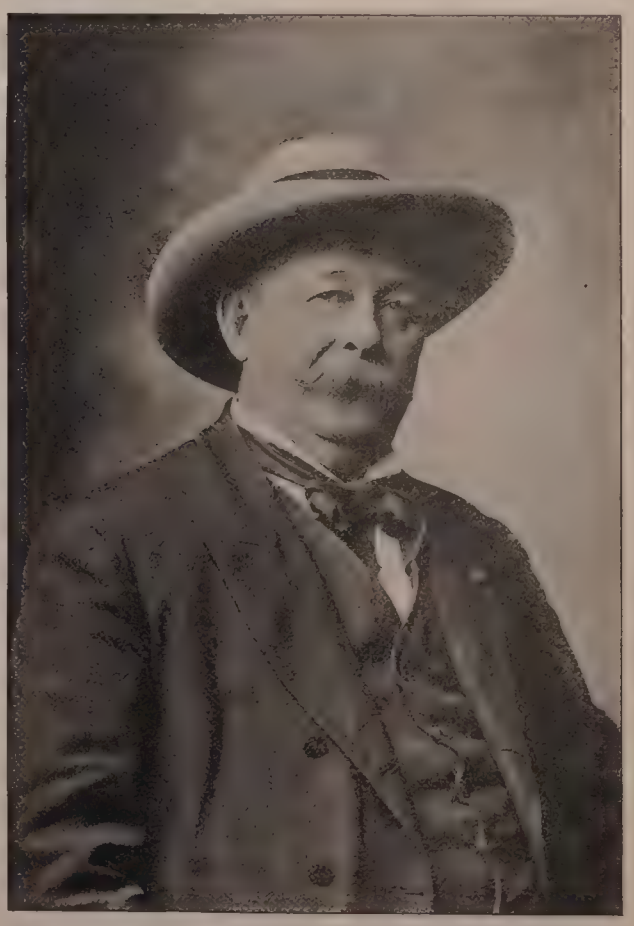
Allen J. Maker was born in Northport, Me., Dec. 25, 1844, and early in life removed with his parents to Belfast, Me., where he received a common school education, attending the then Belfast Academy. After attaining the age of 12 years, he made several voyages on coasting schooners in the summer time, in the winter attending school, as was the custom of those days.

When the war of the rebellion broke out he was 16 years of age. Several times he wished to enlist, but his father withheld his permission, saying that he desired to send him to Bowdoin college. At recess time, however, the boy would frequent the recruiting office, and help make out the papers, the ready penmanship of the school boy being of great value to those in charge, and they readily accepted the proffer of his aid in making out the numerous papers that were necessary in the conduct of the business of the office. These visits stimulated his desire to enlist, the music of the drums and the martial appearance of the city drawing him irresistably to the front, and his patriotic ardor was aroused to such an extent that he told his father that if he withheld his consent longer he would go to Massachusetts or some other state and enlist. Finally he won a reluctant affirmative to his importunities, and on Nov. 1, 1861, in Belfast, Me., giving his age as 18 years, as many another youth did at the time, to meet the army requirements, he stood in line before Col. Berry. He elected to serve in Co. I, then commanded by Capt. Ebeneza Whitcomb, of Searsport.

The thunder of the guns at Sumpter was the call of thousands of others to arms, and from Maine to California the unification of the people was complete. No longer were parties recognized, and the sacred cause of "union now and forever" received its seal of approval by the arbitrament of arms. The pernicious doctrine of state rights, born of the insistence of the maintenance of the institution of slavery, was forever settled by that Titanic struggle. Age nor youth hesitated when the country needed their services. The young man in his teens and the man past middle age responded to the call, and offered life itself, possessing nothing more precious, on the altar of liberty and union. The response to the calls of the beloved, martyred Lincoln, was one of the marvels of the age. Northern and western men, fired by the attack on the union, animated and dominated by one purpose, rapidly filled the quota required of their state. Among the regiments formed at that time was the Fourth Maine, which afterwards became noted as a fighting organization, and which was first commanded by Col. (afterwards General) Hiram G. Berry. This regiment closely followed the famous Sixth Massachusetts through Baltimore. After it had been at the front sometime, Capt. A. D. Bean returned to Maine, stationing himself at Belfast, to recruit its ranks. Among those lined up for inspection by the colonel was a tall, thin youth, with a clear countenance, but whose frail body seemed ill-fitted to sustain the privations of the march, fighting and bivouac, and the never-ceasing duty of picketing and marching. These men were given the privilege of choosing the company to which they wished to be assigned. The captain, accompanied by the surgeon, passed down the line asking the men the necessary questions about their preference. When he halted opposite the youth described, he gravely scrutinized him from head to foot. Then he turned to the accompanying physician and said, "Doctor, haven't you got a place for this boy in the ambulance corps or the hospital?" "Yes, sir," responded the physician," "He is just the boy I want to drive my ambulance." The youth flushed up to his ears, and with the impulsiveness of his years interpolated, "Captain, I didn't come here to go into the ambulance corps or hospital, I came here to be a soldier and carry a gun." The captain turned to the adjutant who was standing beside him, and with a quizzical look on his face, responded, "Assign him to Co. I, but he is more fit to be the ramrod to a gun than to be its bearer."

The unquenchable resolution and patriotism that had burst forth in that brief speech to the captain was the spirit of three lineal fighting ancestors, who had served respectively in the war of the revolution, the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, speaking through their descendant. That boy's work was not to be limited to driving a wagon. The butt of the rifle to his shoulder and the lead to the enemy of his country was his method of settling the question that divided the country.

After being mustered into service he was sent direct to Lawson Hill, Virginia, two and a half miles back from Alexandria, where the company and regiment were in camp. Two days after his arrival he was sent out on picket duty, and shortly after his entrance into active service he was assigned to drill recruits, so rapidly had he advanced in the school of the



ALLEN J. MAKER AT 60 YEARS.

MOTHER'S AT THE SPINNING WHEEL.

soldier. The regiment was a part of the Army of the Potomac which under McClellan participated in the famous Peninsula campaign from Yorktown to Malvern Hill, fighting for seven days in succession, every member becoming a hardened veteran in a seasoning campaign like that. Mr. Maker participated in all the engagements of that campaign, on the picket line, in the skirmishing, and in the more serious line of battle. With the retirement of the army from the Peninsula, and the demand from Gen. Pope for reinforcements, the 4th Maine regiment was transferred with others to the purpose of rescue of that General. Gen. Pope, who was first pitted against Jackson, and then against the combined forces of Jackson and Longstreet, fought the battle of the second Bull Run or Manassas, on the 30-31 of August, 1862, Gen. Porter's forces failing to come up to his support. The exhausted troops were pushed back to Centreville, but on the first day of September, 1862, was fought the battle of Chantilly, the expiring effort of the Confederate forces to pierce the union lines. In this forward movement the 4th Maine bore a prominent part, and was at one time the centre of terrific fire. Young Maker was out on the skirmish line, and was forced back with his comrades on the main line. During this terrific fire he received the terrible wounds, three in number, which terminated his service at the front. (The character of the principal wound is described on the opposite page.) After seventeen months an invalid, having been honorably discharged from the service by reason of disability, he re-enlisted in the United States' Veterans' Corps, and served as clerk in the office of Major J. W. T. Gardner, provost marshal general, at Augusta, Me., and was mustered out of the service just prior to the close of the war. After the war he went to sea again for two or three voyages. He joined Edwin Libbey Post 16, Department of Maine. During his service in the army he never missed a guard mount or a roll call, a record that his colonel publicly said few men could equal in the service. For the last 22 years he has resided in East Saugus, Mass. To such as Mr. Maker the gratitude of the country is due for " one nation indivisable with liberty and justice for all."

When the boy of 16 went to the homestead for the purpose of asking the consent of his parents to enlist in the army, he found " Mother's at the Spinning Wheel, Father's at the Plough," in truth and reality. They did not hesitate, except on account of his extreme youth, to offer a sacrifice to the nation's cause, and although tears fell heavily upon the spinning wheel, and the plough was often stopped when the anxious heart-beats compelled thoughts of the boy, he entered the army with their sanction, and with their full knowledge of the perils that beset him. When at night the labor of both parents was ended, there were prayers that the broken home circle might be made whole, or if that could not be, that the sacrifice might not be in vain. And it was not.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

'Mid pleasures and palaces, Though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home.
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which, seek through the world, is ne'er met elsewhere.

CHO.—Home, home ! Sweet, sweet home !
There is no place like home !

An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain ;
Oh, give me my lowly thatch'd cottage again !
The birds singing sweetly, That comes at my call ;
Oh, give me sweet peace of mind, Dearer than all ?

CHO. -

FATHER'S AT THE PLOUGH.

AMERICA.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing ;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrim's pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring !

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love ;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet freedom's song ;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our father's God ! to thee
Author of liberty,
To thee we sing ;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light ;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our king !

HAIL COLUMBIA.

Hail Columbia, happy land !
Hail ye heroes, heav'n-born band,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storms of war were gone,
Enjoyed the peace your valor won.
Let independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost ;
Ever greatful for the prize ;
Let its altar reach the skies !

Cho.—Firm united let us be,
Rallying round our liberty,
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal patriots, rise once more !
Defend your rights, defend your shore ;
Let no rude foe with impious hands,
Let no rude foe with impious hands,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies
Of toil and blood the well earn'd prize !
While offering peace sincere and just,
In heav'n we place a manly trust
That truth and justice will prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail.

Cho.—

Sound, sound the trump of fame,
Let Washington's great name
Ring thro' the world with great applause,
Ring thro' the world with great applause,
Let every clime to freedom dear.
Listen with a joyful ear,
With equal skill, with god-like power,
He governs in the fearful hour
Of horrid war, or guides with ease
The happier hours of honest peace !

Cho.—

COLUMBIA, THE GEM of the OCEAN.

O Columbia ! the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When Liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white and blue.

Cho.—When borne by the red, white and blue,
When borne by the red. white and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white and blue.

When war winged its wide desolation,
And threatened the land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia, rode safe thro' the storm ;
With her garlands of victory around her,
When so proudly she bore her brave crew,
With her flag proudly floating bofore her,
The boast of the red, white and blue.

Cho.—

The wine-cup, the wine cup, bring hither.
And fill you it true to the brim,
May the wreaths they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim !
May the service united ne'er sever,
But they to their colors prove true !
The Army and Navy forever.
Three cheers for the red, white and blue.

Cho.—

HOLD THE FORT.

Ho ! my comrades, see the signal
Waving in the sky !
Reinforcements now appearing,
Victory is nigh !

Cho.—"Hold the fort, for I am coming,"
Jesus signals still,
Wave the answer back to heaven,—
"By thy grace we will."

See the mighty host advancing,
Satan leading on ;
Mighty men around us falling,
Courage almost gone.

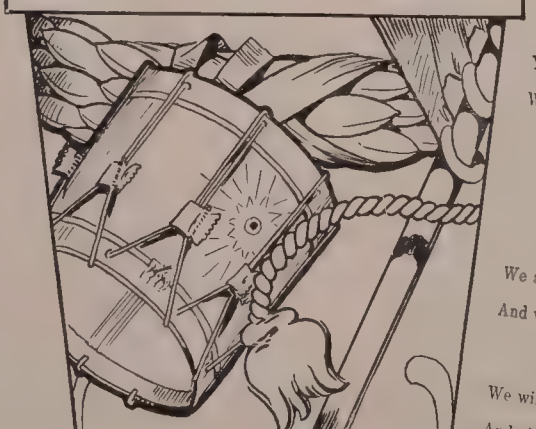
Cho.—

See the glorious banner weaving,
Hear the bugle blow ;
In our leader's name we'll triumph
Over every foe.

Cho.—

Fierce and long the battle rages,
But our help is near ;
Onward comes our Great Commander
Cheer, my comrades, cheer !

Cho.—



THE BATTLE CRY of FREEDOM

Yes, we'll rally 'round the flag boys, we'll rally once again.
Shouting the battle cry of Freedom,
We will rally from the hill-side, we'll gather from the plain,
Shouting the battle cry of Freedom.

Cho.—The Union forever, hurrah ! boys, hurrah !
Down with the traitor, up with the star ;
While we rally 'round the flag boys, rally once again,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom!

We are springing to the call of our Brothers gone before,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom,
And we'll fill the vacant ranks with a million freemen more,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

Cho.—

We will welcome to our numbers the loyal true and brave.
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.
And altho' they may be poor not a man shall be a slave,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

Cho.—

So we're ringing to the call from the East and from the West
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom,
And we'll hurl the rebel crew from the land we love the best,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

Cho.—

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE MOTHER.

Just before the battle mother,
I am thinking most of you
While upon the field we're watching
With the enemy in view—
Comrades brave are round me lying,
Fill'd with thot's of home and God;
For well they know that on the morrow,
Some will sleep beneath the sod.

CHO.—Farewell, mother, you may never, you may never,
mother, press me to your heart again,
But oh, you'll not forget me mother, you will not
forget me, if I'm number'd with the slain.

Oh I long to see you, mother,
And the loving ones at home,
But I'll never leave our banner,
Till in honor I can come,
Tell the traitors, all around you,
That their cruel words we know,
In every battle kill our soldiers,
By the help they give the foe.

CHO.—

Hark! I hear the the bugles sounding,
'Tis the signal for the fight,
Now, may God protect us, mother,
As he ever does the right,
Hear the "Battle Cry of Freedom."
How it swells upon the air,
Oh, yes, we'll rally round the standard,
Or we'll perish nobly there.

CHO.—

THE SWORD of BUNKER HILL.

He lay upon his dying bed;
His eye was growing dim,
When with a feeble voice he call'd
His weeping son to him,
"Weep not, my boy," the vet'ran said,
"I bow to Heaven's high will—
But quickly from yon antlers bring
The Sword of Bunker Hill;
But quickly from yon antlers bring
The Sword of Bunker Hill.

The sword was brought, the soldier's eye
Lit with a sudden flame;
And as he grasp'd the ancient blade,
He murmur'd Warren's name;
Then said, "My boy, I leave you gold—
But what is richer still,
I leave you, mark me, mark me now—
The Sword of Bunker Hill;
I leave you, mark me, mark me now—
The Sword of Bunker Hill."

'Twas on that dread immortal day,
I dar'd the Briton's band,
A Captain rais'd this blade on me—
I tore it from his hand;
And while the glorious battle rag'd,
It lightened freedom's will—
For, boy, the God of freedom bless'd
The Sword of Bunker Hill;
For, boy, the God of freedom bless'd
The Sword of Bunker Hill."

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming;
And the rocket's red glare, the combs, busting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there!

CHO.—Oh! say, does that star spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mist of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream:

CHO.—

And where is that band, who so vauntingly swore,
Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country they'd leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's polution;
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of fight or the gloom of the grave.

CHO.—

Oh! thus be it ever when free men shall stand,
Between their lov'd home and the war's desolation,
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land,
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation,
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."

CHO.—

MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA.

Bring the good old bugle, boys! we'll sing another song—
Sing it with a spirit that will start the world along—
Sing it as we used to sing it, fifty thousand strong,
While we are marching through Georgia.

CHO.—Hurrah, hurrah! We bring the jubilee!
Hurrah, hurrah! The flag that makes us free!
So we sang the chorus from Atlanta to the sea,
As we were marching through Georgia.

How the darkies shouted when they heard the joyful sound!
How the turkeys gobbled which our commissary found!
How the sweet potatoes even started from the ground,
While we were marching through Georgia.

CHO.—

Yes, and they were Union men who wept with joyful tears,
When they saw the honored flag they had not seen for years;
Hardly could they be restrain'd from breaking forth in cheers,
While we were marching through Georgia.

CHO.—

"Sherman's dashing Yankee boys will never reach the coast!"
So the saucy rebels said, and 'twas a handsome boast.
Had they not forgot, alas! to reckon with the host,
While we were marching through Georgia.

CHO.—

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME.

When Johnny comes marching home again, Hurrah, hurrah
We'll give him a hearty welcome then, Hurrah, hurrah!
The men will cheer, the boys will shout,
The ladies they will all turn out,

CHO.—And we'll all feel gay when Johnny comes marching home.
And we'll all feel gay when Johnny comes marching home.

The old church-bell will peal with joy, Hurrah, hurrah!
To welcome home our darling boy, Hurrah, hurrah!
The village lads and lasses say,
With roses they will strew the way,

CHO.—

Get ready for the Jubilee, Hurrah, hurrah!
We'll give the hero three times three, Hurrah, hurrah!
The laurel wreath is ready now
To place upon his loyal brow,

CHO.—

Let love and friendship on that day, Hurrah, hurrah!
Their choicest treasures then display, Hurrah, hurrah!
And let each one perform some part,
To fill with joy the warrior's heart,

CHO.—

OUR COMRADE HAS FALLEN.

Our comrade has fallen,
He's gone to his rest,
His voice in full chorus,
Now joins with the blest.
O weep for the fallen!
No more shall we hear
His tunes in sweet music
Fall soft on the ear.

CHO.—Tread lightly, speak softly,
He's gone to his grave,
He died for his country,
His country to save.

The flag of our country,
'Mid cannon's deep roar,
Where fiercest raged the battle,
Still proudly before,
The stars and the stripes now
Float over his grave,
He died for his country,
His country to save.

Our comrade has fallen,
He's gone to his home,
That bright world of glory,
Where blest spirits roam;
O weep for the fallen!
We'll see him no more,
Till we join in chorus
On Canaan's fair shore.

OUR LAST GRAND CAMPING GROUND.

On a pebbly shore, where forever more
Gently creeps a music laden wave—
In the meadows green, which beyond are seen,
Camps a conqu'ring army, true and brave.
Shining are the weapons of this martial throng—
Crimson-dyed their banners, battle worn so long;
But now they cast them down. and each receives a crown,
While they chant the never ending song.

Cho.—"Our Savior and our King! His victories shall ring!
His conquests thro' eternity sha'll sound!
War shall be no more—we have reach'd the shore,
Safely reach'd our last grand camping ground."

While thro' lovely dells, grander music swells—
Richer chords from rarer harps of gold—
List that soft refrain, that sweet vocal strain,
Wherein now the victors' deeds are told;
How they toil'd in darkness, battl'ing with the wrong—
How, in hours of weakness, Jesus made them strong,
Acknowledg'd as his own he seats them on his throne,
While they join the never ending song.

SONG OF A THOUSAND YEARS.

Lift up your eyes, desponding freemen!
Fling to the winds your needless fears,
He who unfurl'd your beauteous banner,
Says it shall wave a thousand years.

CHO.—'Tis the glad day so long foretold?
Washington saw in times of old.

What if the clouds, one little moment!
Hide the blue sky where morn appears—
When the bright sun, that tints them crimson,
Rises to shine a thousand years.

Tell the great world these blessed tidings!
Yes, and be sure the bondman hears;
Tell the oppress'd of every nation,
Jubilee lasts a thousand years.

Envious foes beyond the ocean!
Little we heed your threat'ning sneers;
Little will they—our children's children—
When you are gone a thousand years.

Rebels at home! go hide your faces—
Weep for your crimes with bitter tears;
You could not bind the blessed daylight,
Though you should strive a thousand years.

Back to your dens, you secret traitors!
Down to your own degraded spheres!
Ere the first blaze of dazzling sunshine
Shortens your lives a thousand years.

Hast thee along, thou glorious Noonday!
Oh, for the eyes of ancient seers!
Oh, for the faith of Him who reckons
Each of his days a thousand years!

THE OLD CABIN HOME.

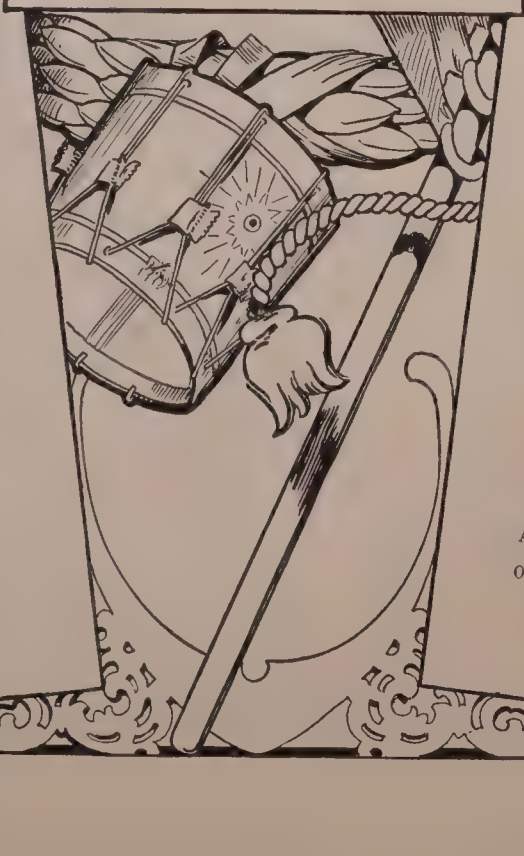
I am going far away,
Far away to leave you now,
To the Mississippi river I am going,
I will take my old banjo,
And I'll sing this little song,,
Away down in my Old Cabin Home.

CHO.—Here is my Old Cabin Home,
Here is my sister and my brother,
Here lies my wife, the joy of my life,
And my child in the grave with its mother.

I am going to leave this land
With this our darkey band,
To travel all the wide world over,
And when I get tired
I will settle down to rest,
Away down in my Old Cabin Home.

When old age comes on us,
And my hair is turning gray,
I will hang up the banjo all alone;
I'll set down by the fire,
And I'll pass the time away,
Away down in my Old Cabin Home.

'Tis there where I roam,
Away down on the old farm,
Where all the darkeys am free;
O merrilly sound the banjo
For de white folks round de room,
Away down in my Old Cabin Home.



OH HASTE ON THE BATTLE

Oh haste on the battle, the sure coming battle.
When victory shall perch on our banners at last,
A sign has been given, a promise from heaven,
And days of defeats and disasters are past.

CHO.—Then haste, haste, haste, haste,
Haste on the battle,
'Tis liberty for all,
Then haste, haste, haste, haste,
Haste on the battle
The tyrant must fall.

Come fill up the ranks and prepare for the battle,
No longer we ask who our leader shall be,
For God now is with us in Him we shall triumph,
The God of our fathers, the God of the free.

'Tis liberty's battle, and slavery's death rattle,
For freedom shall follow where lately it trod,
And after the battle, shall man, now a chattle,
Stand forth in his freedom, the image of God.

Prepare for the battle, we care not who guides it,
The bright sword of victory, we care not who wields,
McLellan, or Burnside, or Hooker, or Siegel,
Or Freemont, or Hunter, or Butler, or Shields.

And oh, what a glory, will gleam in the story
Our children shall tell to each daughter and son;
Of the wonderful battle, the terrible battle,
When their country was saved, and its liberties won.

TRAMP! TRAMP! TRAMP!

In the prison cell I sit
Thinking mother, dear, of you,
And our bright and happy homes far away,
And the tears they fill my eyes,
Spite of all that I can do,
Tho' I try to cheer my comrades and be gay.

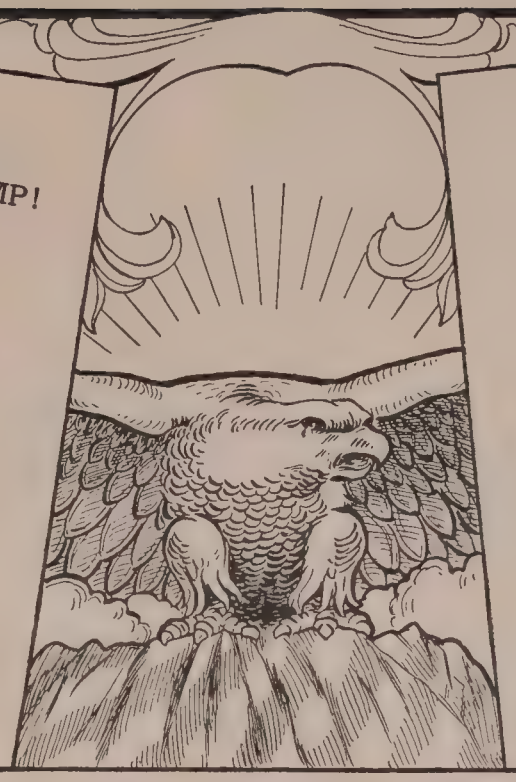
CHO.—Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching,
Cheer up, comrades, they will come,
And beneath the starry flag
We will breathe the air again,
Of the freeland in our own beloved home.

In the battle front we stood,
When their fiercest charge they made,
And they swept us off a hundred men or more
But before we reached their lines,
They were beaten back dismay'd
And we heard the cry of vict'ry o'er and o'er.

CHO.—

So within the prison-cell
We are waiting for the day,
That shall come to open wide the iron door
And the hollow eye grows bright,
And the poor heart almost gay,
As we think of seeing home and friends once more.

CHO.—



GOD SAVE THE NATION.

Thou who ordainest, for the land's salvation,
Famine and fire, and sword and lamentation,
Now unto Thee we lift our supplication—
God save the nation! God save the nation!

By the great sign, foretold, of Thine Appearing,
Coming in clouds while mortal man stand fearing,
Show us, amid this smoke of battle clearing,
Thy chariot nearing, Thy chariot nearing!

By the brave blood that floweth like a river,
Hurl Thou a thunderbolt from out Thy quiver!
Break Thou the strong gates! ev'ry fetter shiver,
Smite and deliver, Smite and deliver!

Slay Thou our foes, or turn them to derision—
Till, thro' the blood-red Valley of Decision,
Peace on the fields shine, like a prophet's vision,
Green and elysian, Green and elysian!

FOES AND FRIENDS.

Two soldiers lying as they fell,
Upon the reden'd clay,
In daytime foes, at night in peace,
Breath'd there their lives away;
Brave hearts had stir'd each manly breast,
Fate only made them foes;
And lying dying side by side
A soften'd feeling rose.

CHO.—They'll go no more to the lov'd homes here,
But together both will wait
For the sunny hair'd and bright eyed ones,
Beyond the golden gate.

"Among New Hampshire's snowy hills,
There pray for me to-night,
A woman and a little girl
With hair like golden light."
And at the tho't broke forth at last
The cry of anguish wild,
That would not longer be repress'd,
"O God my wife, my child!"

Then spoke the other dying man,
"Across the Georgia plain,
There watch and wait for me lov'd ones
I'll never see again;
A little girl, with dark bright eyes,
Each day is at the door,
The father's step, the father's kiss,
Will never greet her more."

The dying lips the pardon breathe,
The dying hands entwine;
The last ray dies, and over all
The stars of heaven shine,
And now the girl with golden hair,
And she with dark eyes bright,
On Hampshire's hills and Georgia's plain,
Were fatherless that night.

YANKEE DOODLE.

A Yankee boy is trim and tall,
And never over fat, sir;
At dance, or frolic, hop and ball,
At nimble as a rat, sir.

CHO.—Yankee Doodle, guard your coast,
Yankee Doodle dandy;
Fear not then, nor threat, nor boast,
Yankee Doodle dandy.

He's always out on training day,
Commencement or election;
At truck and trade he knows a way
Of thriving to perfection.

CHO.—

His door is always open found,
His cider is the best, sir;
His board with pumpkin pie is crown'd
And welcome every guest, sir.

CHO.—

Though rough and little is his farm,
That little is his own, sir;
His hand is strong, his heart is warm,
'Tis truth and honor's throne, sir.

CHO.—

His country is his pride and boast,
He'll ever prove true blue, sir;
When called upon to give a toast,
'Tis "Yankee Doodle Doo," sir.

CHO.—

OUR HEROES.

Cheers, cheers, for our heroes!
Not those who wear stars;
Not those who wear eagles,
And leaflets and bars;
We know they are gallant,
And honor them, too,
For bravely maintaining
The red, white and blue,
For bravely maintaining
The red, white and blue.

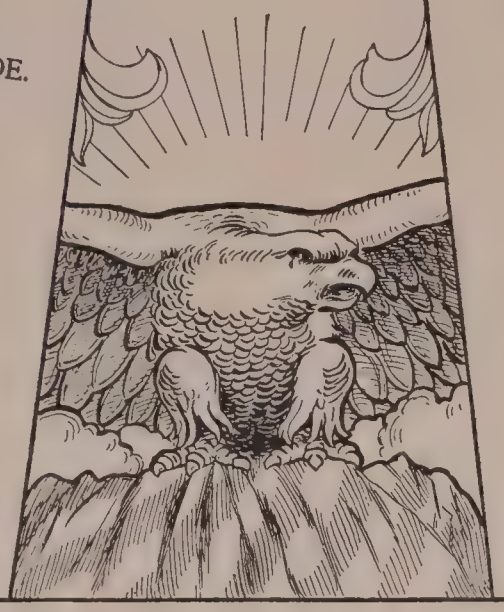
But, cheers for our soldiers,
Rough wrinkled and brown;
The men who make heroes
And ask no renown,
Unselfish, untiring,
Intrepid and true,
The bulwark surrounding
The red, white and blue,
The bulwark surrounding
The red, white and blue.

Our patriot soldiers!
When treason arose,
And freedom's own children
Assailed her as foes;
When anarchy threatened
And order withdrew,
They rallied to rescue
The red, white and blue.
They rallied to rescue
The red, white and blue.

HYMN for a DEAD COMRADE.

O, comrade, we mourn for thee,
Flows the silent tear,
And oft mid scenes of mirth and joy,
We'll miss thee, comrade, dear!
For thou wert always faithful,
And thou wert kind and brave,
And lov'd ones will place sweet flow'rs
On thy quiet grave!

O, comrade, we'll think of thee,
As the years go by,
With love and sweetest memory,
With tearful, glist'ning eye!
For thee the work is ended,
The storms of life are o'er;
Farewell, comrade, kind and true,
Rest for evermore!



REST, COMRADES, REST.

Rest, comrades, rest;
Crown'd with wreaths of roses,
While quiet sleep
Each weary eyelid closes,
Slumb'ring in your tents ye lie,
While the tumult passes by,
Heeding not the years that sweep
O'er your silent, peaceful sleep,
Tho' we call, ye answer not,
Life with all its cares forgot.
Rest comrades, rest,
Crown'd with wreaths of roses.

Rest, comrades, rest;
Crowned with wreaths of rosos,
While quiet sleep
Each weary eyelid closes,
Will ye hear the songs we sing,
Wear the garlands that we bring?
Shall no word of praise or blame
Reach and stir your hearts again?
Still we call; but, cares forgot,
Ye slumber on and answer not.
Rest, comrades, rest,
Crown'd with wreaths of roses.

A TEAR FOR THE COMRADE THAT'S GONE.

With garlands of roses, with hearts full of love,
In fondest remembrance we come,
To the City of Silence, the land of the dead,
Far, far from the world's busy hum.
To strew o'er the lov'd forms that rest 'neath the sod,
These blossoms as fair as the dawn;
With a side for the heart that must pass 'neath the rod,
And a tear for the comrade that's gone.

CHO.—Rest, rest, dust to the dust, the soul with the blest;
Rest, rest, dearest and bravest and best.

The roses may come in the garden of home,
And summer will gladden the earth,
But the forms of our lov'd ones, ah, never may come,
To cheer up our desolate hearth.
The wild wailing Northwind the snow wreath may sweet,
And the Autumn leaf wither and sere,
For they cannot disturb our brave heroes sleep,
The comrade we mourn with a tear.

CHO.—

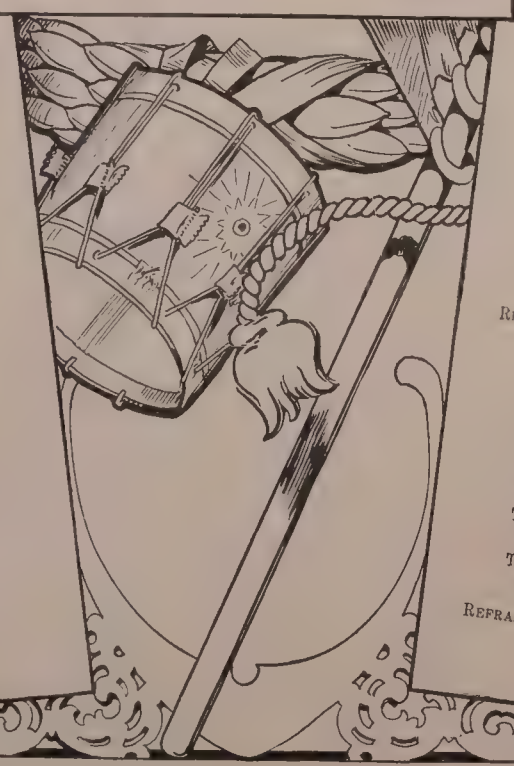
Together we stood in the thick of the fray,
Together we've stem'd the red tide;
He was true to the laws he had sworn to obey,
For the flag of his love he has died.
No more shall our bugle his brave heart cheer on,
Or reveille awake him at dawn;
Let us give as a tribute the soldier's last boon,
A tear for the comrade that's gone.

CHO.—

COVER THEM OVER.

Cover them over with beautiful flow'rs,
Deck them with garlands, those brothers of ours,
Lying so silent by night and by day,
Sleeping the years of their manhood away,
Years they had mark'd for the joys of the brave,
Years they must waste in the sloth of the grave;
Cover them over, yes, cover them over,
Parents and brother and husband and lover,
Shrine in your hearts these dead heroes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flow'rs!

Cover the faces that motionless lie,
Shut from the blue of the glorious sky;
Lips that are silent and bosoms all cold,
Hearts tried and true resting now in the mould.
Give them the chaplets they won in the strife,
Give them the garlands they lost with their life;
Cover them over, yes, cover them over,
Parents and brother and husband and lover,
Shrine in your hearts these dead heroes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.



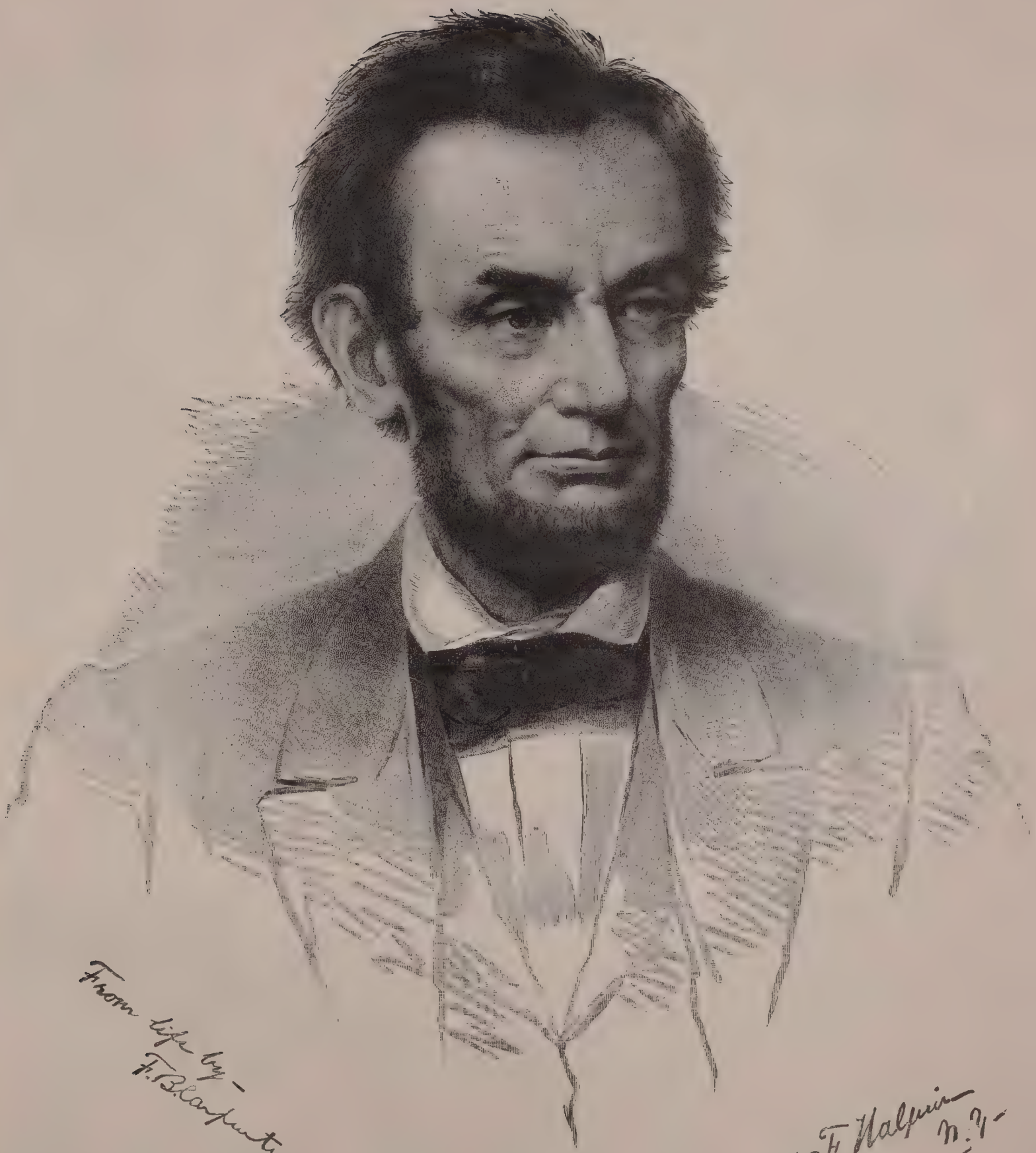
SLEEP SACRED DUST OF NOBLE DEAD.

O, brothers, while with tender grief
Our falling tears bedew your grave,
With smiling bud and bloom and leaf,
We wreathe your names so true and brave;
For with the conq'ring Prince of Peace,
In God's great army on ye go;
Where joyful services ne'er shall cease,
And tears of sorrow never flow.

REFRAIN.—Sleep sacred dust of noble dead,
Spring's brightest bloom shall deck your bed.
March on, march on, brave souls that won the
victor's palm on high.

In patriot hues we write anew
Our pledge of gratitude and love;
As flow'rs of red and white and blue
We twine each low, green mound above.
The red shall show the blood they shed;
The white, souls loyal to the last,
The blue heav'n's triumph arch o'er head,
Thro' which to God's "well done" they passed.

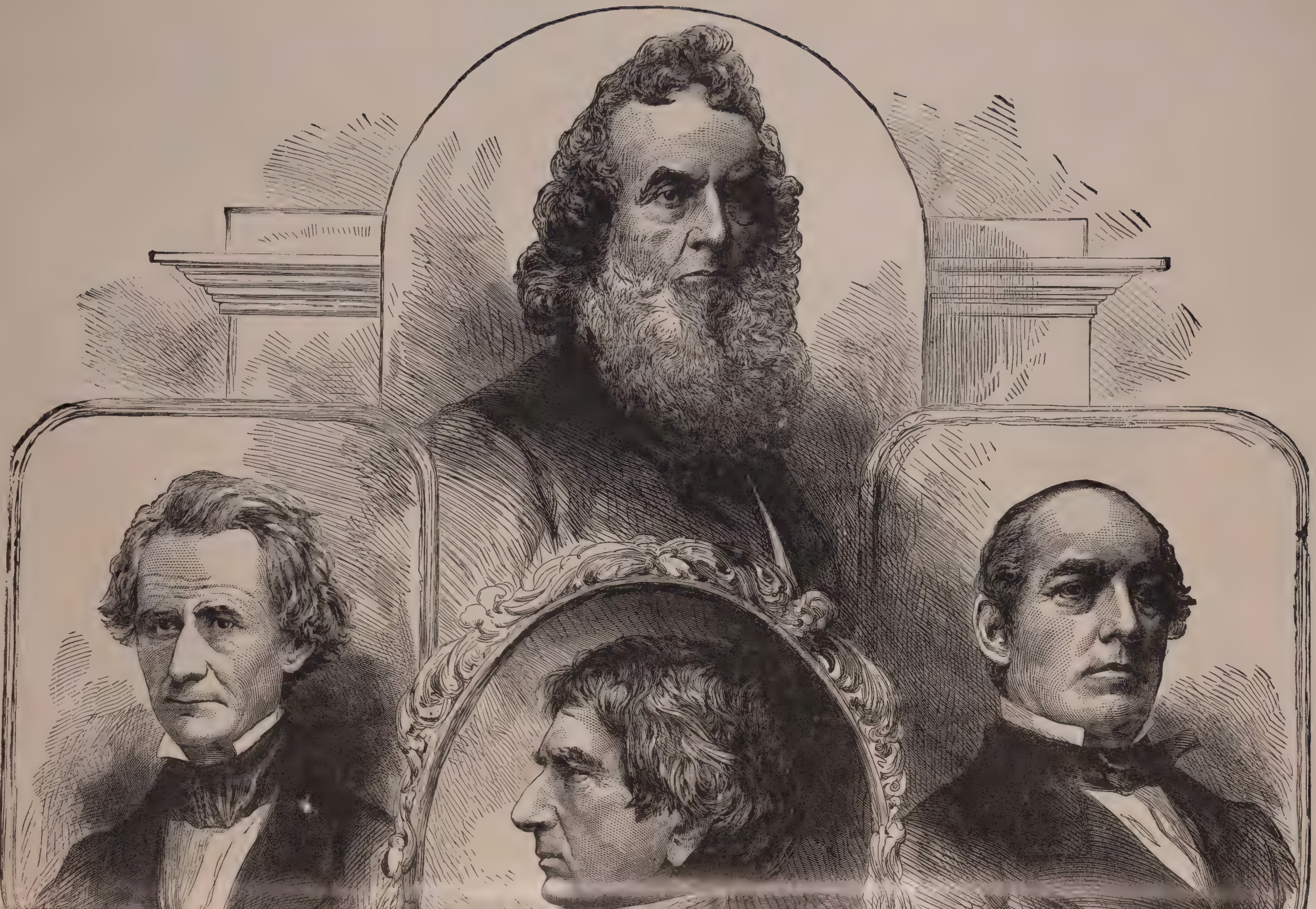
REFRAIN.—



From life by —
F. B. Carpenter
1864.

Engd by F. Halpin N.Y.

Abraham Lincoln



Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War.
Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy.
Hon. William H. Seward, of New York, Secretary of State.
Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, Postmaster-general

Hon. Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior.
Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, Attorney-general.

THE MEMBERS OF LINCOLN'S FIRST CABINET.

BIOGRAPHY

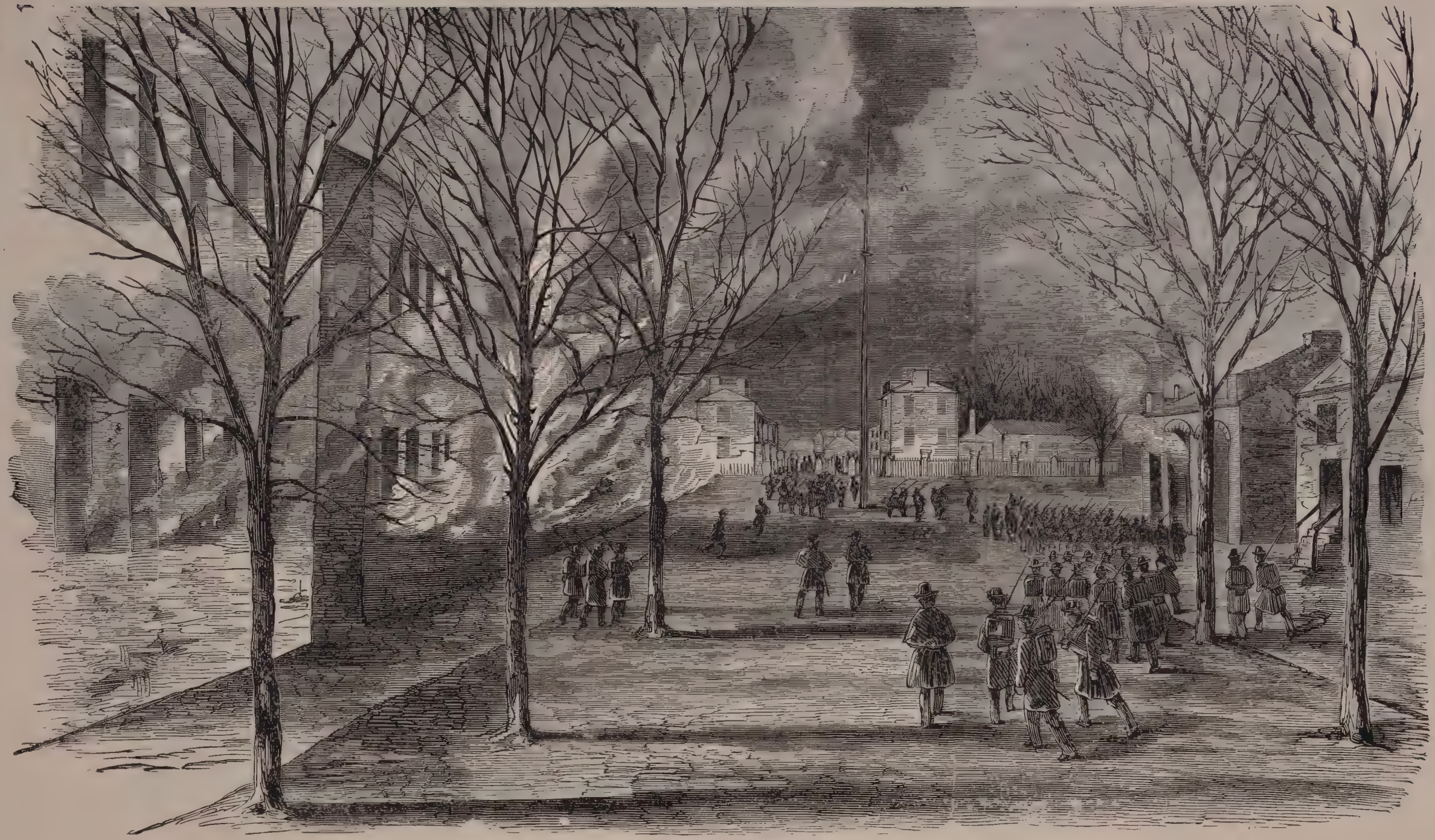
OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, born in Hardin County, Ky., February 12th, 1809; died in Washington, D. C., April 15th, 1865. His father, Thomas Lincoln, remained in Kentucky until 1816, when he resolved to remove to the still newer country of Indiana, and settled in a rich and fertile forest country near Little Pigeon Creek, not far distant from the Ohio River. The family suffered from diseases incident to pioneer life and Mrs. Lincoln died in 1818 at the age of thirty-five. Thomas Lincoln, while on a visit to Kentucky, married a worthy, industrious and intelligent widow named Sarah Bush Johnston. She was a woman of admirable order and system in her habits, and brought to the home of the pioneer in the Indiana timber many of the comforts of civilized life. The neighborhood was one of the roughest. The President once said of it: "It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods, and there were some schools, so called; but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond readin', writin' and cipherin' to the rule of three. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education." But in spite of this the boy Abraham made the best use of the limited opportunities afforded him, and learned all that the half-educated backwoods teacher could impart; and besides this he read over and over all the books he could find. By the time he was nineteen years of age he had acquired a remarkable, clear and serviceable handwriting, and showed sufficient business capacity to be intrusted with a cargo of farm products, which he took to New Orleans and sold. In 1830 his father emigrated once more—to Macon County, Ill. Lincoln had by this time attained his extraordinary stature of six feet four inches, and with it enormous muscular strength, which was at once put at the disposal of his father in building his cabin, clearing the field and splitting from the walnut forests, which were plentiful in that country, the rails with which the farm was fenced. Thomas Lincoln, however, soon deserted this new home, his last emigration being to Goose Nest Prairie, in Coles County, where he died in 1851, seventy-three years of age. In his last days he was tenderly cared for by his son. Abraham Lincoln left his father's house as soon as the farm was fenced and cleared, hired himself to a man named Denton Offutt, in Sangamon County, assisted him to build a flatboat, accompanied him to New Orleans on a trading voyage, and returned with him to New Salem, where Offutt opened a store for the sale of general merchandise. Little was accomplished in this way, and Lincoln employed his too-abundant leisure in constant reading and study. He learned during this time the elements of English grammar, and made a beginning in the study of surveying and the principles of law. But the next year an Indian war began, occasioned by the return of Black Hawk with his band of Sacs and Foxes from Iowa to Illinois. Lincoln volunteered in a company raised in Sangamon County, and was immediately elected captain. His company was organized at Richland, April 21st, 1832; but his service in command of it was brief, for it was mustered out on May 27th. Lincoln immediately re-enlisted as a private, and served for several weeks in that capacity, being finally mustered out on June 16th, 1832, by Lieutenant Robert Anderson, who afterward commanded Fort Sumter at the beginning of the Civil War. He was appointed postmaster of New Salem in 1833—an office which he held for three years. The emoluments of the place were very slight, but it gave him opportunities for reading. At the same time he was appointed deputy to John Calhoun, the county surveyor; and his modest wants being supplied by these two functions, he gave his remaining leisure unreservedly to the study of law and politics. He was a candidate for the legislature in August, 1834, and was elected this time at the head of the list. He was re-elected in 1836, 1838 and 1840, after which he declined further election. After entering the legislature he did not return to New Salem; but having by this time attained some proficiency in the law, he removed to Springfield, where he went into partnership with John T. Stuart, whose acquaintance he had begun in the Black Hawk war and continued at Vandalia. He took rank from the first among the leading members of the legislature. In 1846 he was elected to Congress, his opponent being the Rev. Peter Cartwright. After his return from Congress he devoted himself with great assiduity and success to the practice of law, and speedily gained a commanding position at the bar. In 1860 he was nominated for the Presidency on the third ballot by the Chicago Convention over William H. Seward, who was his principal competitor. The Democratic Convention, which met in Charleston, S. C., broke up after numerous fruitless ballotings, and divided into two sections. The Southern half, unable to trust Mr. Douglas with the interests of slavery after his Freeport speech, first adjourned to Richmond, but again joined the other half at Baltimore, where a second disruption took place, after which the Southern half nominated John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and the Northern portion nominated Mr. Douglas. John Bell, of Tennessee, was nominated by the so-called Constitutional Union party. Lincoln, therefore, supported by the entire anti-slavery sentiment of the North, gained an easy victory over the three other parties. He was inaugurated President of the United States, March 4th, 1861. His election by a sectional vote and on a sectional issue hostile to the South was followed by the secession of eleven Southern States and a war for the restoration of the Union. On January 1st, 1863, the President proclaimed the freedom of all slaves in the Confederate States, and was re-elected to the Presidency in 1864. The war was brought to a close, April 2d, 1865, and on the 15th of the same month, while attending a performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theatre, Washington, he fell by the hand of an assassin

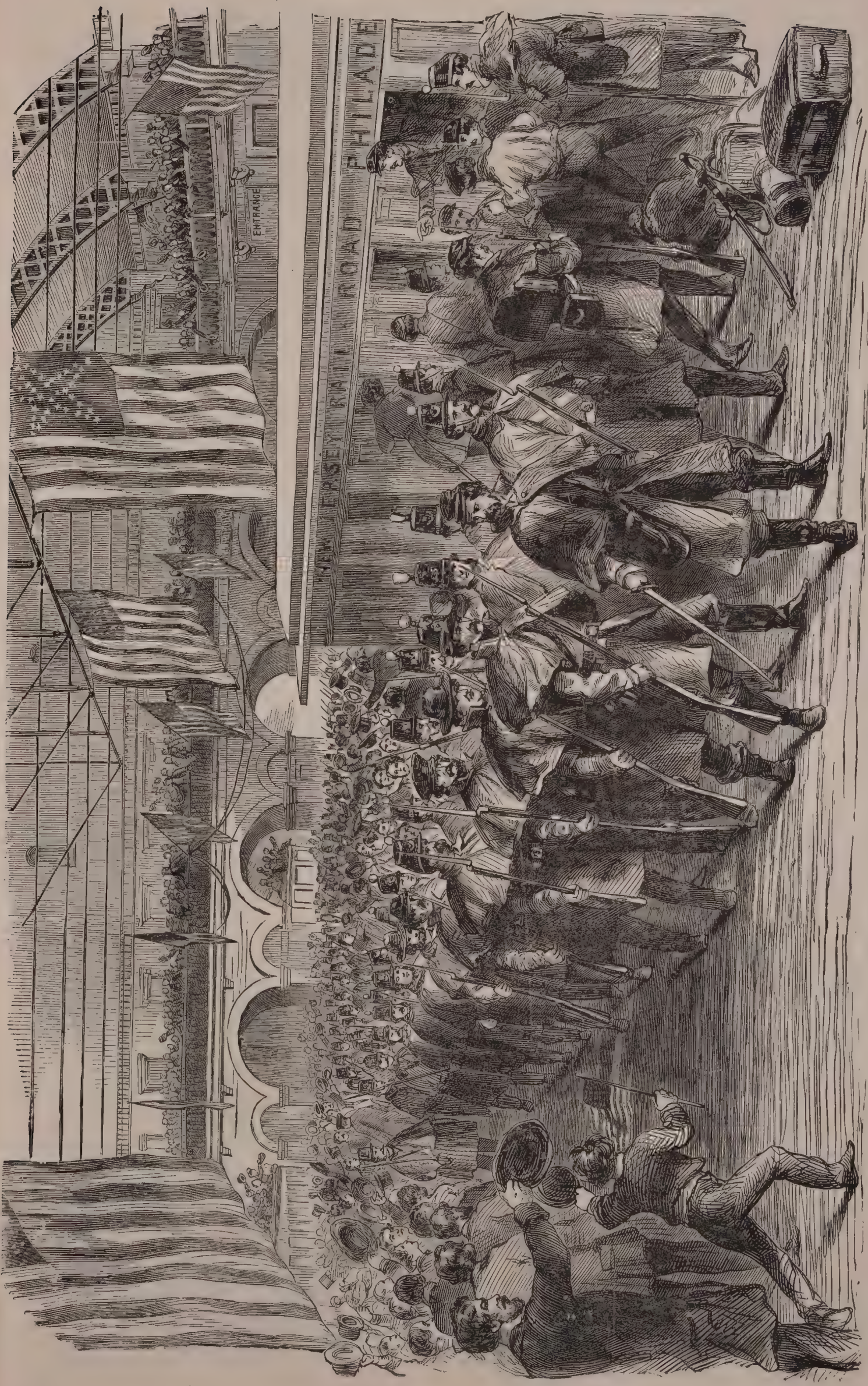
THE FUNERAL CORTEGE, AT BOSTON, MASS., OF THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS KILLED AT BALTIMORE.

The funeral of the four soldiers of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment who were killed in Baltimore, April 19th, 1861, while en route to Washington, was held at Boston, May 1st. The bodies were received in the city by a military escort under Governor Andrew and Adjutant General Schouler, accompanied by a large concourse of citizens, and were temporarily deposited in the vaults of King's Chapel. The names of these "first martyrs" were Luther C. Ladd, Addison O. Whitney, Charles A. Taylor and Sumner H. Needham. The Legislature of Maryland, on March 5th, 1862, appropriated seven thousand dollars, to be dispensed, under the direction of the Governor of Massachusetts, for the relief of the families of those who were killed and injured.

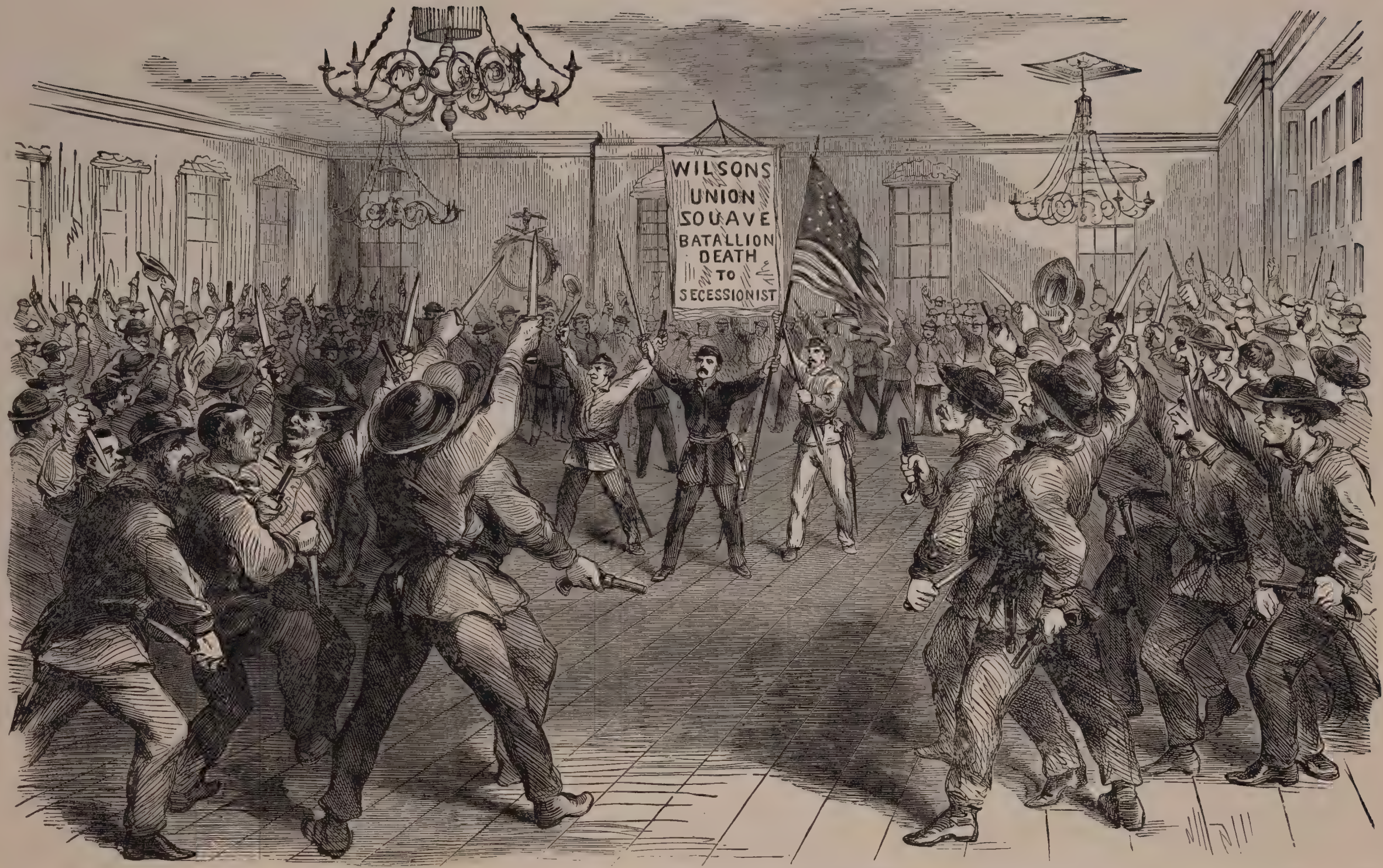


BURNING OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT HARPER'S FERRY, VA., APRIL 18, 1861.

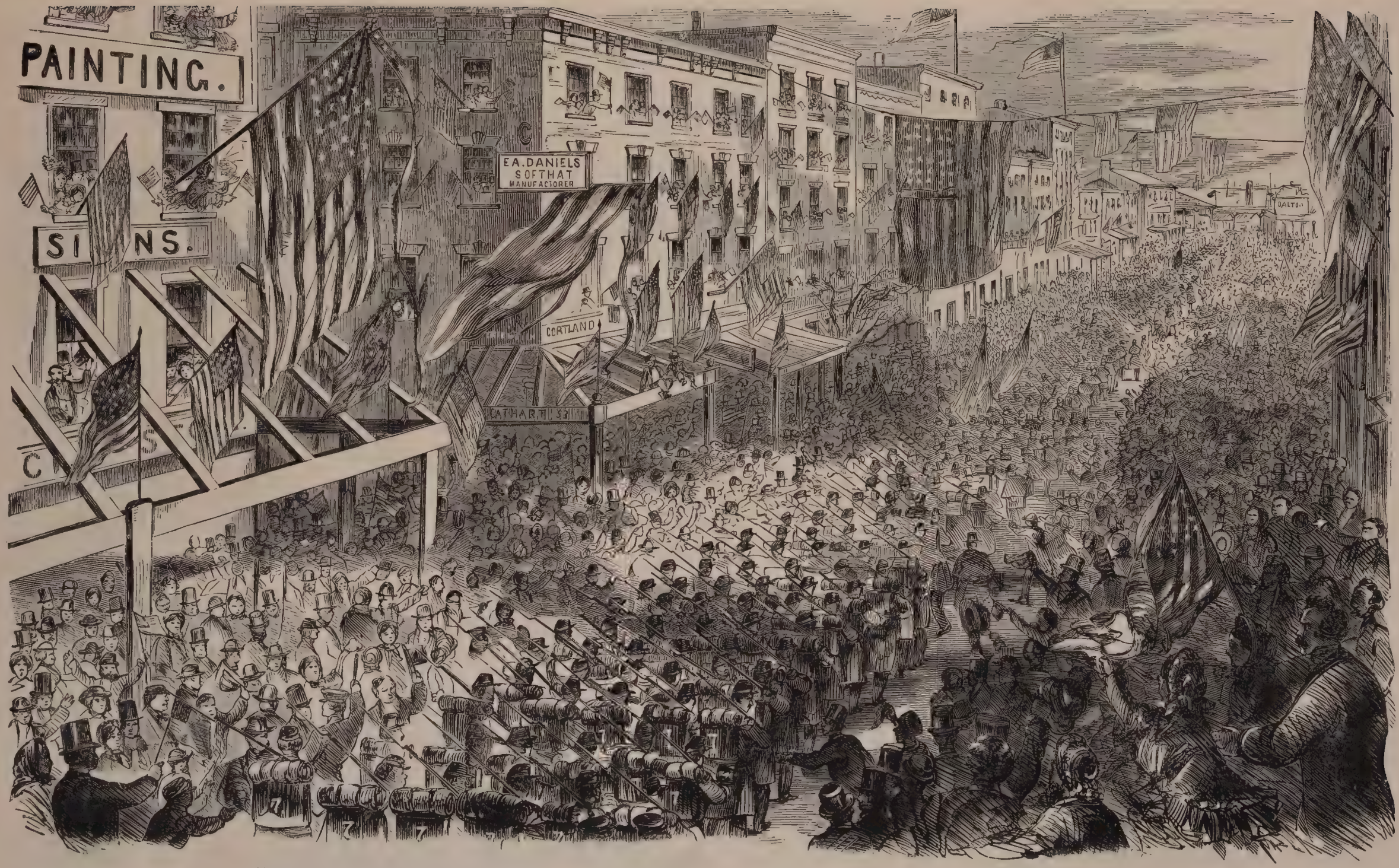
At the outbreak of the war the United States possessed a few arsenals that had not yet been depleted or destroyed by the skill of those who organized secession. One of these arsenals was at Harper's Ferry. There, less than two years previously, had been enacted the ever-memorable tragedy of John Brown's final act of devotion to the cause in which he believed. Virginia seceded from the Union on the 17th of April, 1861, and on the following day the arsenal of the Unted States at Harper's Ferry was destroyed by fire. The scene is delineated in this engraving, which is a reproduction of a war time sketch. Very melancholy is this burning. The spring was late and nature had not yet fully put on that array of green which was destined so many times before the end of the year to be dabbled with red.



THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT LEAVING JERSEY CITY FOR WASHINGTON, APRIL 18, 1861.
This was the regiment that was attacked by the mob in Baltimore on the 19th.



THE ("BILLY") WILSON ZOUAVES, AT TAMMANY HALL, TAKING THE OATH OF FIDELITY TO THE FLAG AND SWEARING TO "GO THROUGH BALTIMORE OR DIE," APRIL 24, 1861.



THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., LEAVING NEW YORK APRIL 19, 1861, FOR THE DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON.

The march of New York's crack militia regiment through Broadway and Courtland street to take the cars for Philadelphia, was greeted with the highest enthusiasm of the people. In a few hours the enthusiasm gave way to apprehension, for at the very time that the New York Seventh was enjoying an ovation, the Massachusetts Sixth was fighting its way through Baltimore. News of the riot and the first shedding of blood in the war reached New York and Philadelphia in the evening of that day.

INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY IN MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE, MD.

George P. Kane, police marshal of Baltimore, although he had exerted himself to stop the riot of April 19, was afterward found to be in sympathy with the secessionists, and putting obstacles in the way of those who were searching for and seizing arms intended for the insurgents. He was therefore arrested and imprisoned. In anticipation of another riot on this account, General Banks placed a large force in position to quell any such disturbance, as shown in the illustration.

THE CONFEDERATE SENATE IN OPEN SESSION AT THE CAPITOL, MONTGOMERY, ALA.—HOWELL COBB PRESIDING.

The Confederate Government was organized in Montgomery, Ala., early in February, 1861; but on the 20th of May its seat was removed to Richmond, Va., where it remained throughout the war.

A GROUP OF ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVES.—Ephraim E. Ellsworth organized in Chicago, in 1860, a regiment of militia, gave it the zouave uniform and taught it the zouave drill—both being adopted from the French regiments in Algeria. Portions of regiment gave exhibition drills in the northern cities the summer before the war, and created considerable enthusiasm for the new tactics.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

General Scott, born in Dinwiddie County, near Petersburg, Va., June 13th, 1786; died at West Point, N. Y., May 29th, 1866. He was educated for the profession of the law, and admitted to the bar at the age of twenty. About this time, however, political events were rapidly culminating in the crisis of 1812, and, sharing largely in the indignation which certain acts of Great Britain had aroused, and animated by a fervent patriotism, he applied for a commission in the army, and was appointed captain of artillery, thus beginning a military career unparalleled in brilliancy and success. When the war of 1812 was declared Scott received the commission of lieutenant colonel, and was sent to the Niagara frontier. His bravery and admirable conduct of the campaign are a part of history. Here he acquired the title of "the Hero of Lundy's Lane," by which he was afterward known to the civilized world, and for his gallant services was promoted to the rank of major general, the highest then known in the American army. General Scott likewise rendered important services to his country as a diplomatist, maintaining the dignity of his government in several delicate and difficult complications. By the death of General Macomb, in 1841, Scott became commander-in-chief of the army of the United States. In 1847 he was assigned to the chief command of the army in Mexico. Drawing a portion of Taylor's troops operating from the Rio Grande, and, assembling his force at Lobos Island, on March 9th, he landed 12,000 men, and invested Vera Cruz. The mortar battery opened on the 22d, and the siege guns two days later, and on the 26th the city and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa capitulated, after nearly 7,000 missiles had been fired. The garrison of 5,000 men grounded arms outside of the city on the 29th. On April 8th Scott began his march toward Jalapa, and on the 17th reached the Mexican army under Santa-Anna, which occupied the strong mountain pass of Cerro Gordo, in a defile formed by the Rio del Plan. On the following morning at sunrise the Americans, 8,500 strong, attacked the Mexican army of more than 12,000, and at 2 P.M. had driven the enemy from every point of his line. Scott advanced on the next day to Jalapa, which he captured on April 19th. Porote was occupied on the 22d, and Pueblo on May 15th. Here the army remained, drilling and waiting for re-enforcements till August 7th, when Scott began to advance toward the City of Mexico by the national road. He then attacked and carried successively Contreras and Churubusco. On the 13th Chapultepec was stormed and carried, and on the morning of the 14th Scott's army marched into the city and occupied the national palace. When the Civil War broke out in 1861 General Scott first secured the protection of Washington, and next collected the men and materials necessary to put the success of the national arms beyond a doubt. During the whole summer of 1861, as commander-in-chief of the army, General Scott continued at his post, consulting with the Executive and his cabinet, and forming the general plans of the campaign; and not till he saw the Border States firmly bound to the Union, the capital of the nation safe, and the immense Army of the Potomac formed and ready to take the field, did he feel that the duty of retirement had become imperative.

FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON HARBOR, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1861.

CASTLE PINCKNEY, CHARLESTON HARBOR, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1861.

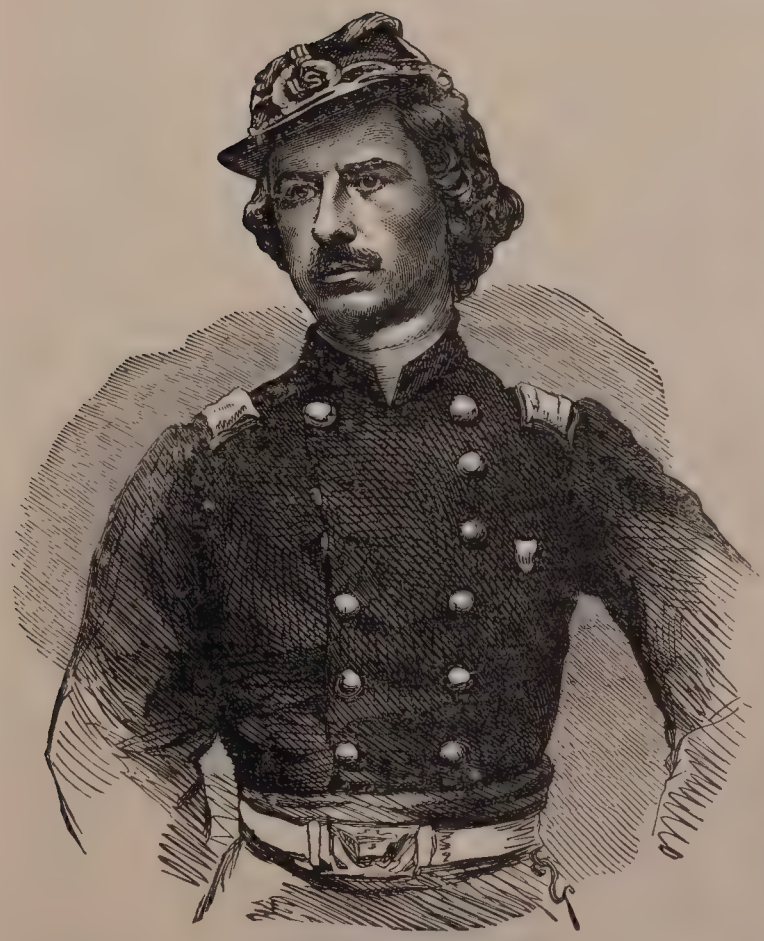
Fort Sumter, whose capture by the Confederate soldiers marked the real beginning of the Civil War, was built on an artificial island, immediately within the mouth of Charleston Bay, S. C. It took ten years to build, and cost half a million of dollars. The fortification was of a pentagonal form, built of solid brick masonry. The walls were fifty feet in height, and from eight to ten feet in thickness, and were pierced for three tiers of guns, besides necessary loopholes for musketry, and designed for an armament of 140 pieces of ordnance of all calibres.

Castle Pinckney was a small fort on the southern extremity of Shute's Folly Island, in Charleston harbor, S. C. Though it was not in itself formidable, its location gave it great local importance, as it commanded the whole line of the eastern wharves. It had two rows of guns, the lower being in bombproof casemates, the embrasures for which were about seven feet above low-water mark, and the upper being *en barbette*. The armament of the Castle consisted of about twenty-five pieces, 24- and 32-pounders, a few seacoast mortars and six columbiads.

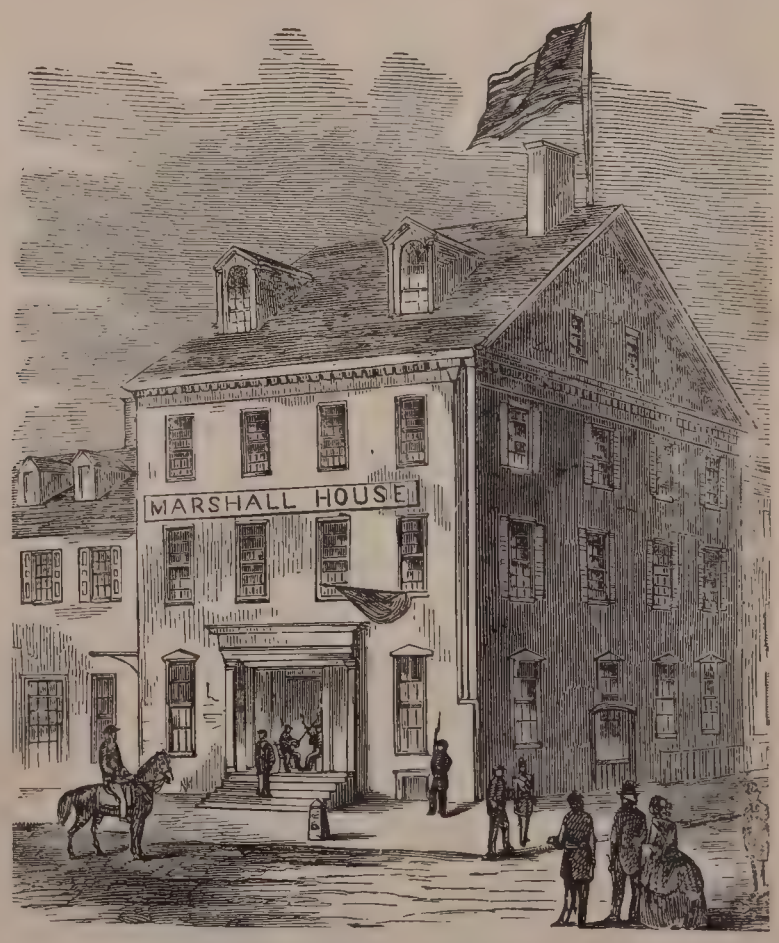
MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

General McClellan, born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 3d, 1826; died in Orange, N. J., October 29th, 1885. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1842; from the United States Military Academy, July 1st, 1846, in the class with "Stonewall" Jackson, Jesse L. Reno, and others, who subsequently became distinguished; was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, and won his military spurs in the Mexican war. For gallantry at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, he won the brevet of first lieutenant and captain. He afterward practiced his profession of engineer, and in 1855, visited Europe as a member of a special mission to view and report upon the military operations of the Crimean war. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he rejoined the army (from which he had resigned in 1857), and was commissioned major general of Ohio volunteers. Immediately afterward President Lincoln made him a major general in the United States Army. Scoring instant success in his West Virginia Campaign, he was given command of the Department of Washington and Eastern Virginia in July, 1861, and less than a month later he was made commander of the Department of the Potomac. His skill in organization now found advantageous exercise; and by October 15th, he had prepared for action an army of 152,051 men. In November he succeeded Lieutenant General Scott in the command of all the armies of the United States. He was relieved of this command in March, 1862, the charges against him being lack of firmness and executive ability, but was subsequently assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac, which he had largely created. In the Peninsular campaign and in Northeastern Virginia, while demonstrating the possession of many admirable military qualities, he failed in his undertakings, as a whole, and never succeeded in retrieving his reputation. President Lincoln, however, retained confidence in him, and after the defeat of General Pope, in August, 1862, General McClellan was placed in command at Washington. He organized the forces there, and followed General Lee into Maryland, where the battles of South Mountain and Antietam were fought, September 14th and 17th. But the victory of Antietam was not promptly followed up; General McClellan's tardiness in moving into Virginia caused great dissatisfaction, which was strongly represented in Congress; and in November his command was transferred to General Burnside. Embittered by the feeling that he had been misunderstood and unfairly treated, General McClellan retired from the army.

MURDER OF COLONEL ELLSWORTH IN THE MARSHALL HOUSE.



EPHRAIM ELMER ELLSWORTH.



THE MARSHALL HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

When the National troops first crossed the Potomac in May, 1861, Colonel Ellsworth tore down the secession flag that was flying over the Marshall House, Alexandria. As he descended the stairs, he was shot by the proprietor, who in turn was immediately shot by Private Francis E. Brownell.

Duryee's Zouaves Skirmishing. The Steuben Regiment's Assault—Colonel Bendix. Charge of Duryee's Zouaves. Three-gun Battery, Lieutenant Greble.
Col. Townsend Deploying Two Companies to Act as Skirmishers. Albany Regiment, Col. Townsend, in Line of Battle. First New York, Col. Allen. Second New York, Col. Carr.

BATTLE OF BIG BETHEL, JUNE 10, 1861.

The earliest notable action in the war took place at Big Bethel, about six miles northwest of Fort Monroe, June 10, 1861. General Butler sent from the Fort a force commanded by General E. W. Pierce to make a reconnoisance, and, if possible, capture the Confederate position at Little Bethel. Two of the regiments fired into each other by mistake in the dark, which alarmed the enemy who retreated northward to Big Bethel, where they had some slight intrenchments. They numbered about 1800 and were commanded by Colonel John B. Magruder. General Pierce made a badly planned attack with his infantry and a few guns, in which his men, though at disadvantage, fought very bravely but unsuccessfully. Major Theodore Winthrop, who led the principal assault, was shot dead, as was also Lieutenant John T. Greble, a recent graduate of West Point, who commanded part of the artillery. The action lasted about four hours and was ended by the retreat of General Pierce's force, which had lost about 100 men. That night the Confederates abandoned their works and retreated to Yorktown

GENERAL ROBERT C. SCHENCK, WITH THE FIRST REGIMENT OF OHIO VOLUNTEERS, FIRED INTO BY A MASKED BATTERY, NEAR VIENNA, VA.

On June 17, 1861, General Robert C. Schenck, with 700 men of an Ohio regiment, boarded a railroad train and moved northwest from Alexandria, Va., to make a reconnoisance. Leaving a part of his men at Falls Church, he was proceeding with about 300, when at Vienna the Confederates suddenly opened fire with a masked battery. The engine was at the rear of the train pushing, and as soon as the firing began the cowardly engineer detached his locomotive and hurried back to Alexandria, leaving the train to its fate. The Ohio men formed in line along the track, returned the fire and stood their ground until the enemy retreated. They lost about 20 men.

ENGAGEMENT AT BEALINGTON, VA., BETWEEN OHIO AND INDIANA REGIMENTS AND A DETACHMENT OF GEORGIA TROOPS.

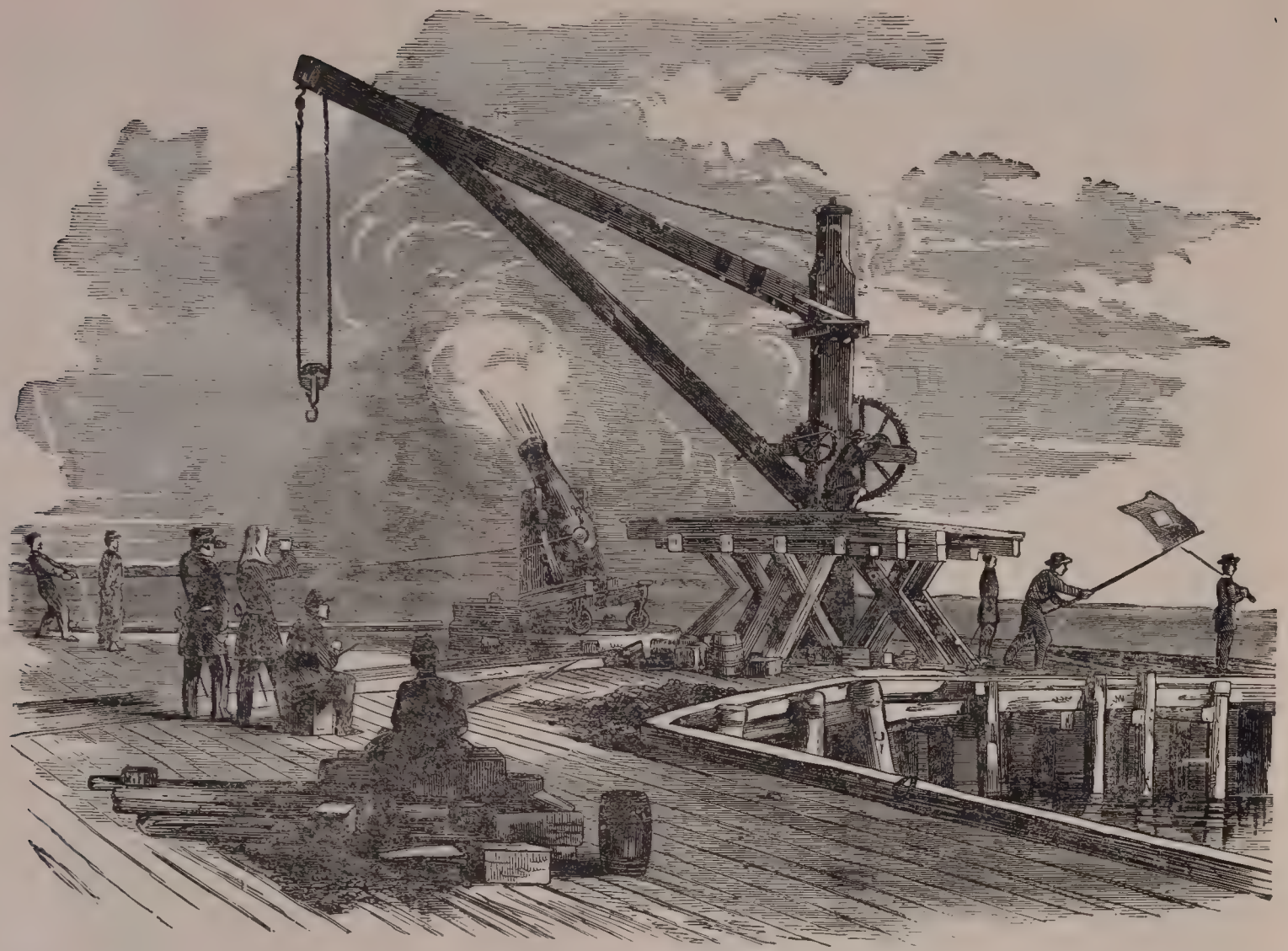
General McClellan's early reputation in the war was made by several small engagements, some of them quite brilliant, of portions of his forces in West Virginia. One of these was at Bealington, near Laurel Hill, where a portion of McClellan's army, commanded by General Thomas A. Morris, had been ordered to make a feint against Garnett's Confederate force, while General McClellan should attack in another direction. On the 8th of July, the Ninth Indiana and Fourteenth Ohio met a considerable body of Confederate troops and began a sharp action. Soon their flank was menaced by Confederate cavalry, but, promptly bringing up a battery, they repelled this, and soon put the entire enemy to flight. The Federal loss was six men, and the Confederate about forty. Five days later a large portion of McClellan's army overtook the enemy at Carrick's Ford, and a battle ensued in a heavy rainstorm. An attack on the Confederate flank compelled a retreat, and the Confederates were again vigorously pursued and overtaken at another ford, where they were again defeated, and General Garnett in attempting to rally them was killed.

Colonel Steedman's Fourteenth Ohio Regiment on the Bank of Cheat River.

General Garnett's Position on the Cliff.

Dumont's Men Crossing the River and Climbing the Cliff to Turn the Enemy's Position.

BATTLE AT CARRICK'S FORD, VA., BETWEEN TROOPS OF GEN. McCLELLAN'S COMMAND, LED BY GEN. MORRIS, AND CONFEDERATE TROOPS UNDER GEN. GARNETT, JULY 13, 1861.



PRACTICING WITH THE SAWYER GUN, ON THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES AT SEWALL'S POINT NEAR NORFOLK, VA. FROM FORT CALHOUN ON THE RIP-RAPS, IN FRONT OF FORT MONROE.

MACHINE DESIGNED TO DESTROY THE UNITED STATES FLOTILLA IN THE POTOMAC.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR.—COLLINS LINE DOCK, CANAL STREET, NEW YORK—OUTSIDE VIEW.

The above cut represents a fully-equipped United States regular battery of light artillery from some of the forts of the Eastern department embarking on transports, to proceed to the seat of war. The light batteries in the Union service consisted of six cannon, each drawn by six horses. A caisson, carrying ammunition, and also drawn by six horses, accompanied each piece. The movement of artillery forms a beautiful sight, but in the midst of peaceful scenes it is a terribly suggestive one.

RETURN OF FEDERAL FORAGING PARTIES INTO CAMP, NEAR ANNANDALE CHAPEL, VA.

In his spirited sketch of the return of the foragers the artist has indulged in a little license and drawn upon fancy. Foraging parties were sent out from Alexandria to remove supplies from the reach of the Confederates. The Union Government had no need of relief at the expense of the people. The foragers proceeded under strict rules, and the supplies gathered by them were taken in charge by proper officers and distributed in an orderly manner. Foraging in front of Alexandria, in 1861, the date of the above scene, was attended with no little danger and gave the Union soldiers a chance to break up the monotony of camp life. No doubt some of those engaged in it managed to keep themselves privately out of the good things which they seized in the name of the Government. Consequently the return of the foragers who had made a successful raid was an event to be greeted by their comrades whom the wheel of fortune had elected to remain in camp.

MORRIS ISLAND BATTERY
CAPT JENNINGS BATTERY, FOLLY ISLD
FEDERAL LOOKOUT FOLLY ISLAND
SHELLING REBEL CAMP ON JAMES ISLAND

VIEWS FROM THE FEDERAL WORKS ON FOLLY ISLAND, CHARLESTON HARBOR.
FROM SKETCHES BY LIEUTENANT CHARLES C. COLEMAN, ONE HUNDREDTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT REPELLING THE

While marching through the streets of Baltimore, after the cars in which they had been traveling had been blocked by the mob, the Massachuse
The Mayor and a policeman who accompanied him also fired upon the mob. Three of the soldiers were killed. The affair in Baltimore was the first bloo

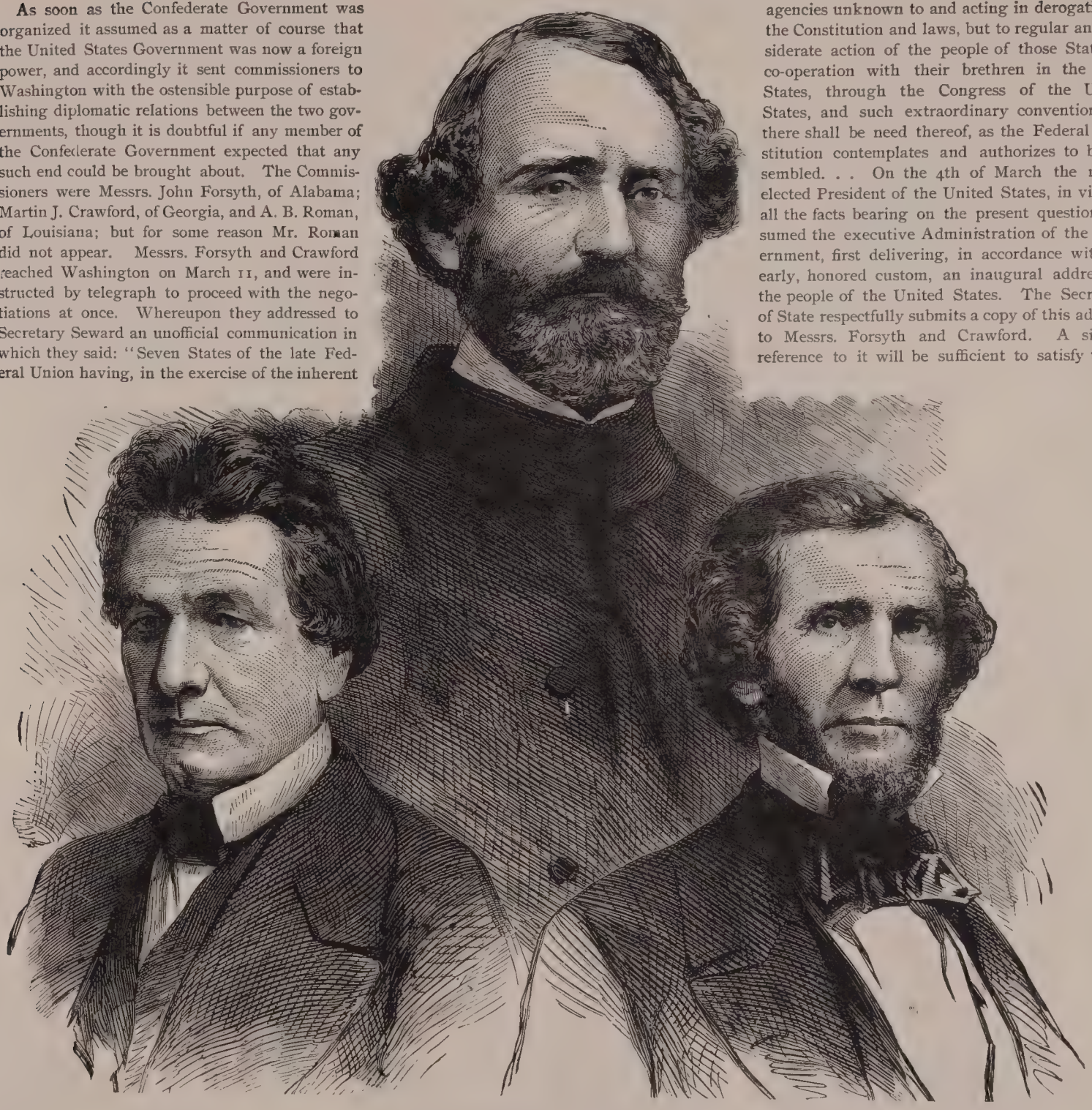
THE MOB IN PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, APRIL 19, 1861.

upon. The rioters ignored the appeals of the Mayor, who was at the head of the column, to disperse, and the soldiers returned the shots by a volley.
United States troops and Secessionists.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE, UNDER LIEUT. PERKINS, CONSTRUCTING THE MARINE BATTERY ON SHUTER'S HILL, TO GUARD ALEXANDRIA, VA., AND TO COMMAND THE FAIRFAX ROAD.

At the beginning of the war sailors flocked to the recruiting stations to enlist in the Union navy, and in a few weeks the Government had more naval crews than it had ships. In order to hasten the work on the defences of Washington, these men were employed in the construction of batteries. They were organized into temporary brigades for the purpose. Lieutenant George H. Perkins, who directed the construction of the battery on Shuter's Hill, had just received his lieutenant's commission. He soon took command of the war ship Cayuga, and at the attack on New Orleans displayed unusual gallantry. Shuter's Hill was a high eminence west of the city of Alexandria, overlooking the main road to Manassas, via Fairfax Court House. A large fort was erected upon it in the summer of 1861, and named Fort Ellsworth, in honor of the gallant zouave who was killed in Alexandria the day the Union forces took possession. The fort was the nearest one of the chain to the scene of his death. On the opposite side of Cameran Run and the Fairfax road, stood another large work named after the lamented General Lyon, the hero of the West.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON FROM THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.



A. B. ROMAN, of Louisiana. JOHN FORSYTH, of Alabama. MARTIN J. CRAWFORD, of Georgia.

As soon as the Confederate Government was organized it assumed as a matter of course that the United States Government was now a foreign power, and accordingly it sent commissioners to Washington with the ostensible purpose of establishing diplomatic relations between the two governments, though it is doubtful if any member of the Confederate Government expected that any such end could be brought about. The Commissioners were Messrs. John Forsyth, of Alabama; Martin J. Crawford, of Georgia, and A. B. Roman, of Louisiana; but for some reason Mr. Roman did not appear. Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford reached Washington on March 11, and were instructed by telegraph to proceed with the negotiations at once. Whereupon they addressed to Secretary Seward an unofficial communication in which they said: "Seven States of the late Federal Union having, in the exercise of the inherent right of every free people to change or reform their political institutions, and, through conventions of their people, withdrawn from the United States and reassumed the attributes of sovereign power delegated to it, have formed a government of their own. The Confederate States constitute an independent nation, *de jure* and *de facto*, and possess a government perfect in all its parts, and endowed with all the means of self-support. With a view to a speedy adjustment of all questions growing out of this political separation, upon such terms of amity and good-will as the respective interests, geographical contiguity and future welfare of the two nations may render necessary, the undersigned are instructed to make to the Government of the United States overtures for the opening of negotiations, assuring the Government of the United States that the President, Congress and people of the Confederate States earnestly desire a peaceful solution of these great questions; that it is neither their interests nor their wish to make any demand which is not founded in the strictest justice, nor do any act to injure their late confederates."

To this communication Secretary Seward replied three days later with an unofficial memorandum, in which he said: "The Secretary of State frankly confesses that he understands the events which have recently occurred, and the condition of political affairs which actually exists in the part of the Union to which his attention has thus been directed, very differently from the aspect in which they are presented by Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford. He sees in them, not a rightful and accomplished revolution and an independent nation with an established government, but rather a perversion of a temporary and partisan excitement to the inconsiderate purposes of an unjustifiable and unconstitutional aggression upon the rights and the authority vested in the Federal Government, and hitherto benignly exercised, as from their very nature they always must so be exercised, for the maintenance of the Union, the preservation of liberty, and the security, peace, welfare, happiness and aggrandizement of the American people. The Secretary of State, therefore, avows to Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford that he looks patiently but confidently for the cure of evils which have resulted from proceedings so unnecessary, so unwise, so unusual and so unnatural, not to irregular negotiations, having in view new and untried relations with agencies unknown to and acting in derogation of the Constitution and laws, but to regular and considerate action of the people of those States, in co-operation with their brethren in the other States, through the Congress of the United States, and such extraordinary conventions, if there shall be need thereof, as the Federal Constitution contemplates and authorizes to be assembled. . . On the 4th of March the newly elected President of the United States, in view of all the facts bearing on the present question, assumed the executive Administration of the Government, first delivering, in accordance with an early, honored custom, an inaugural address to the people of the United States. The Secretary of State respectfully submits a copy of this address to Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford. A simple reference to it will be sufficient to satisfy those gentlemen that the Secretary of State, guided by the principles therein announced, is prevented altogether from admitting or assuming that the States referred to by them have in law or in fact withdrawn from the Federal Union, or that they could do so in the manner described by Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, or in any other manner than with the consent and concert of the people of the United States, to be given through a national convention, to be assembled in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Of course, the Secretary of State cannot act upon the assumption, or in any way admit, that the so-called Confederate States constitute a foreign power, with whom diplomatic relations ought to be established."

This put an end to any hope that President Lincoln's Administration would recognize the Confederacy. Yet the Commissioners lingered in Washington, and put off until April 8 the formal receipt of Secretary Seward's memorandum. On that date its contents were telegraphed to Charleston and Montgomery, and were used by the secessionists to increase the public excitement and the determination to go out of the Union at all hazards.

BATTLE OF BULL RUN, VA., FOUGHT JULY 21, 1861, BETWEEN THE NATIONAL ARMY, COMMANDED BY GENERAL McDOWELL, AND THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, COMMANDED BY GENERALS BEAUREGARD AND JOHNSTON.

The first important battle of the war was fought on Sunday, July 21, 1861, near Manassas Junction, about 30 miles W. S. W. of Washington, and took its name from a small stream called Bull Run. Here a Confederate army numbering about 22,000 men, commanded by General Beauregard, held a line eight miles long between the Alexandria Railroad and the Warrenton Turnpike. A National army of 28,000 men, with 49 guns and a battalion of cavalry, commanded by General Irvin McDowell, moved out from Washington to the attack. The National capital was full of spies and the Confederate commander knew exactly what to expect. After a preliminary affair at Blackburn's Ford on the 18th, the National army crossed the stream and fell upon the left flank of the enemy with the purpose of turning it and seizing a point on the Manassas Gap Railroad to prevent the coming of Confederate reinforcements. The chief battle ground was a wooded plateau on the banks of Bull Run, and here the battle was conducted skilfully and determinedly on both sides. Of one Alabama regiment every field officer was disabled, and the Confederate Generals Bartow and Bee were killed. As the Confederates were driven back, the National forces, in following, became separated, so that they fought in detachments and lost considerable of their advantage. In the afternoon 5000 fresh troops under General J. E. Johnston, arriving by rail from the Shenandoah Valley, where it was supposed that the National force under General Patterson was preventing any movement by Johnston, and this being thrown in upon the National flank, caused a panic that resulted in the complete discomfiture of McDowell's army, which streamed back to Washington in wild disorder. The Confederate loss in this action was about 1900; the National about 1500 killed or wounded and 1500 captured.

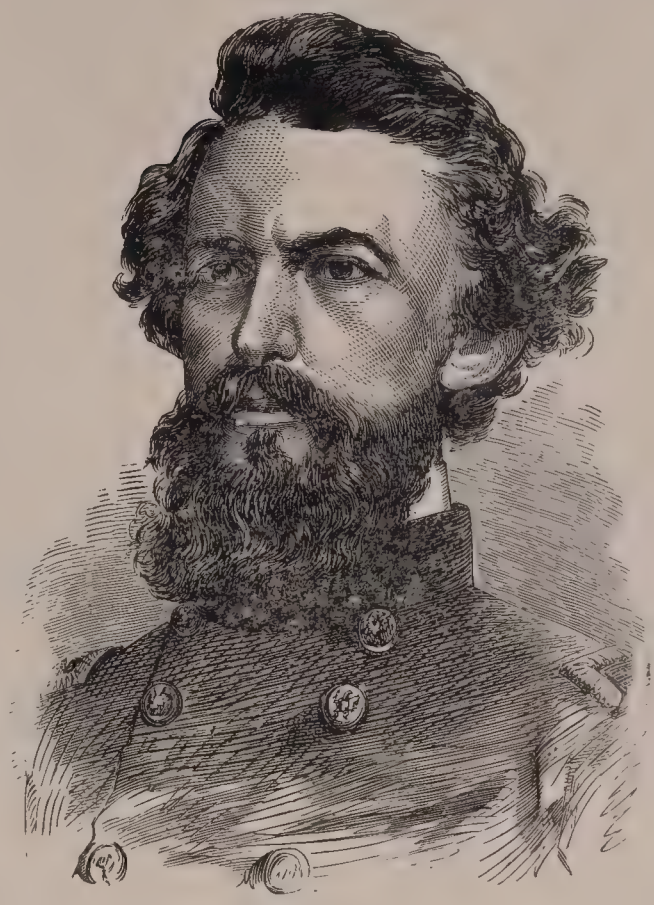
CHARGE OF THE FIRST IOWA REGIMENT, WITH GENERAL LYON AT ITS HEAD, AT WILSON'S CREEK, MO., AUGUST 10, 1861.

In the struggle for Missouri during the first year of the war, one of the most earnest and devoted men was General Nathaniel Lyon. After capturing Jefferson City and routing a force under Marmaduke, at Booneville, he carried the war into the southwestern part of the State. Near Springfield he surprised at daybreak, August 10, a Confederate force much larger than his own and turned their position; but they fought obstinately, and when their force was still further increased, he rode to the front to lead a desperate charge and was killed.

THREE OF THE GREAT COMMANDERS.

GEORGE STONEMAN.

The ability to command a division of cavalry in the enemy's country was exemplified in General George Stoneman, of New York. At the outbreak of the war this noted leader was thirty-nine years of age. He was a born cavalryman. He was of the West Point class of 1846, and was made chief of artillery in the Army of the Potomac in the campaigns of 1861–62. Afterwards he commanded a division and then a corps in the same army. To him was assigned the responsibility of leading the great raid against Richmond, in 1863. Then he was transferred to the West, and participated in the following year, in the campaign of Atlanta. While prosecuting the raid in Georgia, in connection with Sherman's advance, he was captured, but was soon exchanged. At one time he was nearly becoming the popular hero of the war. After the close of the conflict he entered public life and was elected governor of California in 1883.



GEORGE STONEMAN.

JAMES LONGSTREET.

On the Confederate side only two men, Lee and Johnston, rose higher in military achievement than did General James Longstreet. He was a native of South Carolina and was forty years of age at the outbreak of the war. He belonged to the West Point class of 1842. He saw service in the Mexican war, and on the organization of the Confederate States was appointed a brigadier. He was soon made major-general. He was a great fighter and strategist. He commanded a corps in the second Bull Run battle, and led Lee's right wing over against Burnside in the battle of Antietam. At Gettysburg he was a lieutenant-general on the field under Lee, and differed with that commander as to the policy of sending Pickett's Virginians against the Union centre. It was Longstreet who, at Chickamauga, perceived the break in the Federal lines and shot into it with an audacity that came near to destroying Rosecrans' army. Longstreet's one great unsuccess was in the battle of Knoxville, which was ordered by General Bragg through his chief of engineers, General Ledbetter, who was sent in person to examine the fortifications, and if he judged the attack feasible to order it. General Ledbetter admitted that General Longstreet's plan of taking the place by slow siege was the true policy, but claimed that the condition of affairs with General Bragg's army at Chattanooga was such as to call for the desperate assault at Knoxville, but the greatest unsuccess was at Gettysburg, where, under the orders of Lee, he attacked Meade's centre by the troops under Trimble, Pickett and Pettigrew. In t Wilderness he displayed his great talents to advantage, and was with Lee to Appomattox and the end. Longstreet accepted the results of the war with more cheerfulness than did any other great leader of the Confederacy. In 1880 he was appointed Minister of the United States to Turkey. He still lives at the date of this publication (1895), and is in some sense the spared monument of Confederate greatness.

AMBROSE P. HILL.

Ambrose P. Hill, whose portrait appears on this page, was another great pillar in the military structure of the Confederacy. He was a native Virginian, and was thirty-six years of age at the beginning of the war. He was graduated at West Point in 1847, and served in the war with Mexico. When the Confederate army was organized he was given a colonel's commission, under General Joseph E. Johnston. He was a brigadier at Williamsburg, and in 1862 was appointed major-general. He had a conspicuous part in the Seven Days' battles and in the second battle of Bull Run. He supported Lee at Antietam, and commanded Johnston's right wing at Fredericksburg, and the Confederate centre at Chancellorsville. He, like Longstreet, was made a lieutenant-general and commanded a corps at Gettysburg. He joined with Longstreet in defence of the Weldon Railway and was killed near Petersburg on the 2d of April, 1865, by a volley from a company of Union stragglers

JAMES LONGSTREET.

AMBROSE P. HILL.

NORTH BATTERY OF THE CONFEDERATES, AT SHIPPING POINT, LOOKING UP THE POTOMAC RIVER.

For nearly a year or until March, 1862, the Confederates maintained a virtual blockade of the lower Potomac. This was accomplished by means of numerous batteries erected in 1861, especially after the Union army had been withdrawn from Manassas to Alexandria. Heavy guns for these batteries were made at the Tredegar Iron Works, in Richmond. They were intended to withstand the attacks of the Union ships. For defence on land, to guard against surprise from the rear, the batteries were inclosed by separate infantry defences, and the entire shore for miles north and south of the entrenchment camps was patrolled by armed men. Several attacks were made upon this line by the Potomac flotilla in the summer and autumn of 1861, but the Confederates could not be dislodged. When the Confederate army retired from Manassas, behind Rappahannock, in March, 1862, the posts on the Potomac were evacuated.

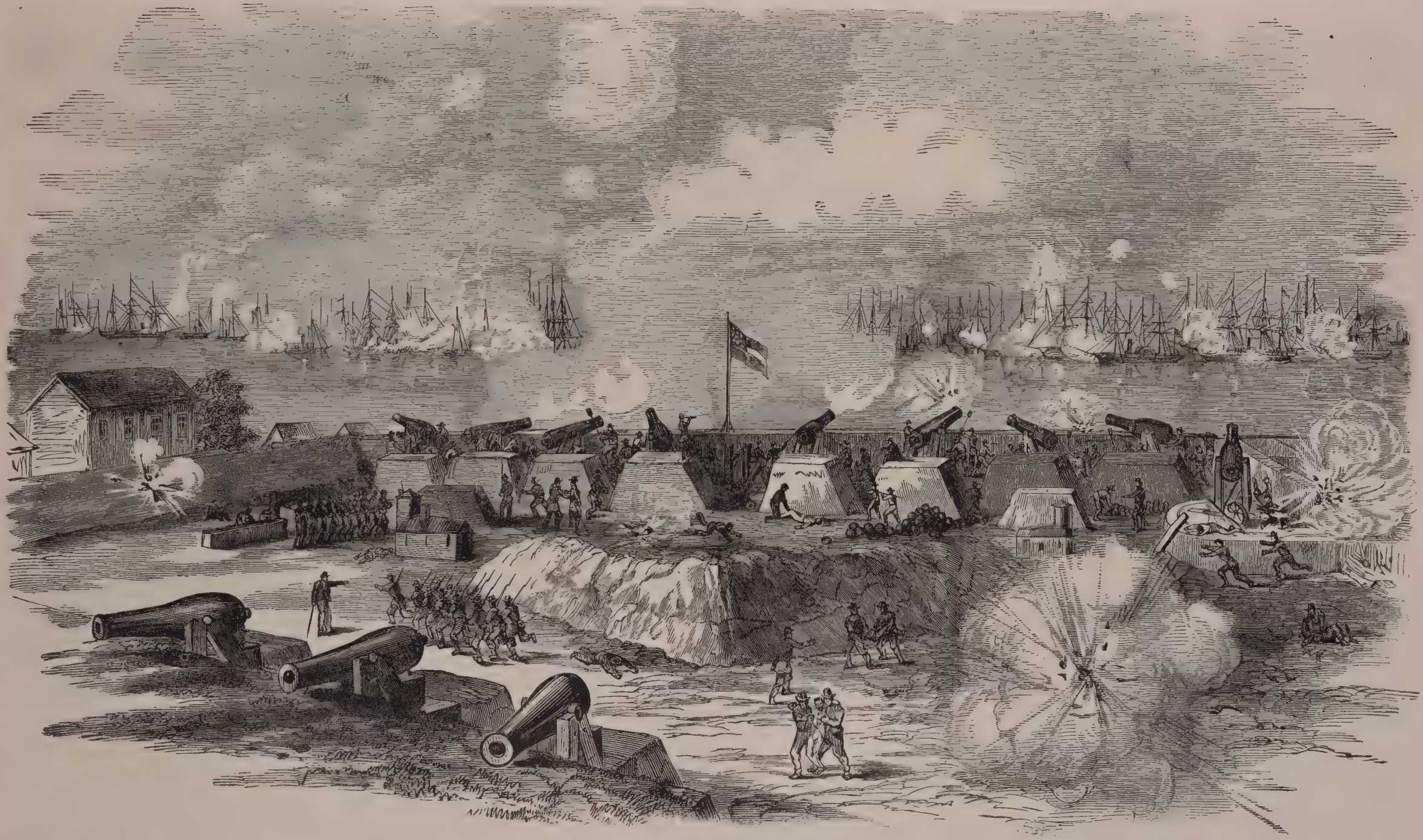
MORNING MUSTERING OF THE "CONTRABANDS," AT FORT MONROE, ON THEIR WAY TO THEIR DAY'S WORK.

At the beginning of the war it was customary for commanders of National forces to return fugitive slaves that escaped within their lines whenever their masters appeared and demanded them. The first to refuse was General B. F. Butler, commanding at Fort Monroe. He declared (May 26, 1861) that as slaves could be made useful to a belligerent in various ways, they were properly contraband of war, and he would not return any of them to disloyal masters. This gave rise to the use of the word "contraband" as a term for an escaped slave. Thousands of them came into the National camps, and many were made useful in constructing fortifications.

SKIRMISHING BETWEEN THE PICKETS OF THE TWO ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH STATION IN VIRGINIA.

This was the first war in which the electric telegraph was used to direct operations in the field. Each of the great armies had an organized corps of telegraphers, and the wires were strung and the instruments set in motion wherever the army moved

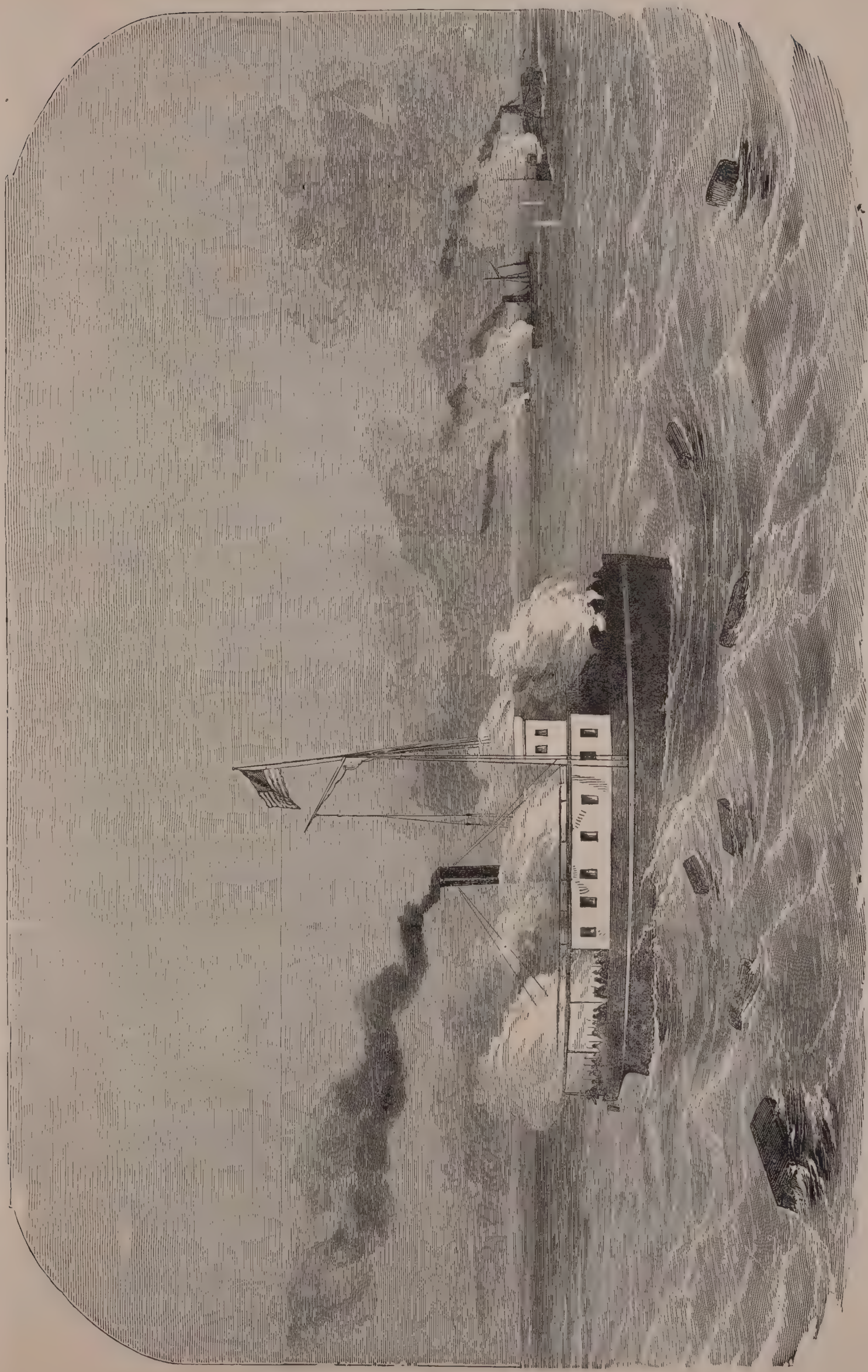


FORT WALKER, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., UNDER BOMBARDMENT BY THE UNITED STATES FLEET, NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

The armament on the seaface of Fort Walker consisted of two 6-inch rifled guns, six 32-pounders, one 10-inch and one 8-inch Columbiad, and three seacoast 7-inch howitzers. The Union fleet in front took position 600 yards from the sea wall of the fort, so near that most of the enemy's shots passed over the hulls, doing but little damage, while these ships poured their fire into the work two gunboats at anchor in a cove on the north and another on the south enfiladed the sea wall. General Thomas W. Sherman, commander of the land forces of Du Pont's expedition, described the effect of the bombardment as follows: "The firing and manœuvring of our fleet was a masterpiece of activity and professional skill that must have elicited the applause of the enemy themselves. * * * * The beautifully-constructed work was severely crippled, and many of its guns dismounted. Much slaughter had evidently been made there, many bodies having been buried in the fort, and some twenty or thirty were found half a mile distant."

LANDING OF UNITED STATES TROOPS AT FORT WALKER, AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT, NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

The Union flag was hoisted upon the staff of Fort Walker at 2.20 p. m. November 7, after a terrific bombardment by the strongest vessels of Commodore Du Pont's fleet. When the shells of the repeated broadsides hurled from the United States flagship Wabash struck the walls, dust arose in perpendicular columns, spreading at the top like trees in foliage. Most of the guns were dismounted, and after defending the ruins over four hours the garrison, says General Drayton, "retired slowly and sadly from their well-fought guns, which to have defended longer would have exhibited the energy of despair rather than the manly pluck of the true soldier." The appearance of the Union emblem over the conquered fort was greeted with the wildest cheers of the crews on board the warships, who, on the instant, climbed into the rigging and sent their huzzas over the waters in one grand and thrilling chorus.



CAPTURE, BY CONFEDERATE STEAMERS, OF THE PROPELLER "FANNY," IN PAMLICO SOUND, ON OCTOBER 1, 1861, WHILE CONVEYING MEN AND STORES TO THE TWENTIETH INDIANA REGIMENT, ENCAMPED AT CHICAMACOMICO, N. C., 40 MILES FROM HATTERAS INLET.

VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF FORT BEAUREGARD, ON BAY POINT, OPPOSITE FORT WALKER.

Fort Beauregard was situated on the north side of the channel known as Port Royal entrance, South Carolina. It fell into the hands of the Union forces November 7, 1861, as a result of the naval battle of Hilton Head. The engagement lasted four hours, from 10 o'clock until 2. At that hour Fort Walker, on the south side of the channel, was abandoned by the Confederates, and the stars and stripes hoisted over it amid the cheers of the victorious fleet. Fort Beauregard was not evacuated until after dark. It was occupied by the Union troops the morning of the 8th.

EXPLANATION.—1. Brigadier-General Grant and Staff directing the movements of the troops. 2. Brigadier-General McClernand leading the charge at the head of the Thirty-first Illinois. 3. Thirty-first Illinois, Colonel John A. Logan. 4. Body of Lieutenant-Colonel Wentz, Seventh Iowa. 5. Body of Captain Pulaski, Aid-de-Camp to McClernand, killed while leading the charge. 6. Caisson ordered to the field from the rear. 7. Twenty-seventh Illinois, Colonel Buford, taking the camp colors of the Confederates. 8. Thirtieth Illinois, Colonel Fouke. 8 *a*. Twenty-second Illinois, Colonel Dougherty. 9. Light artillery, Captain Taylor. 10. Seventh Iowa, Colonel Lauman. 11. Captain Schwartz, Acting Chief of Artillery, taking the Confederate battery. 12. Watson Louisiana field battery. 13. Confederate artillery horses. 14. Battery of heavy ordnance at Columbus. 15. Encampment near Columbus. 16. Confederate ferryboat. 17. Columbus.

BATTLE OF BELMONT, MO., OPPOSITE COLUMBUS, KY., NOVEMBER 7, 1861.—FEDERAL FORCES COMMANDED BY U. S. GRANT; CONFEDERATE FORCES, BY LEONIDAS POLK.

FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY ENGAGED IN THE BATTLE.

Belmont was a remarkable affair, not officially designated a battle—only an engagement. The Union troops engaged had not previously been under fire. They lost in killed fully half as many as in wounded. The general average during the war was one killed to three wounded. Five infantry regiments participated, and four out of the five became noted throughout the war as fighting regiments, and are included in the 300 which sustained excessive losses in battle. The Seventh Iowa was, to use a much-abused army expression, literally cut to pieces. Its proportion of killed to wounded was over one and one-quarter to two. Over one-half of those present in the fight were shot down. Colonel J. G. Lauman, the commander, received a bullet in the thigh, Lieutenant-Colonel Wentz was killed, and Major Rice severely wounded. Three lieutenants were killed and four captains wounded. The first instance recorded in the war of a soldier killed in action, retaining in death a life-like position, was at Belmont. It was reported by Dr. Brinton, Grant's medical director, who saw and scrutinized the body. It was that of a Union soldier, shot through the head while kneeling to fire from behind a tree. His head fell forward against the tree, but his upright body rested on one foot and knee, and he held his musket in firm grasp.

RESCUE OF MAJOR REYNOLDS' BATTALION OF MARINES FROM THE FOUNDERING STEAMER "GOVERNOR," BY THE U. S. FRIGATE "SABINE," NOVEMBER 2, 1861, OFF CAPE HATTERAS, N. C.

EXPLOSION OF A SHELL IN THE CUTTER OF THE U. S. STEAMER "NIAGARA," FROM THE CONFEDERATE "IVY," NOVEMBER 3, 1861
FROM A SKETCH BY A SAILOR.

BURNING OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTMAN "HARVEY BIRCH," OF NEW YORK, IN THE BRITISH CHANNEL BY THE CONFEDERATE CRUISER "NASHVILLE," NOVEMBER 12, 1861.

The Confederate cruiser "Nashville" was fitted out at Charleston. Her career as a commerce destroyer lasted two years. When the claims for damages against Great Britain for having permitted the depredations of vessels armed or relieved by her subjects, were adjusted, the case of the "Nashville" was thrown out by the board of arbitration. The vessel ran the blockade into Charleston in 1863 and was destroyed by the Monitor "Montauk," as she lay under the guns of Fort McAllister, in the Ogeechee River, below Savannah. The hero of this gallant feat was John L. Worden, vanquisher of the "Merrimac."

SHIP ISLAND.—UNITED STATES STEAMER "MISSISSIPPI" FIRING ON A CONFEDERATE STEAMER.

GENERAL STEVENS' BRIGADE TAKING POSSESSION OF BEAUFORT, S. C., ON THE EVENING OF DECEMBER 5, 1861.

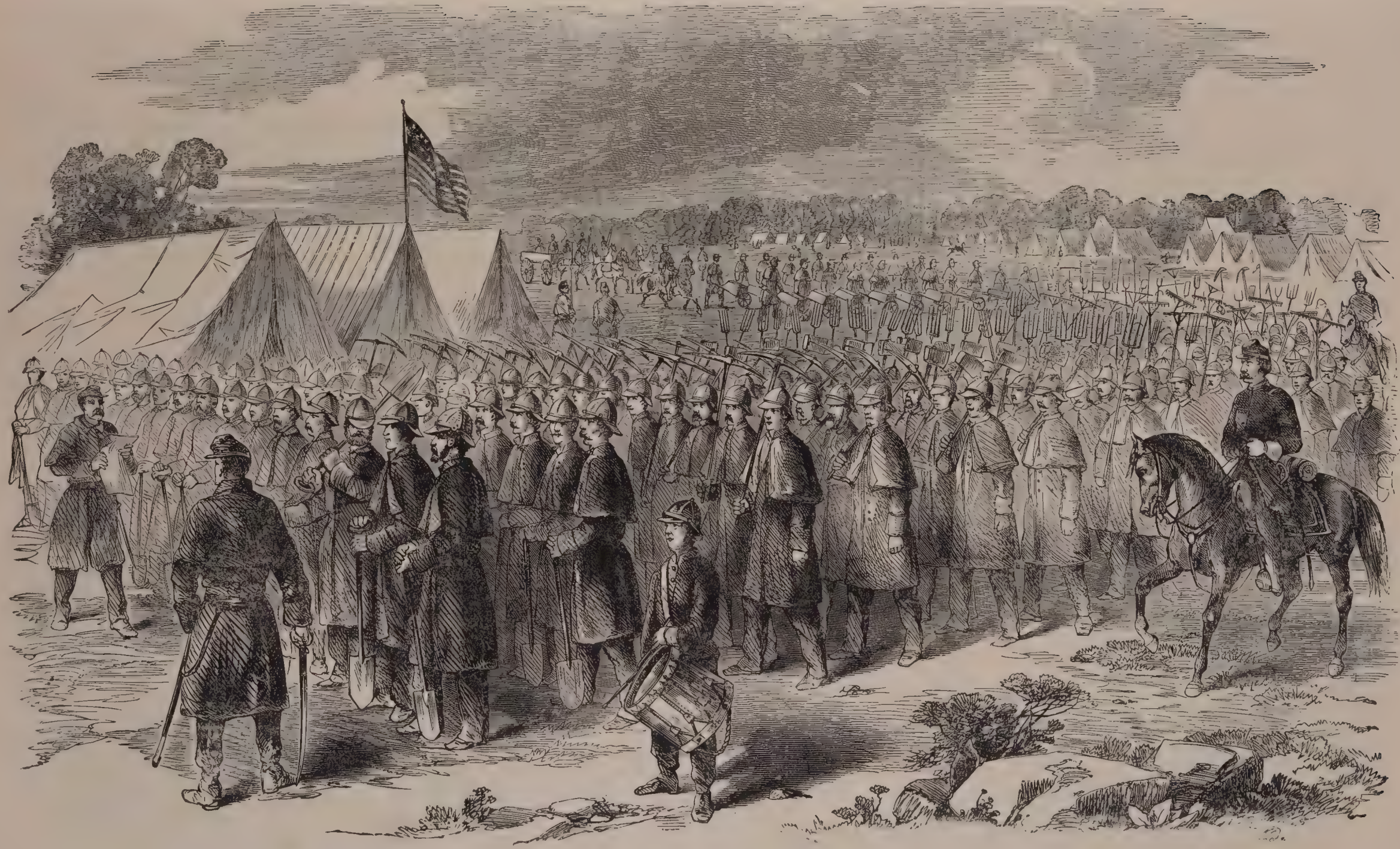
The beautiful rural town of Beaufort, S. C., came into possession of the Union authorities as a result of the battle of Port Royal (see p. 64). It had been occupied as the headquarters of General Thomas F. Drayton, commander of the army of defence on Port Royal Sound. The place had been abandoned by all the white inhabitants save one man, who sat in the post-office when the Union troops appeared on the scene. To him was delivered the message of Commodore Du Pont announcing that the life and property of the people would be respected. General Stevens' brigade assumed the duties of police to maintain order. It comprised the following regiments: Eighth Michigan, Seventy-ninth New York Highlanders, Fiftieth and One Hundredth Pennsylvania. The last named was known as the "Roundhead" regiment.

SECOND CHARGE UPON THE CONFEDERATES, BY GENERAL FREMONT'S BODY-GUARD, UNDER MAJOR ZAGONYI, NEAR SPRINGFIELD, MO., ON OCTOBER 25, 1861.

Major Charles Zagonyi commanded Fremont's Body-Guard in the campaign against Springfield, in October, 1861. Under instructions from Fremont to disperse a camp of Missouri Home Guards, he led his battalion and a detachment of Irish Dragoons, under Captain Naughton, to the scene. The Confederates received him drawn up in line along the road where the pass was too narrow to form squadrons. Zagonyi boldly flanked the enemy's line of battle, seized the camp, and charged the line from the rear. This spirited action was made the subject of a poem, and is recalled as one of the heroic episodes of cavalry service in the far West.

ACCIDENT ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD, SEPTEMBER 17, 1861.—THE NINETEENTH ILLINOIS LOSING ONE HUNDRED MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The above cut represents one of the disasters to which soldiers are exposed while in the line of duty, yet not strictly in action. Colonel Turchin's regiment, the Nineteeth Illinois, hurrying to the seat of war, lost in an instant as many men as would be shot down among the same number in a closely contested battle. Fortunatel the pension laws recognize disabilities incurred in such manner as pensionable, if tl.ey are permanent.



MORNING DETAIL.—THE FOURTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS GOING TO THEIR WORK ON THE FORTIFICATIONS AT HILTON HEAD.

From a Sketch by W. T. Crane.

The Fourth New Hampshire belonged to General Horatio G. Wright's brigade, T. W. Sherman's division, the land force which co-operated with Du Pont's fleet in the reduction of Hilton Head. (See page 64.) After its capture, Hilton Head was strongly fortified, and held by the Union authorities throughout the war.

MAJOR BOWEN, OCCUPYING SALEM, MO., WITH A FEDERAL FORCE, ATTACKED BY THE CONFEDERATES UNDER COLONEL FREEMAN.
REPULSE OF THE ATTACKING PARTY, DECEMBER 3, 1861.

The attack was sprung on Major Bowen's camp at 4 o'clock in the morning. Colonel Freeman's men rode to within a couple of miles of the town, dismounted, and creeping through the woods passed the Union outposts unchallenged. They opened fire without warning, shooting down several men. After a fight of twenty minutes the Confederates began to waver, when Bowen ordered a charge. Bowen was the victor although outnumbered two to one. His command consisted of 120 men of the First Battalion Missouri Cavalry.

BATTLE OF DRANESVILLE, VA., DECEMBER 20, 1861.—FEDERAL FORCES UNDER GENERAL McCALL; CONFEDERATES COMMANDED BY GENERAL J. E. B. STUART.

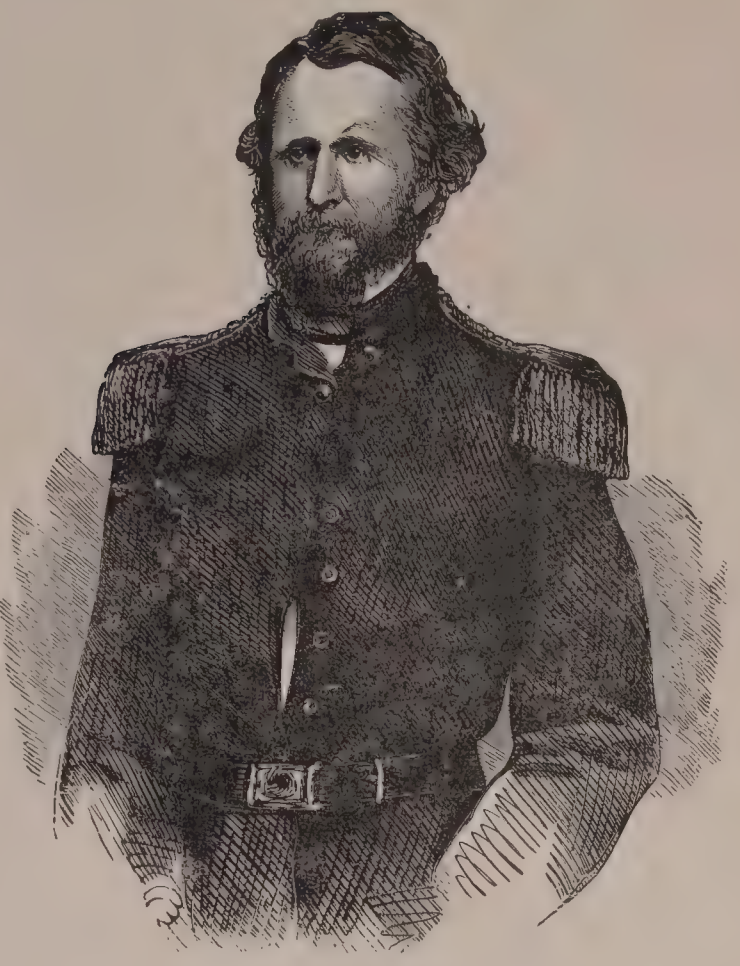
Dranesville was one of the bloody skirmishes of the first year of the war. There were 50 killed and over 200 wounded. Several of the subordinate officers on the Union side afterward reached high commands. General George G. Meade, who led the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, and General J. F. Reynolds who was killed there, commanded brigades at Dranesville; also General E. O. C. Ord, subsequently a distinguished army leader. Thomas L. Kane, organizer of the Pe- Ivania Bucktails, and Colonels W. M. Penrose and C. Feger Jackson, both of whom became generals, took part in the skirmish.

BURSTING OF A RIFLED 42-POUND GUN IN FORT HENRY DURING THE BOMBARDMENT.—From a Sketch by H. Lovie.

Early in 1862 Commodore Foote, in command of the Federal flotilla, was sent up the Tennessee river to co-operate with General Grant in his movements against Forts Henry and Donelson. The former was on the Tennessee and the latter on the Cumberland, 63 miles northwest of Nashville. The flotilla arrived at Fort Henry before the land forces could be brought into position. A bombardment, however, was at once begun, and the Confederate works were unable to bear the dreadful horse-play of the cannonade. One of the incidents of the siege was the bursting of a great 42-pound rifled gun, which exploded on the firing and killed or wounded all the men of the battery, wrecking the embrasure and hurling huge fragments through the air. In the early period of the war such disasters were as novel as they were tragic and were noted with amazement. The taking of Fort Henry was the opening blow delivered in the southwest, and was followed up immediately by an attack on Fort Donelson and the capture of that stronghold, with fully ten thousand prisoners of war—an event which made known to the world the silent and unobtrusive hero who was to play such an important part in the history of the United States for the next fifteen years—General Ulysses S. Grant.

FRANZ SIGEL.

General Franz Sigel became one of the most distinguished officers of foreign birth in the Union army. His first important service was rendered at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., in March, 1862. The brilliant charges of his infantry and the terrible execution of his batteries, moving forward with the line of battle, turned the tide in favor of the Union arms. He subsequently commanded an army corps in the east, and also the Army of the Shenandoah. "I fights mit Sigel" became a byword among the native Americans for chaffing their German comrades.

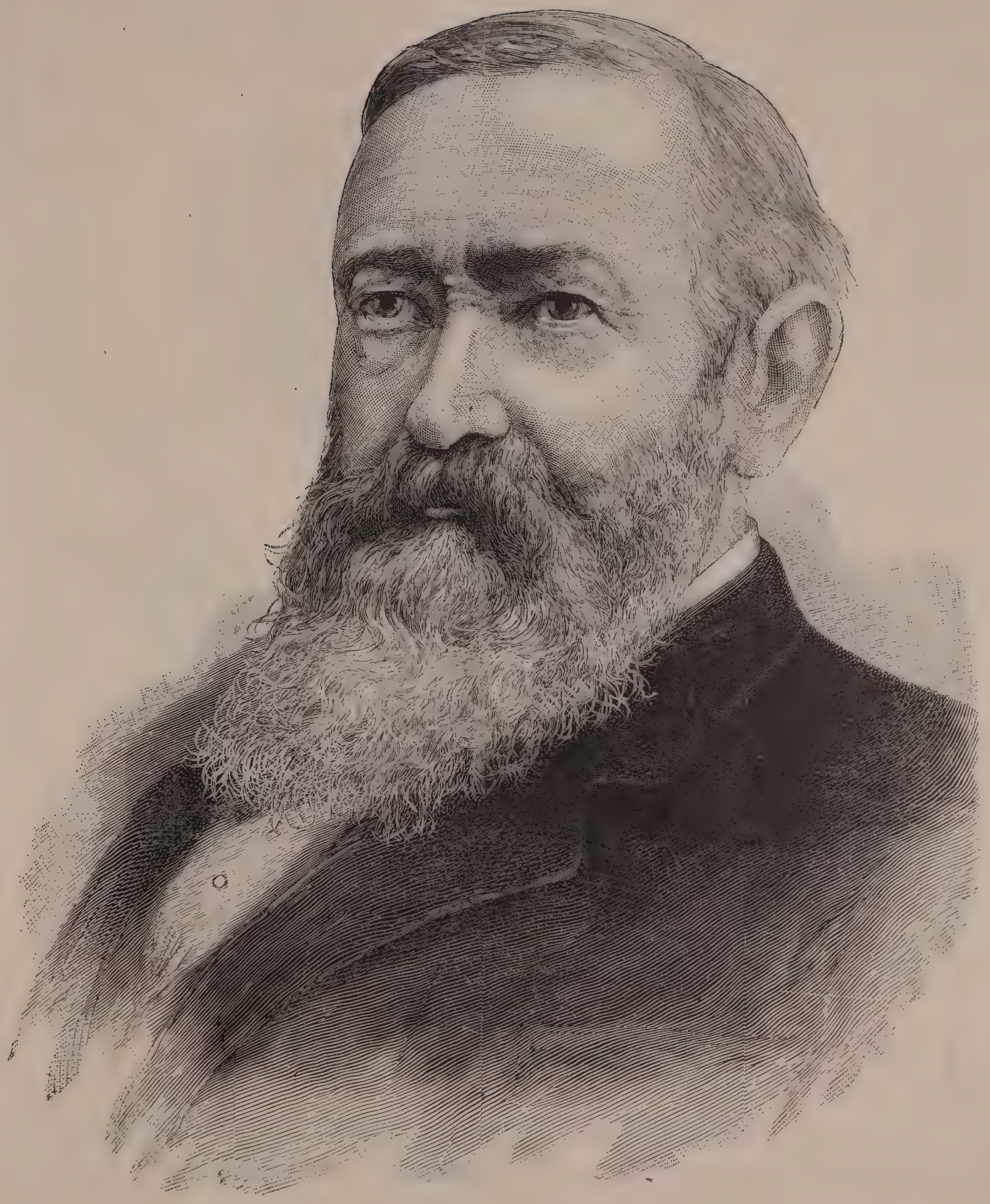


NATHANIEL LYON.

Lyon was the greatest of the heroes of the first year of the war. He was a captain in the regular army, noted for his energy and courage. During the winter and spring he served in Missouri, and was in command of the United States arsenal at St. Louis. Before the outbreak of hostilities, in discussing the situation, he declared, "I expect to expose, perhaps lose, my life in the conflict." The attempts to prevent the government from getting control in Missouri were foiled through his vigilance and soldierly activity. He rose rapidly to the chief command west of the Mississippi, and was killed at the desperate battle of Wilson's Creek.

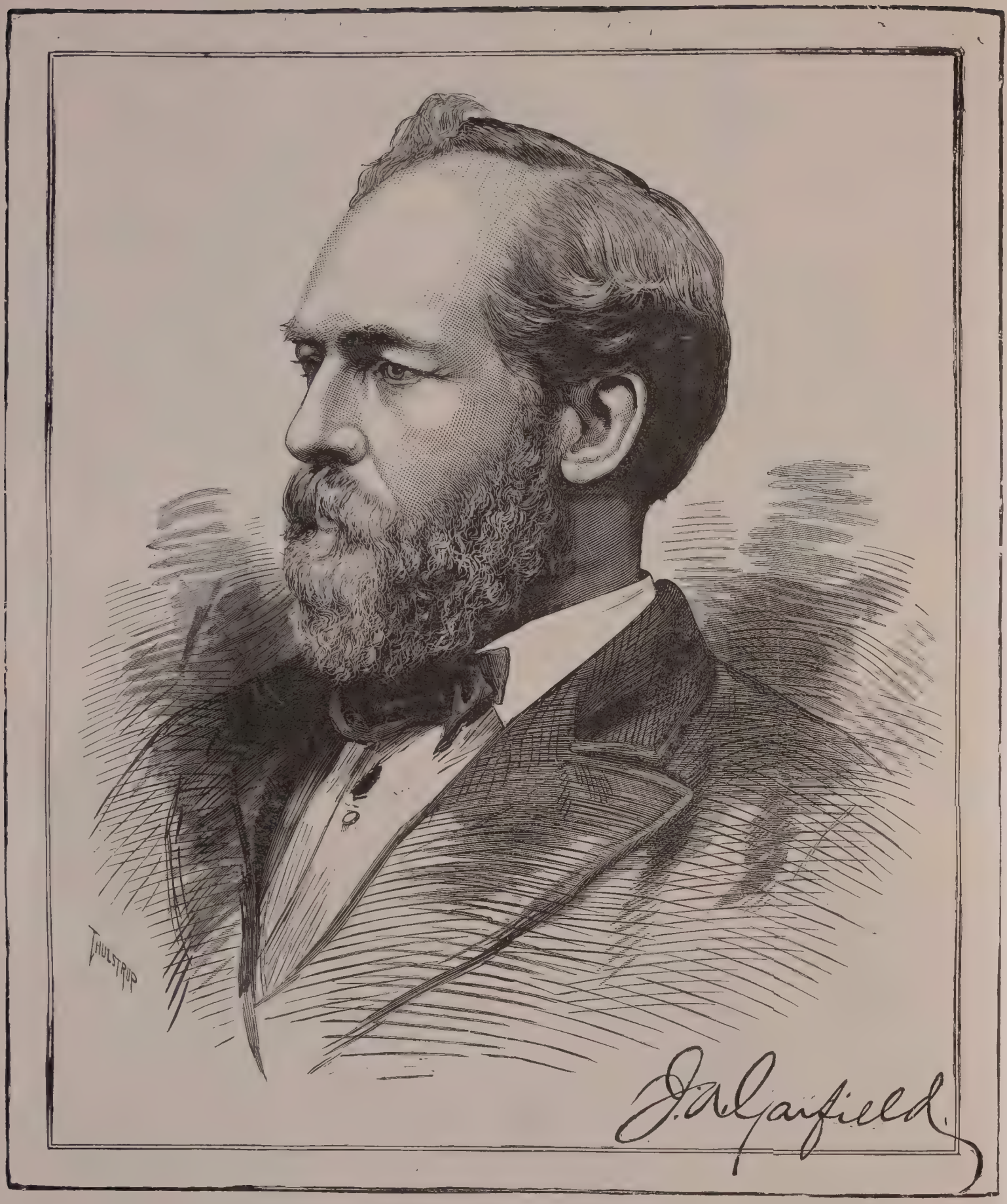
CAPTAIN MULLER'S BATTERY, SEVENTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, MAKING GABIONS.

Gabions are used chiefly to construct works for the protection of artillery. With gabions the line of a parapet may be broken to admit of embrasures for the cannon. As linings and facings for the openings they form a bullet-proof armor in front of the gunners. The trunks of small saplings and their branches give material in abundance. After being placed in position the gabions are filled with earth or sand.



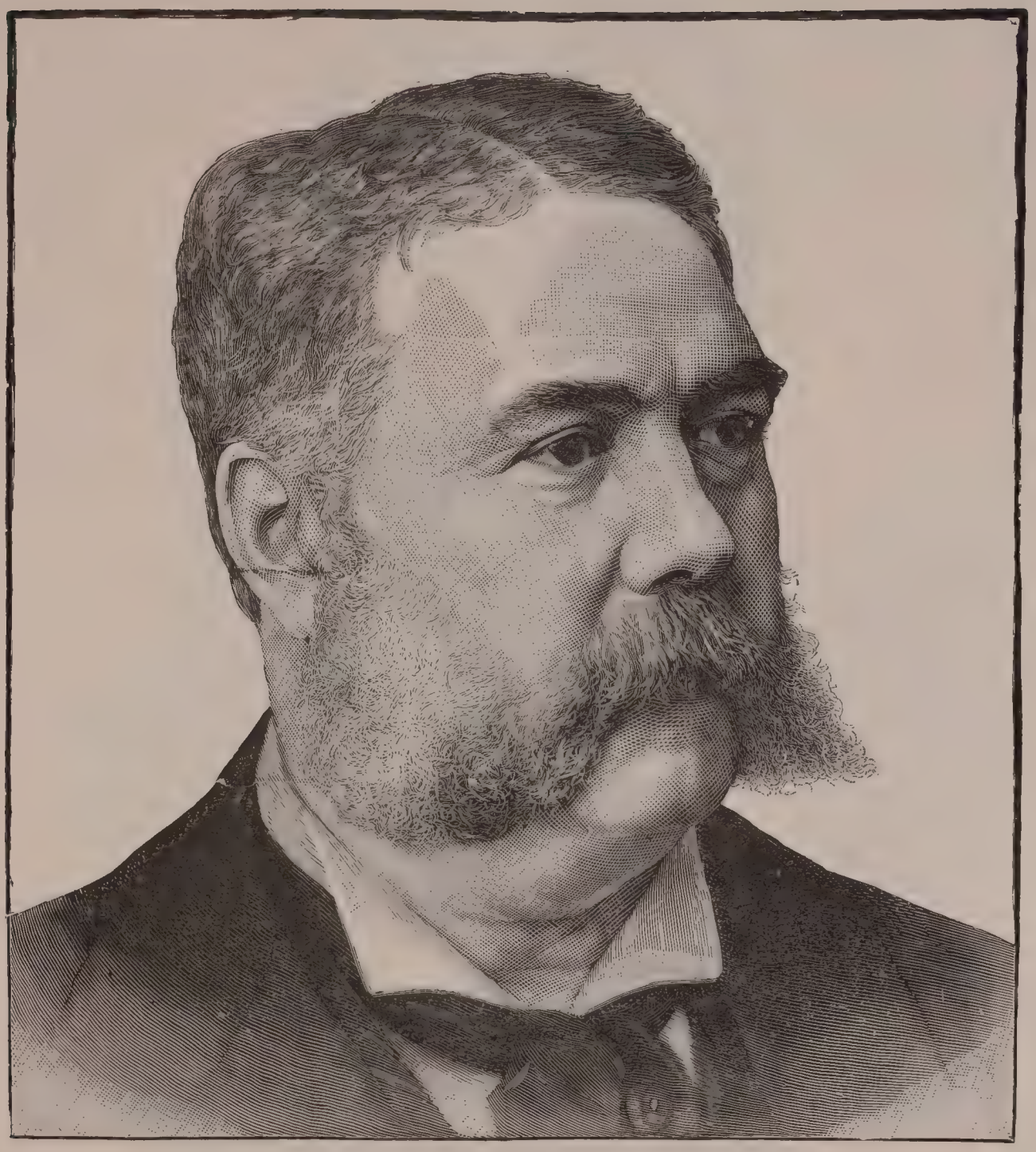
GENERAL BENJAMIN HARRISON.

General Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States, was born at North Bend, Ohio, August 20th, 1833. His father, John Scott Harrison, was third son of General William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, who was the third and youngest son of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from Virginia. John Scott Harrison was twice married, his second wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Irwin, of Mercersburg, Pa. Benjamin was the second son of this marriage. His parents were resolutely determined upon the education of their children, and early in childhood Benjamin was placed under private instruction at home. In 1847, he and his elder brother were sent to a school on what was known as College Hill, a few miles from Cincinnati. After remaining there two years he entered the junior class at Miami University, in Oxford, O., where he was graduated in 1853. He was married, October 20th, 1853, to Caroline Scott, daughter of Dr. John W. Scott, who was then president of the Oxford Female Seminary, from which Mrs. Harrison was graduated in 1852. After studying law under Storer and Gwynne, in Cincinnati, O., he was admitted to the bar in 1854, and began the practice of his profession at Indianapolis, Ind., which has since been his home. In 1860, Mr. Harrison was chosen reporter of the Supreme Court of Illinois on the Republican ticket by a majority of nine thousand six hundred and eighty-eight. This was his first active appearance in the political field. When the Civil War began, in 1862, he entered the army as a second lieutenant of Indiana volunteers. After a short service he organized a company of the Seventieth Indiana regiment, was commissioned colonel on the completion of the organization, and served through the war, receiving the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers on January 23d, 1865. He then returned to Indianapolis and resumed his office of Supreme Court reporter, to which he had been re-elected during his absence in 1864. In 1876 he was the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated by a small plurality. President Hayes appointed him on the Mississippi River Commission in 1878, and in 1880 he was elected United States senator, taking his seat on March 4th, 1881. He was delegate at large to the Republican National Convention in 1884. On June 19th, 1888, at Chicago, Ill., and on the eighth and final ballot, he had received 544 votes to 118 for John Sherman, 100 for Russell A. Alger, 59 for Walter Q. Gresham, 5 for James G. Blaine, and 4 for William McKinley, as the candidate of that party for President. The nomination was made unanimous; and in November he was elected, receiving 233 votes in the Electoral College, to 168 for Grover Cleveland. He was duly inaugurated, March 4th, 1889.



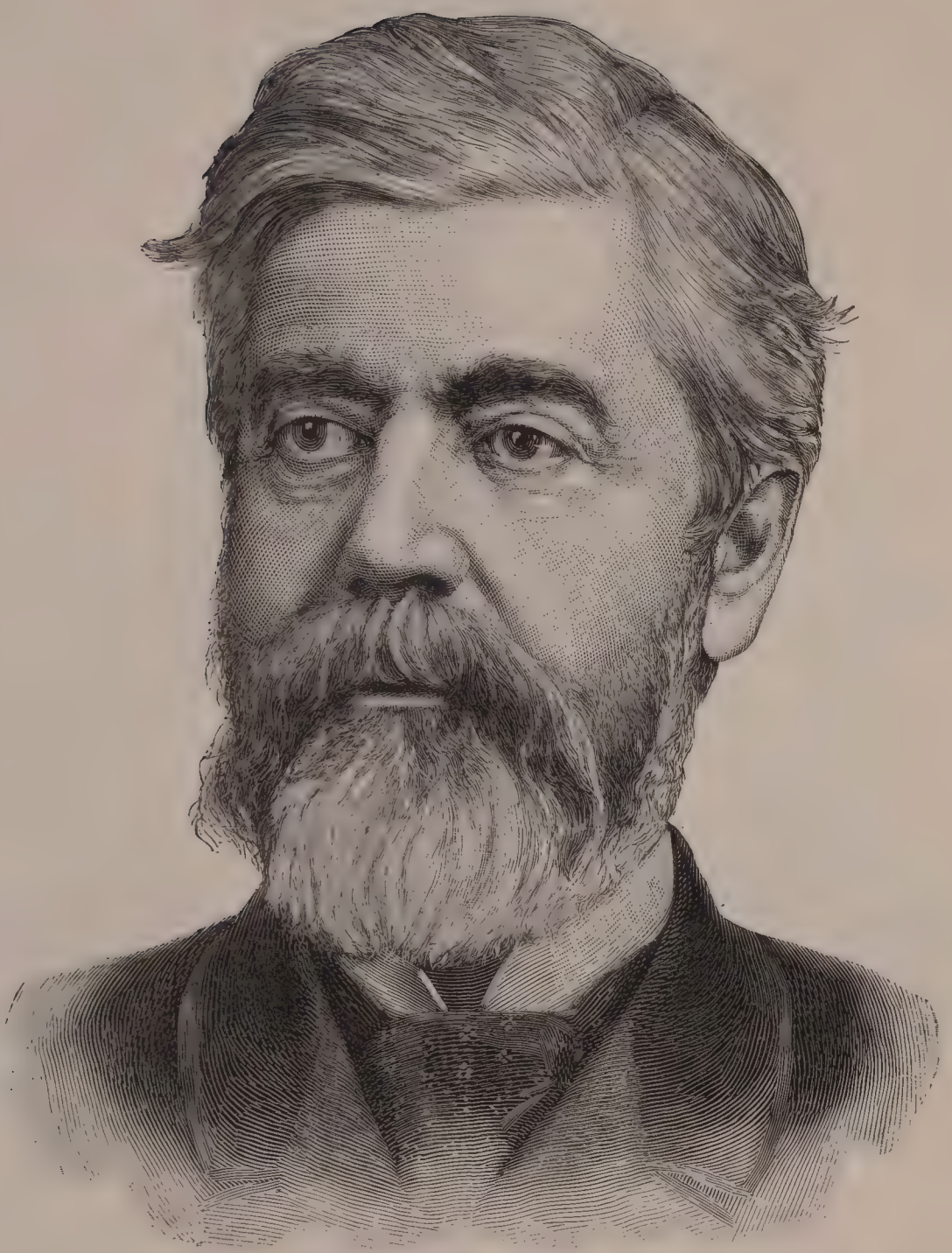
GENERAL JAMES A. GARFIELD.

General Garfield, twentieth President of the United States, born in Orange, Cuyahoga County, O., November 19th, 1831, died in Elberon, N. J., September 19th, 1881, was graduated from Williams College with the highest honors in the class of 1856. In the next six years he was a college president, a State Senator, a major general in the national army and a Representative-elect in the national Congress. American annals reveal no other promotion so rapid and so varied. In August, 1861, Governor Dennison commissioned him lieutenant colonel in the Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. The men were his old pupils at Hiram College, whom he had persuaded to enlist. Promoted to the command of this regiment, he drilled it into military efficiency while waiting orders to the front, and in December, 1861, reported to General Buell, in Louisville, Ky. General Buell was so impressed by the soldierly condition of the regiment that he gave Colonel Garfield a brigade, and assigned him to the task of driving the Confederate general Humphrey Marshall from Eastern Kentucky. The undertaking itself was difficult; General Marshall had 5,000 men, while Garfield had but half that number, and must march through a State where the majority of the people were bitterly hostile to attack an enemy strongly intrenched in a mountainous country. Garfield, nothing daunted, concentrated his little force, and moved it with such rapidity, sometimes here and sometimes there, that General Marshall, deceived by those feints, and still more by false reports which were skillfully prepared for him, abandoned his position and many supplies at Paintville, and was caught in retreat by Garfield, who charged the full force of the enemy, and maintained a hand-to-hand fight with it for four hours. The enemy had 5,000 men and 12 cannon; Garfield had no artillery, and but 1,100 men. But he held his own until re-enforced by Generals Graner and Sheldon, when Marshall gave way, leaving Garfield the victor at Middle Creek, January 10th, 1862, one of the most important of the minor battles of the war. In recognition of these services President Lincoln made the young colonel a brigadier general, dating his commission from the battle of Middle Creek. He took part in the second day's fight at Shiloh, and was engaged in all the operations in front of Corinth; and in June, 1862, rebuilt the bridges on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and exhibited noticeable engineering skill in repairing the fortifications of Huntsville. In February, 1863, General Rosecrans made him his chief of staff. At the battle of Chickamauga, January 24th, 1863, Garfield volunteered to take the news of the defeat on the right to General Thomas, who held the left of the line. It was a bold ride, under constant fire, but he reached Thomas and gave the information that saved the Army of the Cumberland. For this action he was made a major general, September 19th, 1863. At the request of President Lincoln he resigned his commission, December 3d, 1863, and hastened to Washington to sit in Congress, to which he had been chosen, fifteen months before, as the successor of Joshua R. Giddings. General Garfield was inaugurated President of the United States in 1881, and was shot by a disappointed office seeker (Guiteau), July 2d, the same year.



GENERAL CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

General Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States, born in Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt., October 5th, 1830; died in New York City, November 18th, 1886. He was prepared for college at Union Village, in Greenwich, and at Schenectady, and in 1845 he entered the sophomore class of Union. While in his sophomore year he taught school for a term at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, and a second term at the same place during his last year in college. He joined the Psi-Upsilon Society, and was one of six in a class of one hundred who were elected members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the condition of admission being high scholarship. He was graduated at eighteen years of age, in the class of 1848. While at college he decided to become a lawyer, and after graduation attended for several months a law school at Ballston Spa; returned to Lansingburg, where his father then resided, and continued his legal studies. During this period he fitted boys for college, and in 1851 he was principal of an academy at North Pownal, Bennington County, Vt. In 1853 Arthur, having accumulated a small sum of money, decided to go to New York City. He there entered the law office of Erastus D. Culver as a student, was admitted to the bar during the same year, and at once became a member of the firm of Culver, Tooker & Arthur. Mr. Arthur became a Henry Clay whig, and cast his first vote in 1852 for Winfield Scott for President. He participated in the first Republican State Convention at Saratoga, and took an active part in the Fremont Campaign of 1856. On January 1st, 1861, Governor Edwin D. Morgan, who on that date entered upon his second term, and between whom and Mr. Arthur a warm friendship had grown up, appointed him on his staff as engineer-in-chief, with the rank of brigadier general. He had previously taken part in the organization of the State militia, and had been judge-advocate of the second brigade. When the Civil War began, in April, 1861, his active services were required by Governor Morgan, and he became acting quartermaster general, and as such began in New York City the work of preparing and forwarding the State's quota of troops. In December he was called to Albany for consultation concerning the defenses of New York Harbor. On December 24th he summoned a board of engineers, of which he became a member, and on January 18th, 1862, he submitted an elaborate report on the condition of the national forts, both on the sea-coast and on the inland border of the State. On February 10th, 1862, he was appointed inspector general, with the rank of brigadier general, and in May he inspected the New York troops at Fredericksburg and on the Chickahominy. In June, 1862, Governor Morgan ordered his return from the Army of the Potomac, and he acted as Secretary of the Meeting of the Governors of the loyal States, which was held at the Astor House, New York City, June 28th. The Governors advised President Lincoln to call for more troops, and on July 1st he called for three hundred thousand volunteers. At Governor Morgan's request, General Arthur resumed his former work, resigned as inspector general, and on July 10th was appointed quartermaster general. He went out of office, December 31st, 1862, when Horatio Seymour succeeded Governor Morgan, and his successor, Quartermaster General S. V. Talcott, in his report of December 31st, 1863, spoke of the previous administration as follows: "I found, on entering on the discharge of my duties, a well-organized system of labor and accountability, for which the State is chiefly indebted to my predecessor, General Chester A. Arthur." Between 1862 and 1872 General Arthur was engaged in continuous and active law practice. On November 20th, 1871, he was appointed by President Grant Collector of the Port of New York, and assumed the office on December 1st. On December 17th, 1875, he was nominated for another term, and by the Senate confirmed the same day. He was commissioned December 18th, and retained the office until July 11th, 1878, making his service about six and two-third years. General Arthur was elected Vice President of the United States, and took the oath of office, March 4th, 1881. President Garfield died September 19th. His Cabinet announced his death to the Vice President, then in New York, and at their suggestion he took the oath as President on the 20th at his residence, 123 Lexington Avenue, before Judge John R. Brady, of the New York Supreme Court. On the 22d the oath was formally administered again, in the Vice President's room in the Capitol, Washington, by Chief Justice Waite,



GENERAL WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

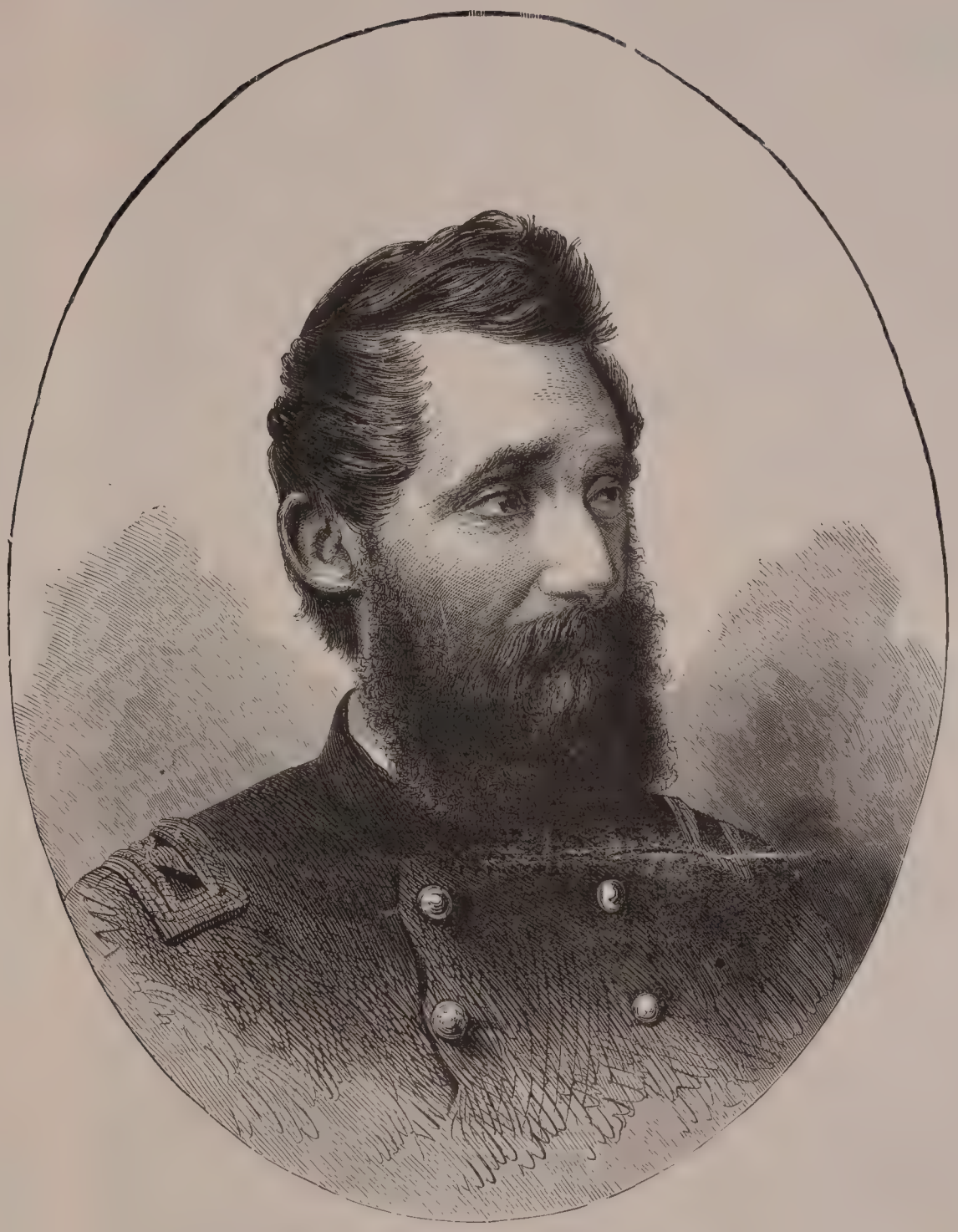
General Gresham, Secretary of State, born near Lanesville, Harrison County, Ind., March 17th, 1832; died at Washington, D. C., May 28th, 1895. His father, William Gresham, who was sheriff of the county, was shot while arresting a desperado, and his widowed mother was left with five small children, of whom Walter was next to the youngest, he being only two years old at the time. Mrs. Gresham was poor, but very energetic, and she managed the farm and kept the family together. During his boyhood Walter followed the plow by day and studied at night, gaining his education through hard work and self-denial. He went to the district school in the winter season, and when he was sixteen obtained a clerkship in the County Auditor's office, which enabled him to pay his expenses at Croydon Seminary. After two years there he spent a year at Bloomington University, and on his return, obtained a place in the County Clerk's office at Croydon. Here he studied law in the office of Judge William A. Porter, and at the age of twenty-two was admitted to the bar and began practice. In politics he had been a Whig from boyhood, and he joined the Republican party upon its organization, stumping the State for General Fremont in 1856. Mr. Gresham was elected to the State Legislature in 1860, and, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, secured the passage of a bill which placed Indiana almost on a war footing. When the war broke out he declined a renomination for the Legislature, and entered as a private in the Thirth-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and was soon made lieutenant colonel of the regiment. His first active service in the war was at Shiloh, his next at Corinth, and at Vicksburg he met General Grant. After the surrender Grant and Sherman united in recommending him for a brigadier's commission, which he received. While in command of a division of Sherman's army before Atlanta, General Gresham was shot in the knee, and he never fully recovered the use of his shattered leg. In 1865 he was brevetted major general of volunteers, and on being mustered out began the practice of law in New Albany, Ind. General Gresham twice ran for Congress, and was defeated by Michael C. Kerr. He accepted General Grant's appointment as United States District Judge for Indiana in 1869, and during the twelve years that he held that district judgeship not one of his decisions was reversed. President Arthur called him from the bench to become a member of his cabinet in 1883, and since that time General Gresham has been a conspicuous figure in national politics. He took the portfolio in President Arthur's Cabinet, left vacant by the death of Postmaster General Howe. Perhaps the most noticable incident of his career as postmaster general was the exclusion of the Louisiana Lottery Company from the use of the mails. Near the close of President Arthur's term, on the death of Secretary Folger, General Gresham was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. General Gresham, however, longed for a return to the bench, and in the closing days of the Arthur administration, he was appointed circuit judge, to succeed Judge Drummond, for the Seventh Judicial District, holding court at Chicago, which place he held for many years, and his decisions have been regarded as models of fairness and legal accuracy. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1884, and again in 1888. He received one hundred and eleven votes on the first ballot in the Convention of 1888. His vote rose to one hundred and twenty-three on the third ballot, and then dwindled to fifty-nine on the eighth and last. He refused the nomination from the People's party in 1892. General Gresham announced his intention of voting for Grover Cleveland. In his letter, dated October 22d, 1892, and addressed to Major Bluford Wilson, he announced that he thought a Republican could vote for Mr. Cleveland without joining the Democratic party. When Mr. Cleveland was elected he offered him the first place in the Cabinet, and he became Secretary of State. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham were old friends, having met in the White House in 1885. His course as Secretary of State has been in accord with the policy of President Cleveland. General Gresham's personal appearance was that of a handsome man. His bearing was soldierly and manly. He was broad and square-shouldered, with a figure that was athletic and symmetrical. His hair was thick and of a whitish-gray, and he wore it combed back from his forehead. He was somewhat careless in his attire, and apparently paid very little attention to it.

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

General Hancock, born in Montgomery Square, Montgomery County, Pa., February 14th, 1824; died on Governor's Island, New York Harbor, February 9th, 1886. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy on July 1st, 1844, and brevetted second lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry. He received his commission as second lieutenant while his regiment was stationed on the frontier of Mexico, where the difficulties that resulted in the Mexican war had already begun. He was ordered to active service in the summer of 1847; joined the army of General Scott in its advance upon the Mexican capital, participating in the four principal battles of the campaign, and was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in those of Contreras and Churubusco. From 1848 till 1855 he served as regimental quartermaster and adjutant, being most of the time stationed at St. Louis. On November 7th, 1855, he was appointed assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, and ordered to Fort Myers, Fla., where General William S. Harney was in command of the military forces operating against the Seminoles. He served under this officer during the trouble in Kansas in 1857–58, and afterward accompanied his expedition to Utah. From 1859 till 1861 Captain Hancock was chief quartermaster of the southern district of California. At the beginning of the Civil War, in 1861, he asked to be relieved from duty on the Pacific Coast, and was transferred to more active service at the seat of war. He was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers by President Lincoln, September 23d, 1861, and at once bent all his energies to aid in the organization of the Army of the Potomac. During the Peninsula campaign, under General McClellan, he was especially conspicuous at the battle of Williamsburg and Frazier's Farm. He took an active part in the subsequent campaign in Maryland, at the battle of South Mountain and Antietam, and was assigned to the command of the first division of the Second Army Corps, on the battlefield, during the second day's fight at Antietam, September 17th, 1862. He was soon afterward made a major general of volunteers, and commanded the same division in the attempt to storm Marye's Heights, at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862. In the three days' fight at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, Hancock's division took a prominent part while on the march through Western Maryland, in pursuit of the invading army of General Lee. On June 25th he was ordered by the President to assume command of the Second Army Corps. On the 27th General Hooker asked to be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and orders from the War Department reached his headquarters, near Frederick, Md., assigning General Meade to its command. On July 1st the report reached General Meade that there was fighting at Gettysburg, and that General Reynolds had been killed. General Meade, who knew nothing of Gettysburg, sent General Hancock with orders to take immediate command of the forces, and report what should be done, whether to give the enemy battle there, or fall back to another proposed line. Hancock reported that he considered Gettysburg the place to fight the coming battle, and continued in command until the arrival of Meade. In the decisive action of July 3d, he commanded on the left centre, which was the main point assailed by the Confederates, and was shot from his horse. Though dangerously wounded, he remained on the field till he saw that the enemy's assault was broken. Disabled by his wound, he was not again employed on active duty until March, 1864, being meanwhile engaged in recruiting the Second Army Corps, of which he resumed command at the opening of the spring campaign of that year, and bore a prominent part in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, where the fighting was almost continuous from the 5th to the 26th of May. He was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army, August 12th, 1864, for gallant and distinguished services in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, and in all the operations of the army in Virginia, under Lieutenant General Grant. In the movement against the South Side Railroad, which began October 26th, General Hancock took a leading part, and, although the expedition failed, his share in it was brilliant and successful. This was his last action. On July 26th, 1866, he was appointed a major general in the regular army.

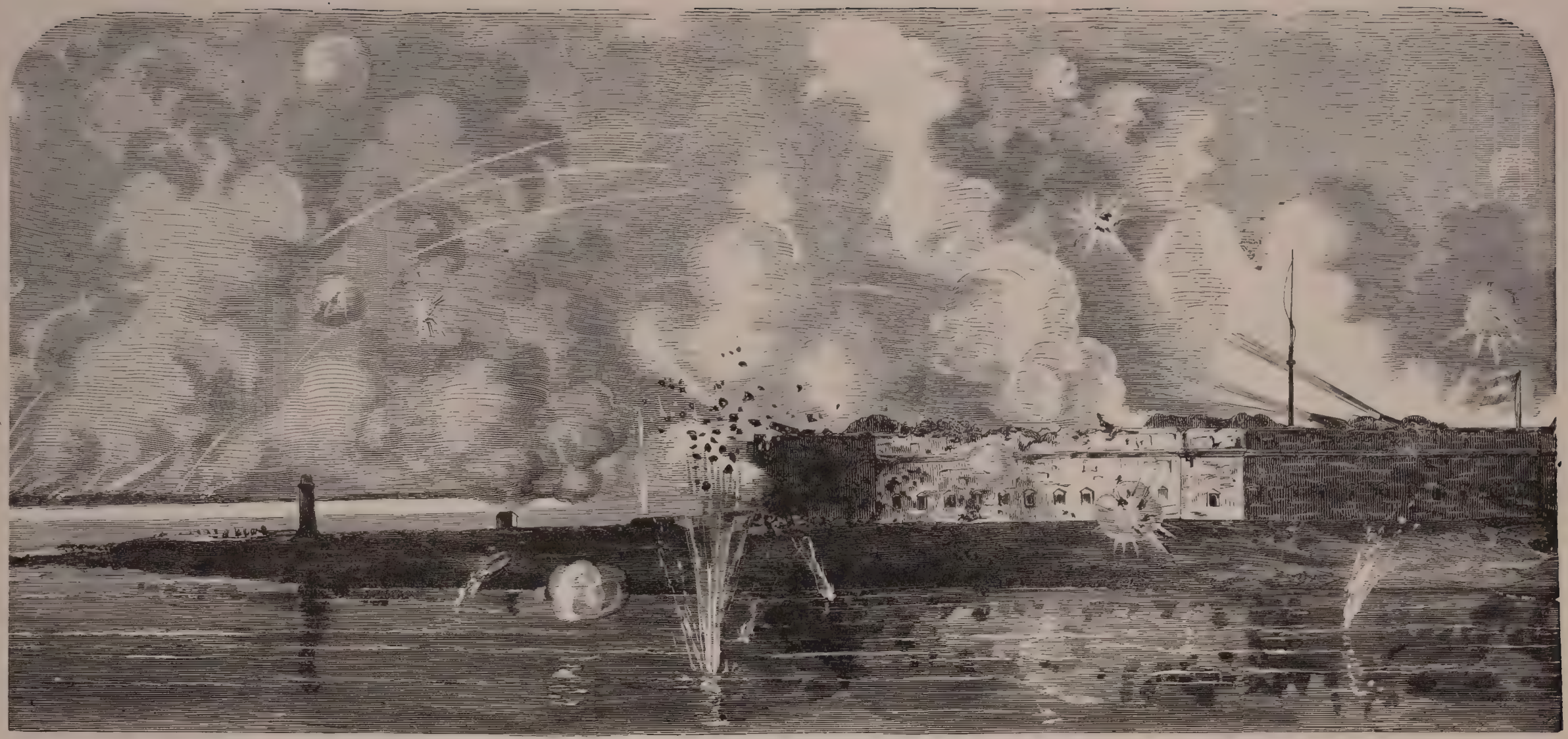
GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER.

General Hooker, born in Hadley, Mass., November 13th, 1814, died in Garden City, N. Y., October 31st, 1879. After a good elementary education he was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1837 with Braxton Bragg, Jubal Early, John Sedgwick and Edward D. Townsend. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the First Artillery, and after serving in the Florida war was sent with his regiment to the Maine frontier on account of the disputed boundary controversy. On November 1st, 1838, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy. After continued service with his regiment, he was appointed adjutant of the Military Academy, July 1st, 1842, but soon afterward, having been offered the adjutancy of his own regiment, accepted it, and retained it until May 11th, 1846. He served with distinction in the Mexican war from 1846 till 1848, and in the former year was appointed a captain in the adjutant general's department. He was attached successively to the staffs of Generals Persifer F. Smith, Thomas L. Homer, William O. Butler and Gideon I. Pillows. He was particularly distinguished in the siege and assault of Monterey, under General Zachary Taylor, and received the brevet of captain. He took part in the movements from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and for his gallantry in a spirited affair at the National Bridge on August 11th, 1847, was brevetted major. He was favorably mentioned in the dispatches announcing the series of actions and victories in the valley of Mexico—Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city. For the decisive action of Chapultepec he received the brevet of lieutenant colonel, being thus among the very few to whom were given three brevets during the war. After a year's sojourn at the east, he was sent, on July 9th, 1849, as assistant adjutant general to the division of the Pacific, where he served until November 24th, 1851. By regular lineal promotion he had become a captain in his regiment on October 29th, 1848, but this post he declined and vacated, since he could not hold both, in order to retain his captaincy in the adjutant general's department. From 1851 till 1853 he was on leave of absence. Being, like many others, smitten with the "California fever," he resigned from the army on February 21st, 1853, and from that time until 1861 lived a precarious and not very successful life. At the beginning of the Civil War he promptly offered his services, which the Government made haste to accept, and he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, May 17th, 1861. He saw the battle of Bull Run without participating in it. He was employed in the defenses of Washington, August 12th, 1861, and then on the eastern shore of the Lower Potomac; and was appointed, in April, 1862, to the command of the second division in the Third Corps, Army of the Potomac, under Heintzelman, and fought in that capacity during the Peninsula campaign. He was distinguished at the Seige of Yorktown, and was appointed a major general of volunteers on the day after the evacuation, May 5th. In the battle of Williamsburg his single division held the whole Confederate army in check and lost two thousand two hundred and twenty-eight men, killed and wounded, while thirty thousand national troops looked on and gave no assistance until, when all his men had been engaged and he was obliged to retire, Kearny and Hancock came to his relief. He was also distinguished at the battles of Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm, Glendale and Malvern Hill. At the close of the campaign Hooker was employed, still as a division commander, in the war movement under General Pope, against Lee's army of Northern Virginia, and fought with skill and valor at Bristow Station, Manassas and Chantilly, where he held the enemy in check with the gallant Kearny, who was killed there. He took a prominent part in the Maryland campaign, and was engaged in the battle of South Mountain, September 14th, 1862, where he carried the mountain side on the right of Turner's Gap. At the battle of Antietam, September 17th, he again did more than his share of fighting. He was shot through the foot and carried from the field. His wound only kept him out of the field until November 10th, when he rejoined the army for the campaign on the Rappahannock, with Fredericksburg as the objective point. He was appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac, January 25th, 1863, and reorganized it. Perceiving the inferiority of his army, Hooker demanded that the eleven thousand troops under French at Harper's Ferry should be added to his force. This was refused, and for this reason, ostensibly, Hooker sent in his resignation of the command. The President issued an order, under date of June 27th, 1863, relieving General Hooker, and conferring the command of the Army of the Potomac upon General Meade, who conducted it to Gettysburg. On September 24th Hooker was assigned to the command of the Twentieth Army Corps. With these troops he was sent to the south for the relief of Chattanooga, first under Rosecrans and afterward under Grant. He distinguished himself at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. When Sherman organized his army for the invasion of Georgia, Hooker was retained in command of the Twentieth Corps, and gained new laurels at Mill Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas and Pine Mountain. He was relieved of his command at his own request, July 30th, 1864. For the part he took in the movements under Grant and Sherman he was brevetted a major general in the regular army, under date of March 13th, 1865. He was at his own request placed on the retired list, October 15th, 1868, with the full rank of a major general.



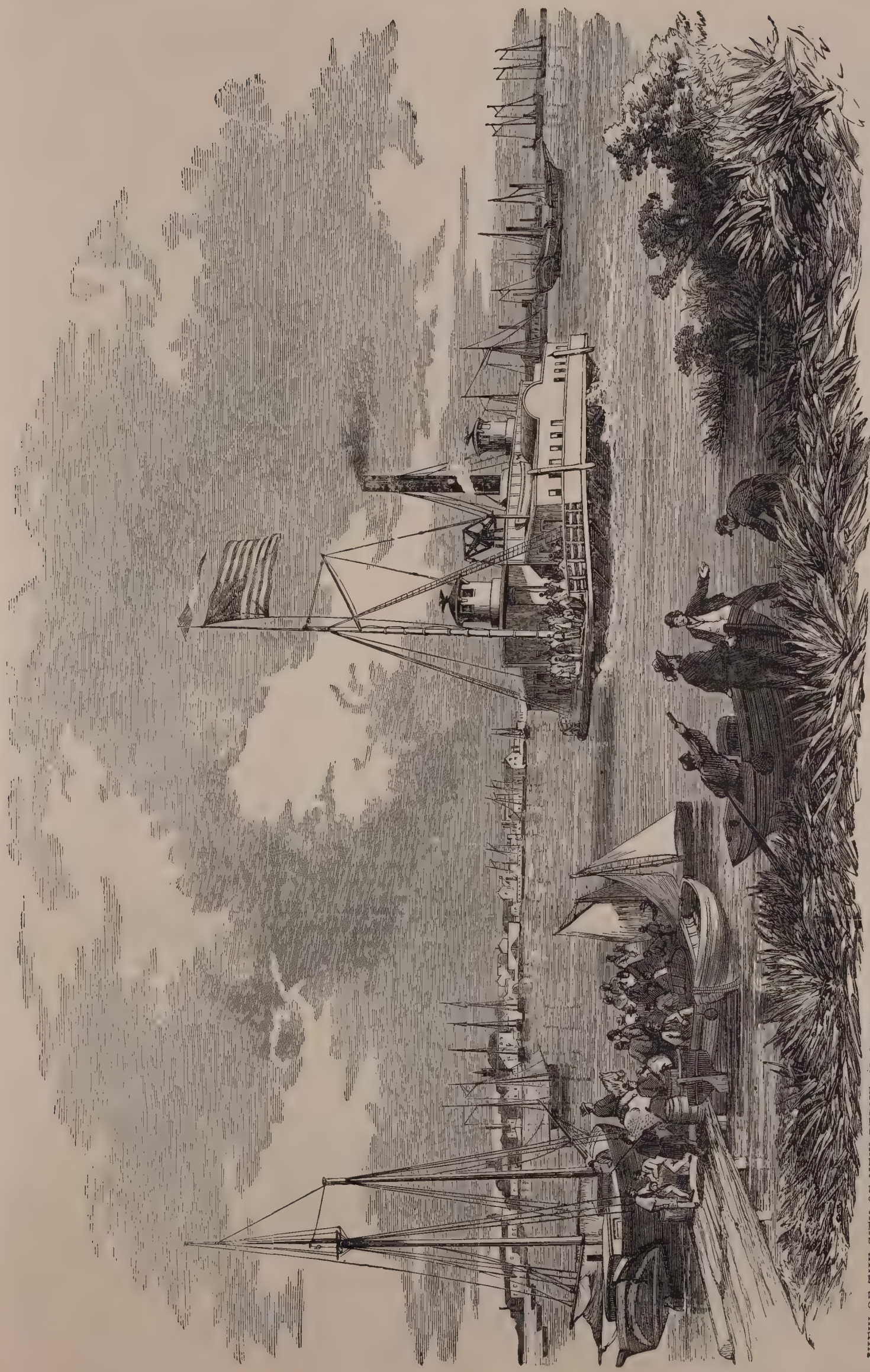
GENERAL BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.

General Grierson, born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 8th, 1826. At an early age he removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, and was subsequently engaged in the produce business at Jacksonville, Ill. At the beginning of the Civil War he became aide-de-camp to General Prentiss, was made major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, in August, 1861; became colonel, March 28th, 1862, and commander of a cavalry brigade in December. He was engaged in nearly all the cavalry skirmishes and raids in Western Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, and in April, 1863, made a successful cavalry raid from La Grange to Baton Rouge to facilitate General Grant's operations about Vicksburg. Grant was anxious to ascertain the strength of the Confederacy, and to find out by a practical test what resistance it could make to an invading force well organized and well equipped. He wished to do more; he wished to cut off the Confederate forces who were protecting Vicksburg from their base of supplies and their lines of communication. Colonel Grierson was a dashing but able and skillful cavalry officer, and to him was intrusted this somewhat hazardous task. On the morning of the 17th of April, 1863, while the Federal troops were still busy seeking a route by which to attack Vicksburg from above, Grierson, taking with him his own regiment, the Sixth Illinois, the Seventh Illinois, and the Second Iowa—some one thousand seven hundred horsemen in all, and a battery of artillery, started from La Grange, Tennessee, and proceeded on his southward march, in the rear of the Confederate forces. These mounted men, now breaking up into detached parties, and diverging in different directions, and now reuniting, swept the country like a tornado, breaking up railroad tracks, cutting the telegraph wires, and burning bridges, depots, cars, manufactories, magazines, and stores of every kind. The work was not performed without some hard experience. On the fifth day after their departure from La Grange, Grierson's men rode eight miles through a swamp in which the water was from three to four feet deep, loosing twenty of their horses. Much of the country through which they passed was utterly destitute of forage and provisions, and it was rarely that they could obtain more than one meal a day. In less than sixteen days they had traveled over six hundred miles. During the last thirty hours they had accomplished at least eighty miles, fought the enemy four times, swam the Comite River and destroyed a Confederate camp. At noon on the second day of May they entered Baton Rouge, amid the plaudits of Banks's men, horses and men half famished, and some three-fourths of the latter more than half asleep in their saddles. During the expedition they had killed and wounded one hundred of the enemy, captured and paroled five hundred prisoners, many of them officers, destroyed between fifty and sixty miles of railroad and telegraph, captured and destroyed over three thousand stand of arms, and seized and carried with them over a thousand horses and mules. It was not without reason that General Grant pronounced this one of the most brilliant exploits of the war. Grierson became a brigadier general of volunteers on June 3d, 1863, major general, May 27th, 1865, colonel of the Tenth United States Cavalry, July 28th, 1866, and was brevetted brigadier and major general United States Army, March 2d, 1867, for his raid of December, 1864, in Arkansas. He was in command of the District of the Indian Territory from 1868 till 1873, and was engaged in active scouting, explorations, campaigns against the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, and other tribes, and in removing intruders from the Indian Territory. From 1875 to 1881 he was actively engaged in scouting and exploring the country throughout Western Texas, New Mexico, and in campaigns against hostile Indians. He was in command of the District of New Mexico from 1886 to 1890, when he was retired from the army by operation of law, July 8th, same year.



THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI—SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1862.

General Quincy A. Gillmore took personal command of Tybee Island on the 20th of February, 1862, and at once began the construction of earthworks. On the 9th of April everything was in readiness for the bombardment, and early on the following morning a summons for the surrender of Fort Pulaski was sent, through Lieutenant J. H. Wilson, to its commander, Colonel Charles H. Olmstead, by General David Hunter. The surrender having been refused, order was given to immediately open fire. This was done at about eight o'clock on the morning of the 10th, from the two 13-inch mortars in charge of Captain Sanford. The remaining two batteries joined in, and their united fire thundered all day, and was steadily responded to from the fort. The bombardment of the fort was kept up until the next morning, and at daybreak of the 11th the firing again commenced on both sides. The Federal fire was mainly directed against the southeastern portion of the fort, and by two o'clock in the afternoon the breach had become so wide that the arches of the casemate were laid bare. This was followed by the hoisting of a white flag, when firing ceased. The immediate and unconditional surrender of the fort was agreed on.



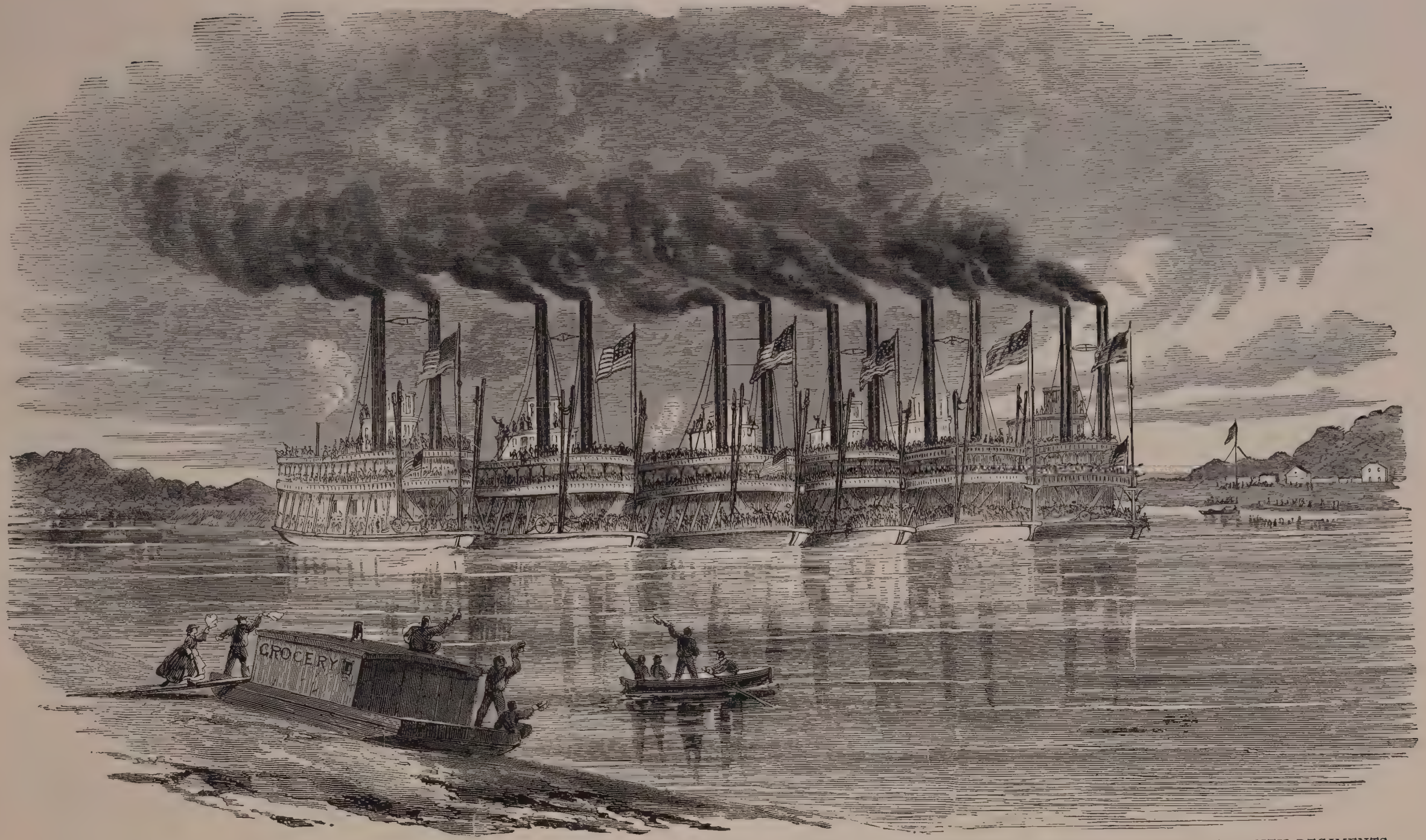
VIEW OF THE CITY OF NEW BERNE, N. C., FROM THE OPPOSITE BANK OF THE NEUSE RIVER.—THE TENTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT AWAITING TRANSPORTATION BY THE FLAGSHIP "DELAWARE," COMMODORE ROWAN.—AN INCIDENT OF BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION TO NORTH CAROLINA, 1861-2.

HEADQUARTERS OF VINCENT COLLYER, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR AT NEW BERNE, N. C.—DISTRIBUTING CAPTURED CLOTHING TO THE NEEDY.

The captures made at New Berne, when it was taken by Burnside's army, included a vast quantity of army and navy supplies. Over 10,000 Confederate soldiers had been quartered in the barracks and forts around the city, and all the clothing gathered for their use fell into the hands of the victors. To the contrabands and poor whites, who were the chief sufferers by the destructive operations of the war, these supplies were a godsend. In the eyes of these helpless people the United States Government was a paternal institution in every sense.

CONSTRUCTION OF FLOATING MORTAR BATTERIES BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AT THE UPPER FERRY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Among the engines for attack and defence, provided early in the war for operations on the Mississippi, was a fleet of 38 mortar boats, or floating batteries. They were constructed at St. Louis under the direction of General Fremont. Work upon them was pushed night and day. The mortars were made at Pittsburg. They were 13-inch guns. At the same time eight steam tugs were built to tow the mortar fleet, and two powerful river steamers were altered for gunboat service and armored with iron. These vessels were intended to convey the mortar boats and support their fire when in action.



PASSAGE DOWN THE OHIO RIVER OF GENERAL JAMES S. NEGLEY'S PENNSYLVANIA BRIGADE, THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH, SEVENTY-EIGHTH AND SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENTS PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, UNDER COLONELS HAMBRIGHT, STAMBAUCH AND SIRWELL.

Immense flotillas of river steamers were called into use as transports for Union troops on their way from the North and the East to reinforce the Union armies in the Mississippi Valley. Soon after the arrival of General Negley's brigade at the seat of war, the general was placed in command of a division, and the regiments were assigned to different brigades. They fought at Perryville and again at Stone's River, within a few weeks after their trip down the Ohio. General Negley became a distinguished officer in the West, and was especially noted for gallantry at Stone's River and Chickamauga.

FEDERAL TROOPS LANDING ON THE KENTUCKY SHORE, OPPOSITE CAIRO, ILL., FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUILDING FORT HOLT.

In the summer of 1861, the Confederates in Tennessee and Southern Kentucky began to push their lines northward, with the intention of securing control of the Mississippi shore on the east. The port of Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, had been fixed upon for a military depot and rendezvous of the Union army. The erection of Fort Holt added to the defences of Cairo and the work was pushed forward with great energy by General Fremont, who at that time commanded the Department of the West. It sheltered a large garrison of infantry which, during Grant's attack on Columbus from the west shore, advanced upon that port from the east. The Confederates were afterward forced to evacuate that region and Fort Holt was never subjected to attack.

EMBARKING TROOPS AT BIRD'S POINT, MO., TO REINFORCE THE FEDERAL ARMY UNDER GENERAL PRENTISS.—From a Sketch by Henry Lovie.

General B. M. Prentiss assumed command of the Northern District of Missouri in September, 1861, and immediately established a line of camps along the Hannibal and Missouri River Railroad. No organized force of Confederates existed north of the Missouri River at that time, but numerous bands of partisans raided the country, seizing the property of loyal citizens and obstructing the movements of the Union Army. A large force of troops joined Prentiss during the fall, and several important actions were fought by him, all ending in the defeat of the guerrillas. Many of the soldiers of the department accompanied General Prentiss to the field of Shiloh, where his division displayed unusual gallantry in resisting the assaults of superior numbers.

RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE, BY GENERAL GRANT, TOWARD COLUMBUS, KY.—GENERAL GRANT'S BODYGUARD PASSING OVER MAYFIELD BRIDGE.—From a Sketch by Henry Lovie.

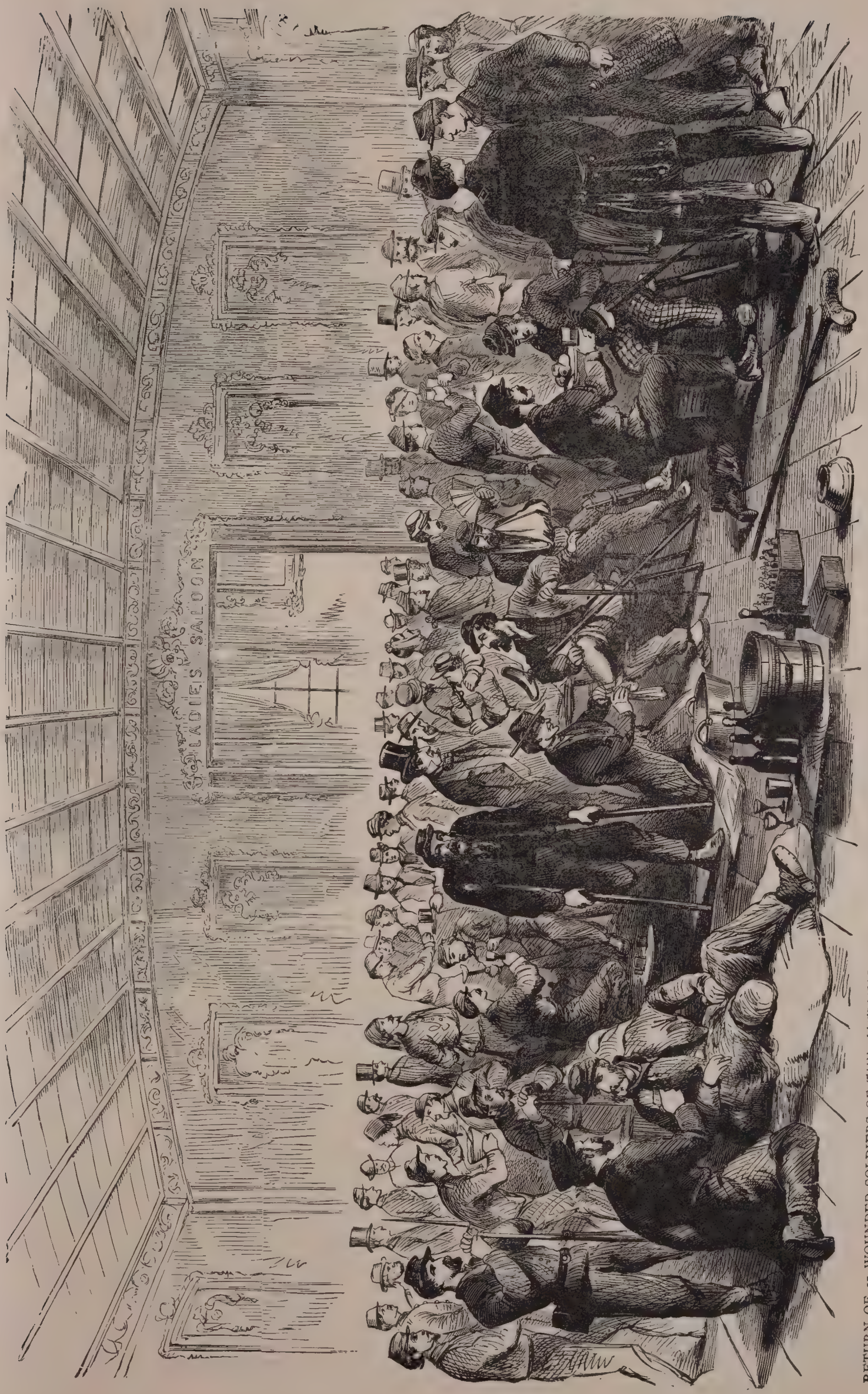
The reconnoissance from Cairo toward Columbus, in September, 1861, led to the attack on Belmont, opposite Columbus, some weeks later. The expedition was supported by the gunboats "Tyler" and "Lexington." After landing from the transports which carried them down the river, Grant's troops marched along shore, crossing Mayfield Creek, where a sharp skirmish took place between the outposts of the Seventh Iowa, Colonel Lauman, and a body of Confederate cavalry. The Confederates were scouting to observe the movements of the reconnoitering party. Having learned that the enemy occupied Columbus in heavy force, Grant planned the campaign of Belmont. He was then a brigadier-general commanding the District of Southeast Missouri.

DEATH OF COLONEL J. W. ALLEN, SURGEON WELLER, AND THE SECOND MATE OF THE "ANN E. THOMPSON," NEAR HATTERAS INLET, JANUARY 15, 1862.

THE UNITED STATES FLEET AND TRANSPORTS OFF HATTERAS DURING A STORM.—GENERAL BURNSIDE GIVING ORDERS.

FROM A SKETCH BY R. SCHELL.

Burnside's fleet encountered terrible weather for several days after its arrival off Hatteras. Many vessels were driven from their anchors and grounded on the bar. At times a general disaster seemed imminent. The sailors and soldiers suffered intensely for lack of fresh water, and at last obtained relief by catching rain water in the sails. It was during the storm that the accident occurred to Colonel Allen's party. Allen and Weller left the "Thompson" in a surf-boat, and, after reporting to General Burnside for orders, started to return to their ship. The boat was swamped in the breakers. Allen was colonel of the Ninth New Jersey and Weller surgeon of that regiment.



RETURN OF 57 WOUNDED SOLDIERS OF THE NATIONAL ARMY, CAPTURED AT BULL RUN.—SCENE ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES STEAMER "LOUISIANA," TO WHICH THEY WERE TRANSFERRED, UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE.

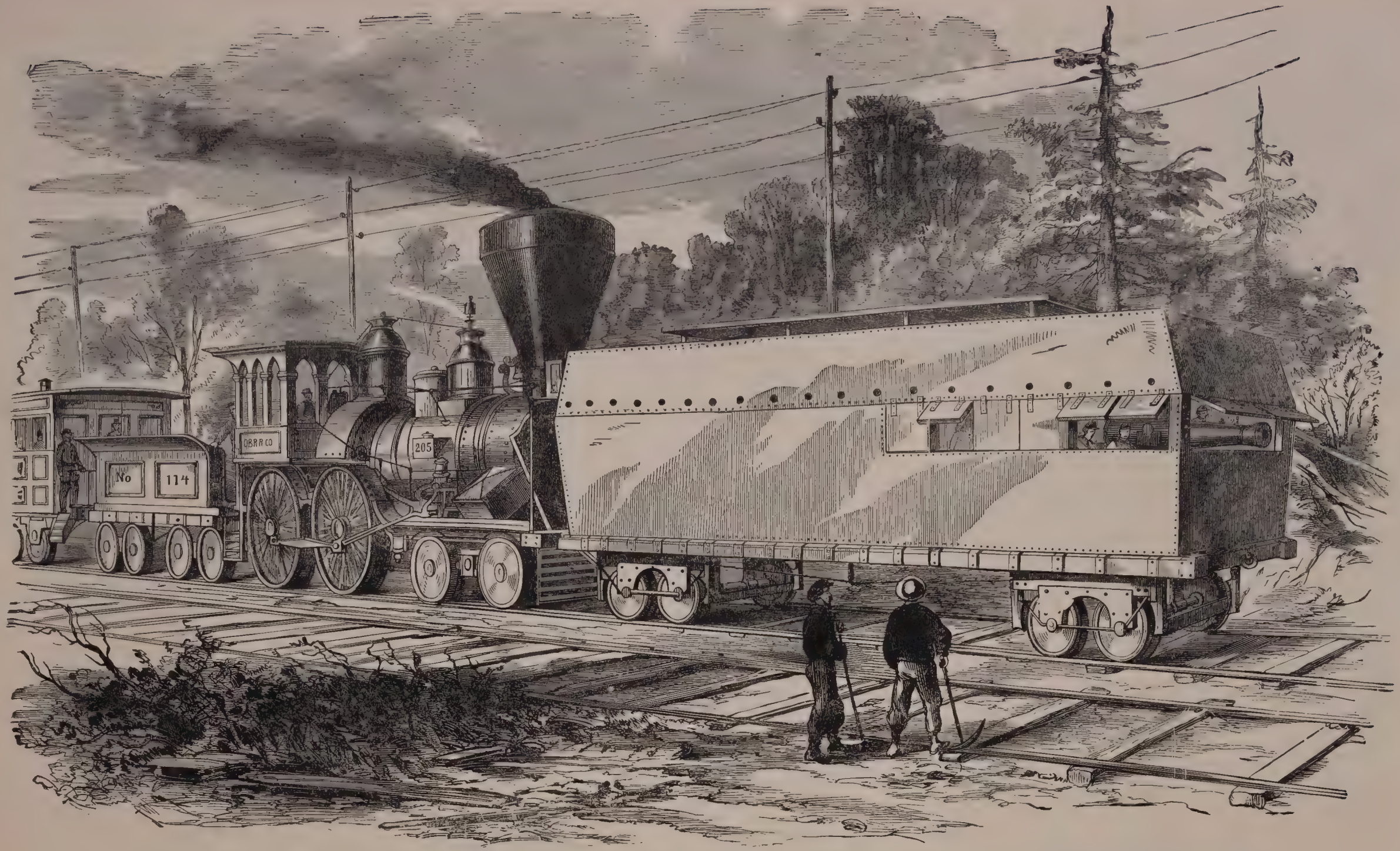
BATTERY ON ELK RIDGE, NEAR THE RELAY HOUSE, COMMANDING THE WASHINGTON BRANCH OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

DEATH OF GENERAL ZOLLICOFFER, ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF MILL SPRING, KY., JANUARY 19, 1862.

On the 9th of January, 1862, Colonel Humphrey Marshall, who was in command of the Confederate forces on the Big Sandy River in Eastern Kentucky, was attacked and defeated by a body of Federals under command of Colonel James A. Garfield, afterwards President of the United States. Ten days afterwards was fought the more important battle of Mill Spring, in the same section of the State. The Confederates on this field were commanded by Generals Crittenden and Zollicoffer, and the Federals by General Thomas, afterwards of Chickamauga fame. A hot engagement was fought, and both sides suffered heavy losses. The Confederates were defeated, and General Zollicoffer was shot dead on the field by a Union cavalryman whose horse had fallen under him, but who sprang up with his revolver and killed the Confederate commander.

NEW MILITARY ROAD IN VIRGINIA, NEAR THE CHAIN BRIDGE, ABOVE WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Chain Bridge across the Potomac was one of the main avenues of communication between Washington and the soil of Virginia. After the Union army gained a sure footing on the Virginia side, extensive permanent camps were located in the vicinity of Chain Bridge. The military road, winding around the slope of the hill to the top, led from the bridge to Forts Marcy and Ethan Allen, two strong works in the chain of defences which completely encircled Washington and Alexandria.



THE RAILROAD BATTERY PROTECTING WORKMEN ON THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE, AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROADS.

During 1861, and less afterward, the railroads from Baltimore and Washington westward were exposed to damage by guerrillas, who burned the bridges and killed the workmen repairing them. Cavalry guards were stationed along parts of the line, and, in addition, iron-plated cars carrying cannon, like that shown above, were attached to the construction trains.

CHARGE OF THE EIGHTH MISSOURI AND THE ELEVENTH INDIANA REGIMENTS, LED BY GENERAL LEWIS WALLACE, AT FORT DONELSON, FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

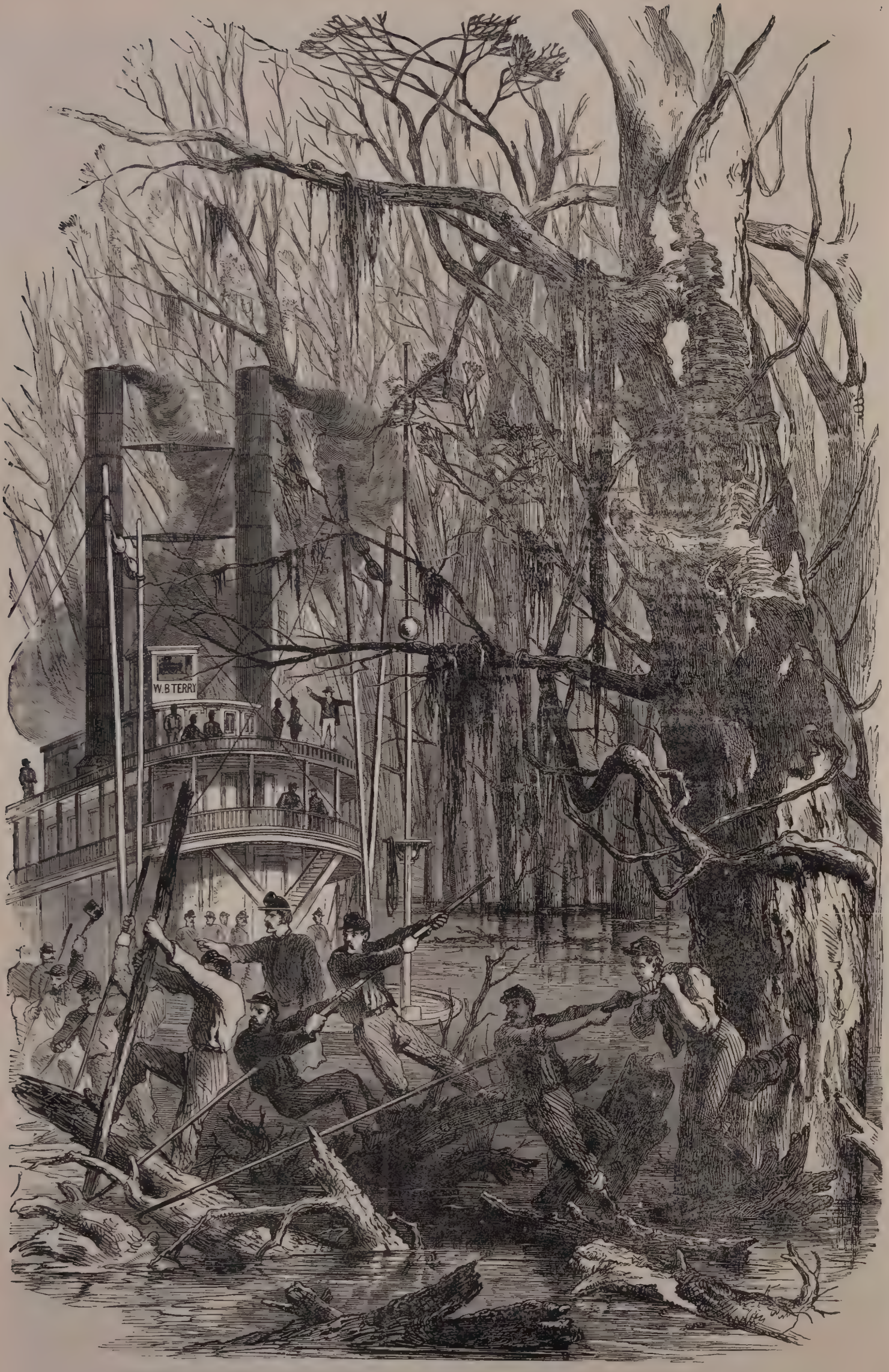
From a Sketch by H. Lovie.

The cut illustrates a section of the battle which decided the fate of the Confederates at Fort Donelson. Finding themselves completely hemmed in by Grant's army, they made a desperate sortie, opening a road of retreat. After looking over the ground the Union Leader exclaimed: "The position must be retaken." Lew Wallace's division held the right of the charging column. It was led by the Eleventh Indiana Zouaves, Wallace's original regiment. The zouaves were noted throughout the war as fighters. They advanced in skirmishing order up the slopes at Donelson, then rallied for the grand rush. As soon as they secured a lodgment on the crest, Wallace led up the supporting brigades, the whole line moved forward and drove the enemy back from the coveted ridge, closing the road of retreat.

BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE, MARCH 6, 1862.—FEDERAL FORCES UNDER GENERALS CURTIS, SIGEL AND ASBOTH; CONFEDERATE ARMY COMMANDED BY GENERALS VAN DORN, PRICE AND McCULLOCH.—FROM A SKETCH BY A FEDERAL OFFICER.

Missouri, like the other border States, was divided on the question of secession, and among the earliest conflicts of the war were local fights in that State. Gradually a considerable rebel army, under Price, gathered in the western and southern part of the State. It was followed by a Union army under Sigel, which met the combined forces of Price, McCulloch and Van Dorn at Pea Ridge, near the Arkansas line. A very severe battle followed, marked by some clever strategy and effective dispositions of artillery, which gave to General Sigel a high reputation. That part of the country was freed from Confederates, and a great number of Union sympathizers, who had been driven from their rural homes by the enemy, or had fled to avoid impressment, returned to their farms.

COLONEL G. W. ROBERTS AND 40 MEN (FORTY-SECOND ILLINOIS) SPIKING, AT NIGHT (APRIL 1, 1862), SIX GUNS OF BATTERY NO. 1, ABOVE ISLAND NO. 10.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. LOVIE.



SOLDIERS CLEARING A WAY THROUGH THE SWAMPS FOR A TRANSPORT.—From a Sketch by H. Lovie.

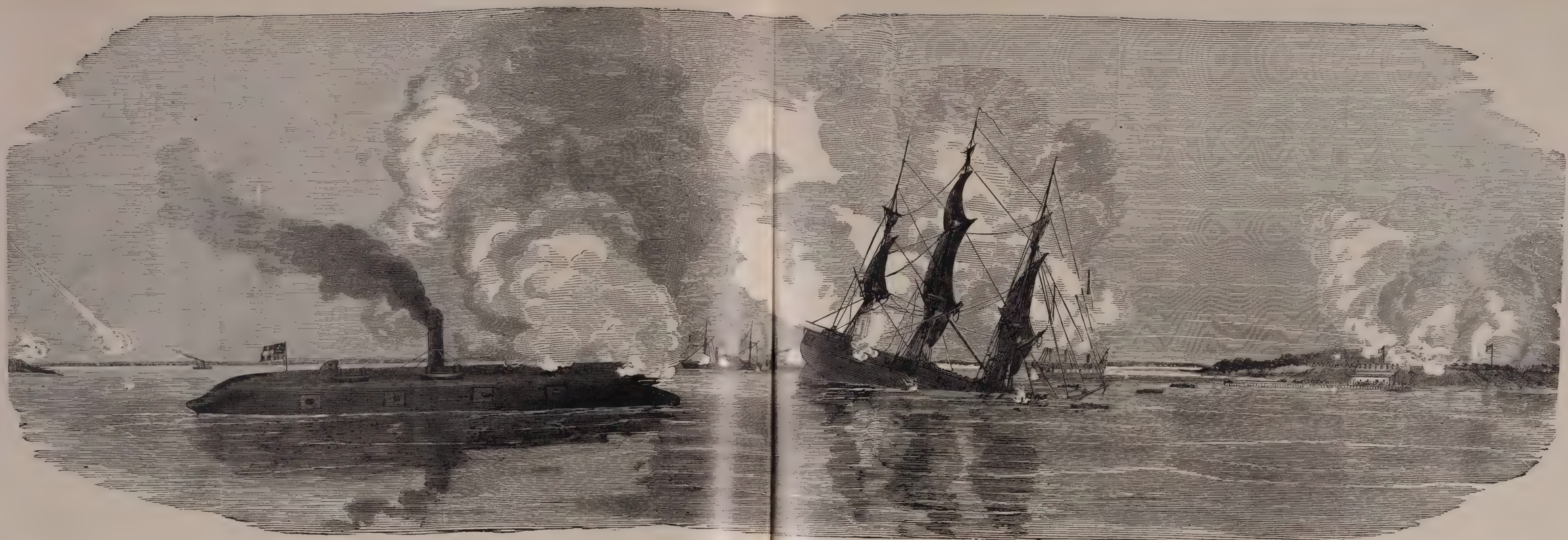
Island No. 10 is in lat. 36.30, where the Mississippi makes its great double curve. It was heavily fortified and protected by swamps on the east, and the batteries of New Madrid, Mo., was thought to command the river. New Madrid was captured by Pope's army (March, 1862), Foote's gunboats succeeded in running past the island, some transports forced their way through the swamps behind the island, and the cutting of a canal across the bend, enabled the Federals to surround and capture its garrison (April 7) without a serious battle. Many heroic and interesting incidents marked this curious siege.

RECRUITING IN NEW YORK CITY FOR HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

The first troops to enter active service were militia regiments already organized and they marched to Washington in fanciful uniforms. Among the first were the zouave regiments of the unfortunate Ellsworth and of Colonel Hawkins. The latter came from New York City, and consisted mainly of adventurous spirits recruited in the down-town streets. They were speedily lost in a larger organization, but remained "zouaves" long enough to get a reputation for dare-devil behavior in which they took great pride. Hawkins' Zouaves represented in the Northern army what the Louisiana Tigers did in the South.

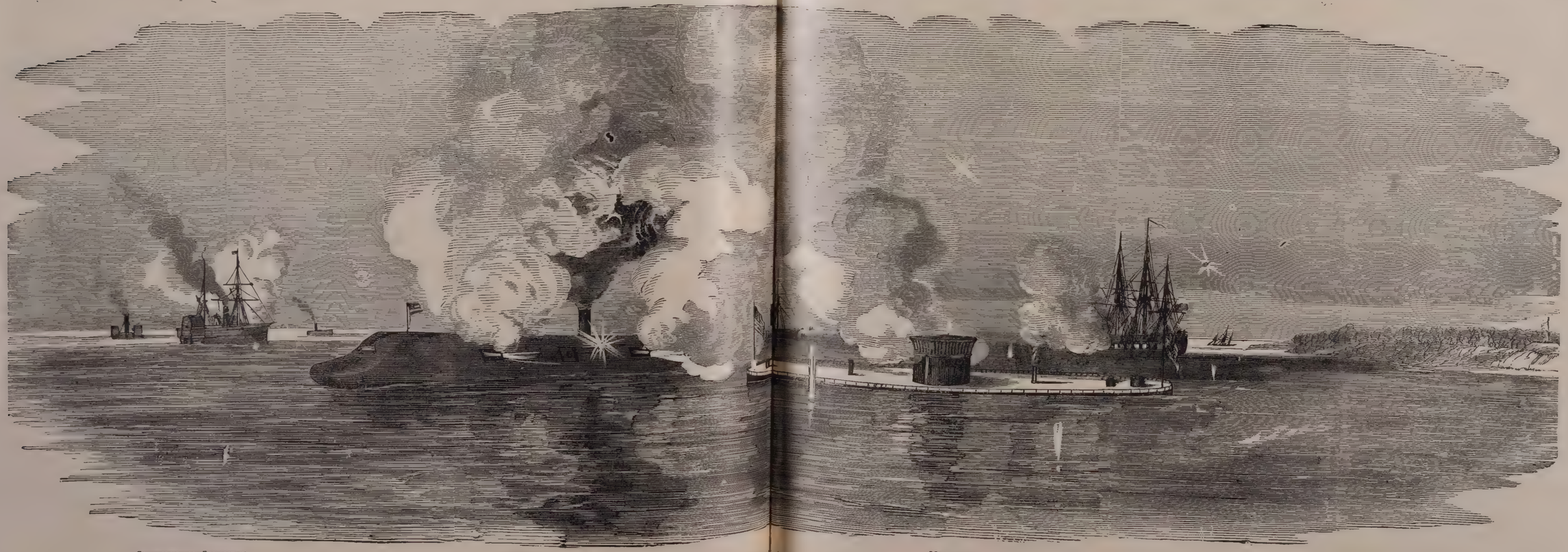
FORGING IRONWORK FOR THE GUN-CARRIAGES AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, N. Y.

When the war opened the Government found itself almost without arms or military stores. Its artillery and munitions of war had been allowed to go to waste, or had been placed by secessionists in the War Department in Southern cities, and were quickly seized. The few arsenals in the North, among which Watervliet was then, as now, prominent, were therefore urged to the utmost activity in preparing carriages, caissons, etc., for the cannon which were being rapidly cast in various foundries.



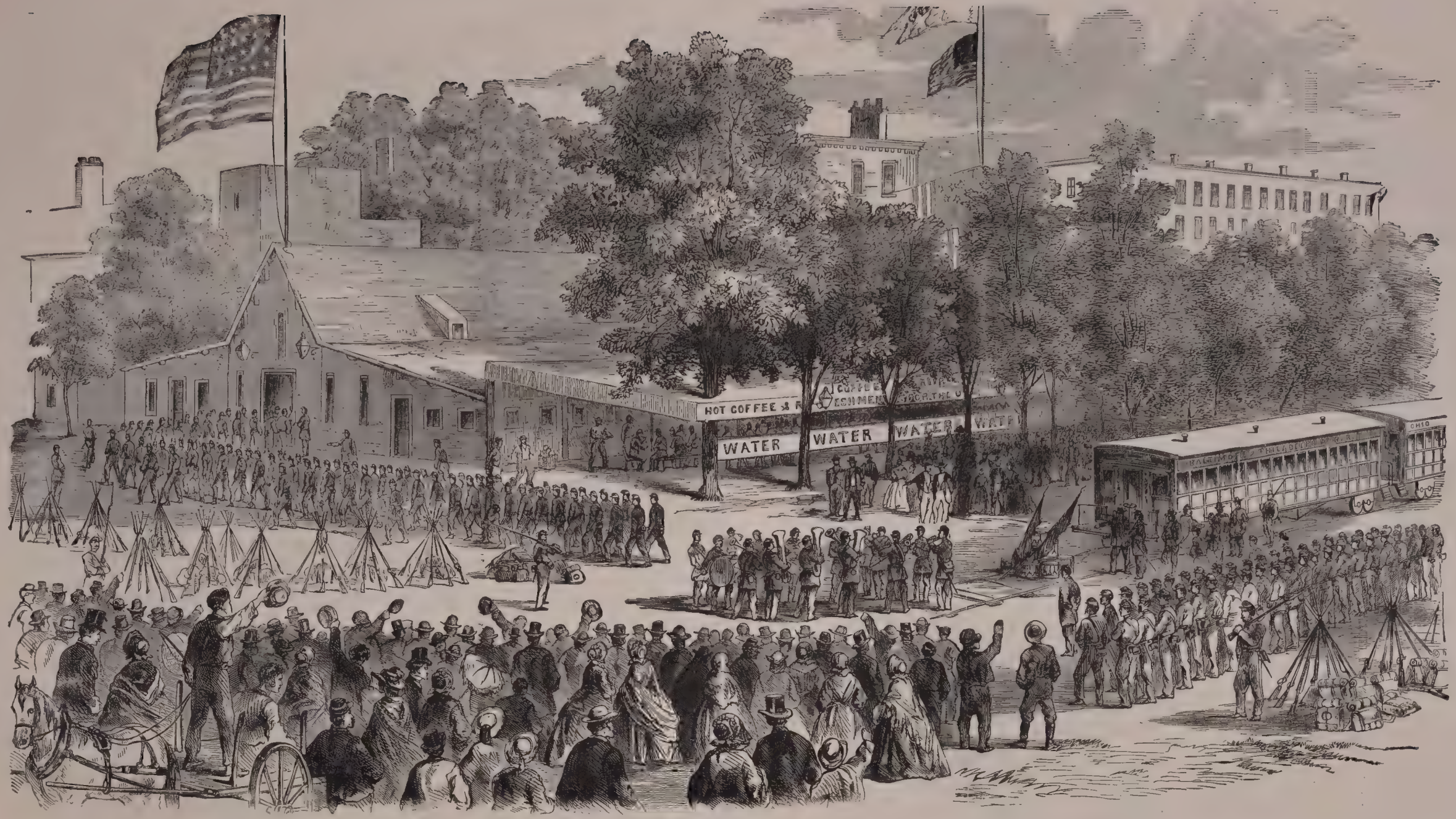
MERRIMAC. CUMBERLAND. CONGRESS. BATTERIES AND FEDERAL CAMP AT NEWPORT NEWS.

THE BATTLE IN HAMPTON ROADS BETWEEN THE CONFEDERATE IRON-CLAD RAM "MERRIMAC," OR "VIRGINIA," AND THE GUNBOATS "YORKTOWN" AND "JAMESTOWN," AND THE FEDERAL WOODEN FRIGATES "CUMBERLAND" AND "CONGRESS."—SINKING OF THE "CUMBERLAND" AND VICTORY FOR THE CONFEDERATE NAVY, MARCH 8, 1862.



CONFEDERATE STEAMERS. MERRIMAC. MONITOR. MINNESOTA. NEWPORT NEWS.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE "MONITOR" (TWO GUNS) AND THE CONFEDERATE RAM "MERRIMAC" AND GUNBOATS "YORKTOWN" AND "JAMESTOWN," CARRYING TWENTY-FOUR GUNS.—DEFEAT OF THE CONFEDERATE RAM AND GUNBOATS, AND RESCUE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER "MINNESOTA," HAMPTON ROADS, VA., MARCH 9, 1862.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF FEDERAL SOLDIERS, ON THEIR WAY TO "THE FRONT" (1861 AND 1862), AT THE UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON, PHILADELPHIA.

FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.

When the war for the Union began there was throughout the North a great uprising. Men volunteered by fifties, by hundreds, by thousands, by hundreds of thousands. They were thrown into camps; organized into regiments and brigades, and hurried forward by flying trains to principal points of rendezvous, from which they were sent into the field. One of the greatest of these points was Philadelphia. Pennsylvania was one of the most patriotic States. The metropolis was not infected with the sentiments of secession. The old Quaker residue wrought mightily for the nation. The Union soldiers in passing through Philadelphia always had a gala day. They were met and welcomed by thousands. Bands played; vast supplies were brought forth; and the soldiers were feted on their way. The scene here delineated is a reproduction from a war-time sketch by F. B. Schell. It shows the great Union barracks, with a train of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R., from which the incoming volunteers have dismounted; the wide extemporized restaurant and the Stars and Stripes floating proudly above the barracks.

Camp of General Oglesby's Brigade. 18th Illinois. 8th Indiana. McClernand's Headquarters. Confederate Batteries. 49th Illinois. 17th Illinois. 45th Illinois. 48th Illinois. 20th Illinois. 11th Illinois. 11th Iowa.

BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH LANDING, SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1862.—DEFENCE OF GENERAL McCLERNAND'S SECOND LINE BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS.—FROM A SKETCH BY HENRY LOVIE.

The centre of the Union line at the first day's battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing, was in command of McClernand, at the right of whom was Sherman. These divisions bore the brunt of the battle, and although they consisted very largely of troops that had never before been under fire they resisted stubbornly the superior numbers and impetuous charging of the enemy. Most of these men were from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and were sturdy farmers' sons, inured to fatigue and of sober mind. Little by little they were forced back; but although Prentiss' line was at the left broken, McClernand was never demoralized, and when the day closed his new line of battle was intact, and his men ready for the victorious movement of the next day.

THE FINAL STAND OF THE ARMY OF GENERAL GRANT, APRIL 6, 1862, NEAR PITTSBURGH LANDING.—WEBSTER'S ARTILLERY REPULSING BEAUREGARD'S ARMY.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. LOVIE.

After their front had been forced back by the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson and the capture of Island No. 10, the Confederates sought to establish a new line of defence south of the Tennessee River, where General Albert Sidney Johnston commanded about 45,000 men. Grant, early in April, 1862, moved to the Tennessee River with about 33,000 men, stationing his main force at Pittsburgh Landing, a few miles west of which were the log church and hamlet of Shiloh, where Generals T. Sherman, McClernand and Hurlburt were in special command. On the morning of April 6 they were attacked by Johnston with great fury and valor. The troops were green and the Union line was slowly forced back, receiving and inflicting very heavy losses. The Southern troops had expected great things of this battle. Their leaders, and especially General Beauregard, had promised them complete victory, and they went into the fight full of confidence, and were pushed forward regardless of the terrible losses they must sustain. It was, as Grant has said, Southern dash against Northern pluck and endurance. The former was at first steadily victorious, driving the Northern line back at all points almost to the river; but toward evening twenty guns were placed in position in the open woods near Pittsburgh Landing, and these, assisted by the shelling from the gunboats, were so ably supported that the rebels could not capture them. The next day the Federals turned the threatened rout into a victory.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Robert Anderson was born at "Soldier's Retreat," near Louisville, Ky., June 14, 1805. He was graduated at West Point in 1825, and entered the Third Artillery. As colonel of Illinois volunteers, he served in the Black Hawk war of 1832, returning to West Point as instructor of artillery in 1835–37. In 1837–38 he served in the Florida war, and in 1841, after serving as assistant adjutant-general on General Scott's staff, he was promoted to captain. He went to Mexico with General Scott in 1847, and was severely wounded at Molino del Rey. In 1857 he was appointed major of the First Artillery, and on November 20, 1860, he was placed in command of the troops in Charleston Harbor, with his headquarters at Fort Moultrie. On the night of December 26, expecting an attack, he withdrew to the stronger Fort Sumter, where he was closely invested by the Confederate forces. On the morning of April 13, after a cannonade of nearly 36 hours, during which none of his men were hurt, he evacuated the fort, marched out with his 70 men with the honors of war on Sunday the 14th, and the following day sailed for New York. In May, 1861, in recognition of his services, he was appointed brigadier-general in the United States army by President Lincoln, assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky, and afterward to that of the Cumberland. But soon after this his health failed and he resigned. In 1863 he retired from active service and was brevetted major-general. He sailed for Europe for his health in 1869, and died in Nice, France, October 27, 1871.

PIERRE GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD

Was born near New Orleans, La., May 28, 1818. He was graduated at West Point in 1838, assigned to the engineers, and was assistant in the construction of Fort Adams, Newport, in 1838–39. In 1840–41 he was on engineering duty in Louisiana, Mississippi and Maryland. Early in the Mexican war he was engaged in the construction of defences at Tampico and siege operations at Vera Cruz, and in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Chapultepec and City of Mexico, where he was twice wounded. Soon afterward he was brevetted major, and he attained the full rank of captain of engineers in March, 1853. On his return to the United States, his supervisory duties as constructive engineer extended over the Gulf coast from Florida to the Rio Grande. His record as a military officer of the United States ended with an appointment as superintendent of the academy at West Point. This place he soon resigned, and, at once offering his services to the Southern Confederacy, was placed in command of the defences of Charleston, S. C. Upon the refusal of Major Robert Anderson to abandon Fort Sumter, he opened fire on the morning of April 12, 1861. After an artillery duel of several hours, during which no lives were lost, the garrison surrendered and marched out April 14. General Beauregard was next ordered to Virginia, and commanded the battle of Bull Run, July 21, where he was victorious. In the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, General A. S. Johnston having been killed on the first day, Beauregard commanded on the second day, when he was compelled to retreat to Corinth. At this time, General Beauregard's health failing, he was relieved from active service, but he returned to take command of Charleston, 1862–63, successfully defending it against siege operations under General Gillmore and attacks by the fleet under Admirals Dupont and Dahlgren. When Grant was approaching Richmond, in May, 1864, Beauregard held Petersburg against the Federal advance; but in the autumn, after an unsuccessful attempt to check Sherman's march to the sea, he joined General J. E. Johnston in North Carolina, and surrendered with that officer to General Sherman in April, 1865. At the close of the war he became president of the New Orleans, Jackson and Mississippi Railroad, adjutant-general of Louisiana, and manager of the State lottery.

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD

GENERAL HURLBUT'S DIVISION REPULSING THE COMBINED CONFEDERATE ATTACK (APRIL 6, 1862) AT THE PEACH ORCHARD, NEAR SHILOH.—FROM A SKETCH BY HENRY LOVIE.

Shiloh began with a surprise in the early morning. The Federal divisions were ready in a *general* sense for the battle, but not ready at the hour when the Confederate columns struck them. In a short time the Union lines were in battle array; but the pressure was tremendous, and in several places the lines were broken and hurled back. There was desultory fighting around a semicircle of two or three miles. In the afternoon the division of General B. M. Prentiss went to pieces, after valiant fighting, and was nearly all captured. The division of Hurlbut, at a part of the line designated as the Peach Orchard, withstood the storm with desperate valor; and the Confederate avalanche was staved. This is the part of the battle here represented. The illustration is from a sketch of the time drawn by Henry Lovie.

CAPTURE OF McCLERNAND'S HEADQUARTERS, McALLISTER'S AND SCHWARTZ'S ARTILLERY, AND DRESSER'S BATTERY, BY THE CONFEDERATES, AT PITTSBURGH LANDING, SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. LOVIE.

The first day's fighting at Pittsburgh Landing was a slow, stubbornly-contested retreat of the Union line, which lost its camps, much artillery and its position, before the furious onset of the rebels under Beauregard. There were few battles of the war in which the fighting was more close and severe, or the proportion of casualties larger, in exposed commands, on both sides. The centre of the line, commanded by General McClernand, was the most often and fiercely assailed, and was beaten back out of its camps, while even the headquarters were over-run by the Confederates who thought victory assured. Sherman's men, however, supported the resistance of McClernand's half-beaten line so bravely and steadily that though both fell back a mile or more, neither were overcome or disorganized. Sherman himself was slightly wounded. The greatest value of this battle was its moral effect on the troops.

BRANDY STATION, VA.

BEALTON STATION, VA.

From Sketches by Edwin Forbes.

In the earlier movements of the war one of the points frequently mentioned in the Manassas campaign, and subsequently when Pope was vainly trying to save Northern Virginia from re-conquest by Lee, was Brandy Station, shown in the illustration; another of like importance was Bealton Station. Both of these occupied such relations to the general field of action as to bring the Union commanders thereto, though neither was the scene of serious battle.

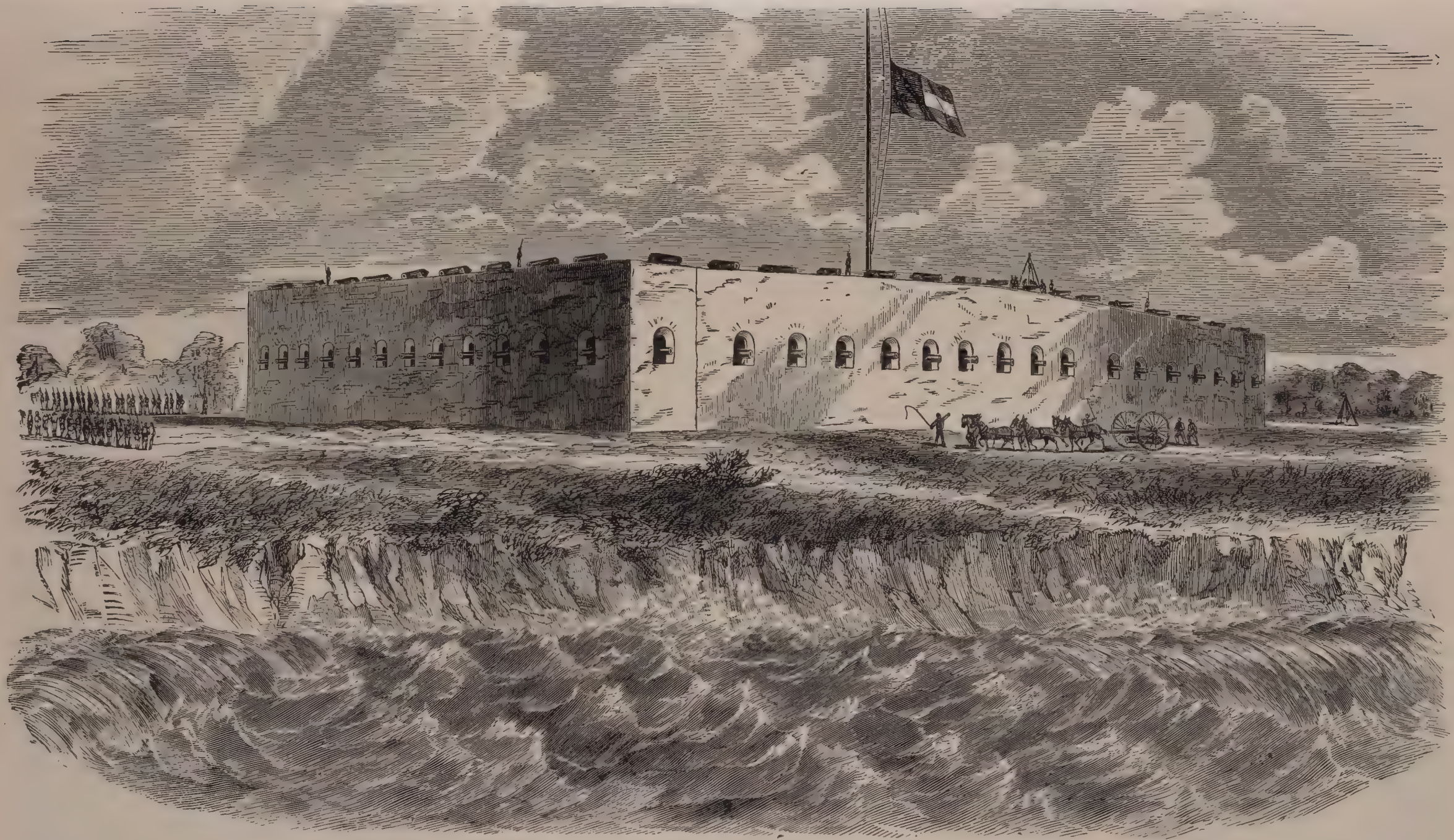
FEDERAL PICKETS APPROACHED BY CONFEDERATES DISGUISED IN CEDAR BUSHES, NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

From a Sketch by C. E. H. Bonwill.

The heroism and adventure of the picket line were indescribable. Here the valor of war distributes itself and becomes individual. Here the single man, with his life in his hand, must depend on his own vigilance and adroitness for the performance of his duty and for success over an enemy crouching, like himself, and watching his opportunity. Here nerve must go with sleeplessness, and a clear sight with dauntless courage. The scene delineated in the engraving is from a sketch by C. E. H. Bonwill, and reproduces an aspect of the picket line in the border country between Tennessee and Georgia.

RECAPTURE OF ARTILLERY, AT SHILOH CHURCH, NEAR PITTSBURGH LANDING, BY THE FIRST OHIO REGIMENT, GENERAL ROUSSEAU, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1862.

The second day's fighting at Pittsburgh Landing retrieved the ill-success of the Union army on the first day, and forced the Confederates to relinquish all the ground and most of the spoils they had captured. Grant's army, which had made a successful stand near the Landing on the previous evening, was heavily reinforced by Buell and Wallace during the night, and early the next morning (April 7, 1863) Grant took the offensive, advancing his troops all along the line, retaking his lost ground and despoiled camps at Shiloh, recovering nearly all the artillery that had been lost and inflicting such losses upon the enemy—including their commander, General Albert Sydney Johnston—that they withdrew altogether to Corinth, Miss.

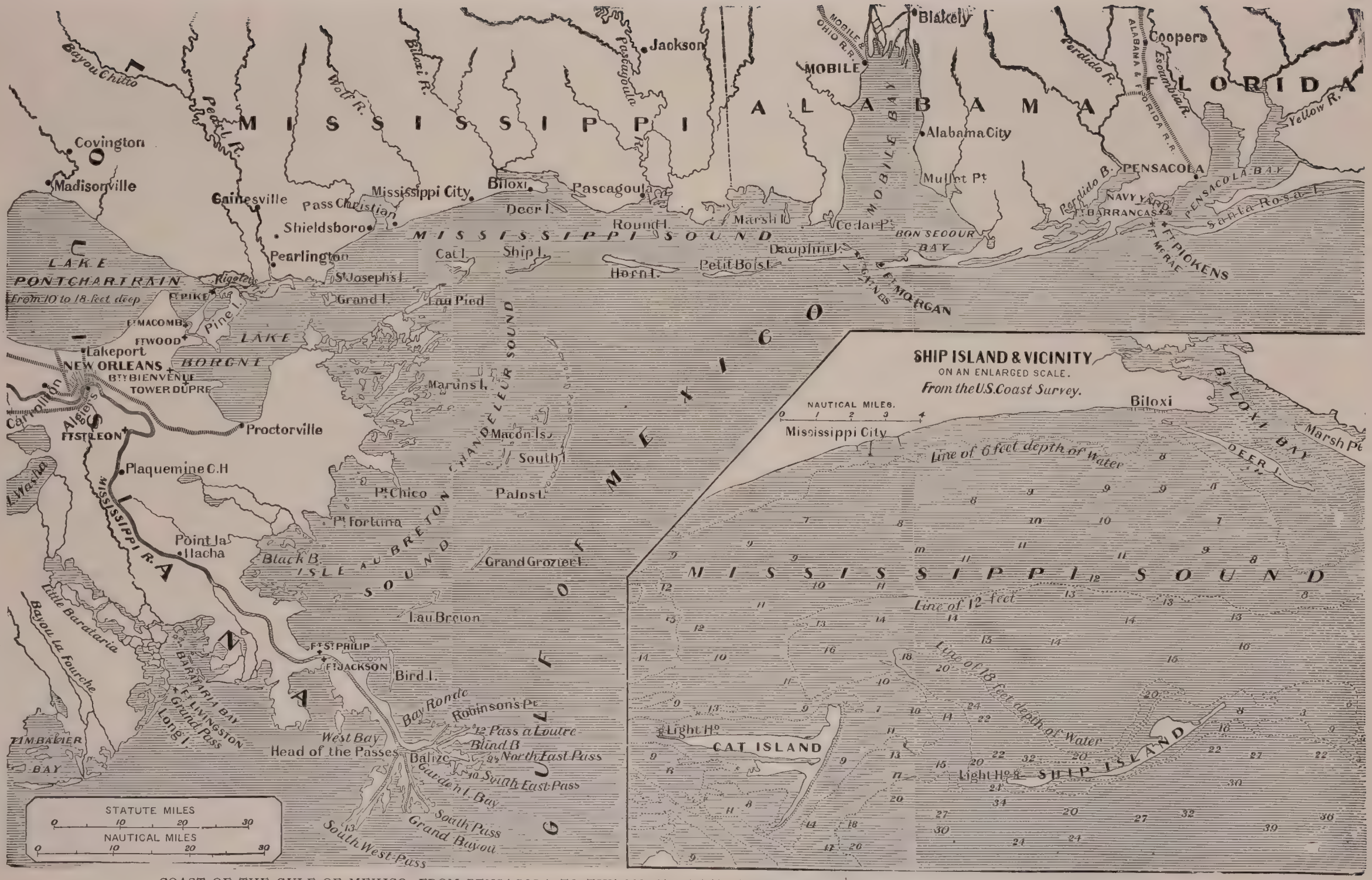


FORT PULASKI, AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE SAVANNAH RIVER, AS IT APPEARED WHEN IN POSSESSION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

Fort Pulaski, a substantial fortress erected by the United States long before the Civil War, stood upon Cockspur Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, and was the strongest defence of the port and city of Savannah. The Federals had blockaded the river and secured possession of the neighboring coasts early in 1861, and early in 1862 undertook the reduction of this and its supporting forts. Troops were sent to Big Tybee Island, and a channel was discovered by which gunboats were able to get into the rear of Fort Pulaski. Another expedition, by way of Warsaw Sound, secured a position where their guns commanded the channel and effectually cut off the fort from the city. Heavy batteries were erected on Big Tybee Island, and upon April 10, 1862, the surrender of the fort was demanded and refused, whereupon 36 siege-rifles and heavy mortars opened fire upon it and battered it so well that upon the 12th it was surrendered. After that there was no more blockade-running at Savannah, the river being not only well guarded by the garrisons stationed at its mouth, but also by the placing of permanent obstructions in the channel, consisting of sunken ships filled with stones.

CUMBERLAND HEIGHTS, FROM THE KENTUCKY SIDE.—From a Sketch by an Engineer of Bragg's Army.

One of the strategic points in the southwestern field of action was the pass of the Cumberland range, on the border between Kentucky and Tennessee. This opening between the North and the South is about 45 miles from Knoxville. The mountains here rise to a great elevation, but the gap where the roadway passes through is only 1665 feet above the sea. Several of the preliminary passages of the war had respect to the possession of Cumberland Gap; and the Union army, in obtaining the prize, in the winter of 1862, suffered great hardships and privations.



COAST OF THE GULF OF MEXICO, FROM PENSACOLA TO THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI, SHOWING THE APPROACHES TO NEW ORLEANS.

GROUP OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS CAPTURED AT FORT DONELSON.—From a Sketch by H. Lovie.

CAMP OF THE NINTH MASSACHUSETTS, BEFORE THE CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS, YORKTOWN, APRIL 10, 1862.—From a Sketch by E. S. Hall.

COMMODORE PORTER'S MORTAR FLOTILLA DISGUISED AND BEING TOWED INTO A POSITION IN RANGE OF FORTS ST. PHILIP AND JACKSON.—From a Sketch by Wm. Waud.
The mortar-boats were to take position (see illustrations) close under a wooded bank, and their masts were dressed with bushes to make them indistinguishable from trees, and thus offer no mark to the Confederate gunners.

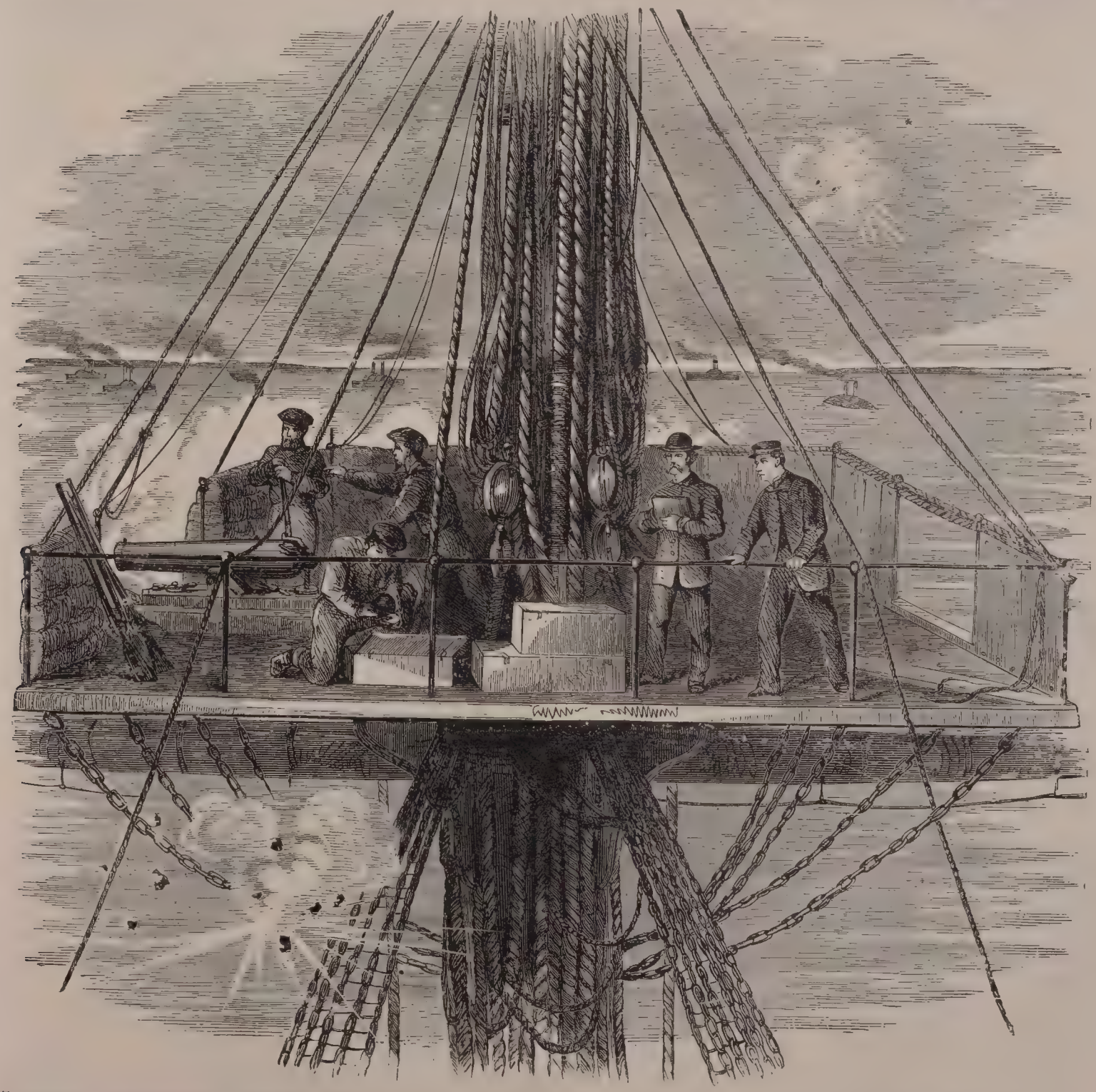
U. S. Gunboats. Porter's Mortar Flotilla. Fort Jackson. Distant Confederate Gunboats. Fort St. Philip. Chain supported by Hulks.
Ferryboat "Jackson." "Mississippi." "Pensacola." "Hartford" (Flagship). "Iroquois." "Cayuga." Ferryboat "Westfield." "Varuna."

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES FLEET PASSING THE FORTS ON THE MISSISSIPPI, ON ITS WAY TO NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 19, 1862.—From a Sketch by Wm. Waud.

FIRST DAY'S (APRIL 24, 1862) BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP.—FIRST DIVISION OF THE FEDERAL SQUADRON PREPARING FOR ACTION.—SKETCHED BY WM. WAUD.

New Orleans was defended by two very strong forts, Jackson and St. Philip, near the mouth of the Mississippi River. A great fleet, under Admiral Farragut, assembled in April, 1862, to attack them. It consisted of the frigates, etc., named under the accompanying illustration, together with other smaller ones, and transports carrying the troops of General B. F. Butler, who subsequently garrisoned the city and its neighborhood. The fleet also included a novel feature in 21 schooners, each bearing on its deck a mortar of 13 inches calibre, throwing a shell weighing 285 pounds. These were commanded by their inventor, Commander David D. Porter. Many days were spent in getting the big ships over the bar, and in placing the mortar-schooners accurately in position hidden behind a wooded point below Fort Jackson, but on April 18 the fleet mortars opened fire, and for six days and nights dropped the great shells almost unceasingly upon the fort until it was half destroyed (though few guns were dismounted) and its defenders were worn out and demoralized. Fort St. Philip, however, was little bombarded or harried. In addition to these forts the rebels had a formidable floating battery, the "Louisiana," tied to the bank, a powerful ram, the "Manassas," several gunboats and troop-ships in the river at and above the forts, and many fire-rafts ready to be sent down against invaders; while a great chain was stretched across the river supported upon hulks. Upon the night of the sixth day of the bombardment it was decided to attempt to run by the forts with the Union men-of-war. A daring advance-guard went up and cut the chain under fire, and at 3 a. m., on April 24, the ships advanced, the "Cayuga" leading.

BURNING OF CONFEDERATE GUNBOATS, RAMS AND VESSELS, AT NEW ORLEANS AND ALGIERS, ON THE APPROACH OF THE FEDERAL FLEET

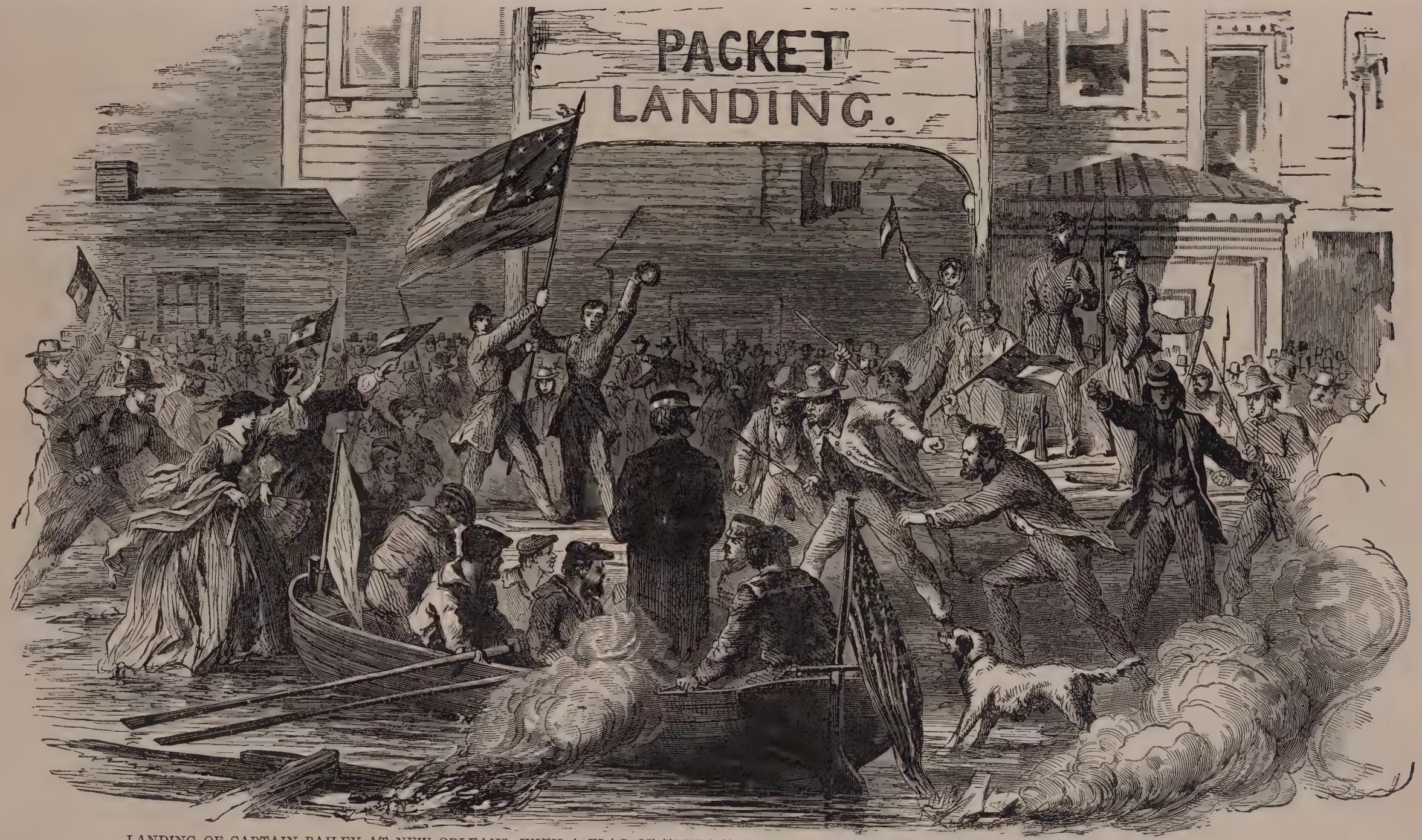


THE ARTIST, WILLIAM WAUD, SKETCHING THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE FEDERAL FLEET AND THE CONFEDERATE FORTS, RAMS AND GUNBOATS, ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, FROM THE FORETOP OF THE U. S. WAR STEAMER "MISSISSIPPI."

The extreme importance of the possession of the Mississippi River, dividing the Confederacy in half, seems to have been apparent to the Southern sooner than to the Northern commanders. At any rate early opportunities to seize upon the mouths of the river and the great port of New Orleans were disregarded, and the Confederates gained time to make its defences so perfect that they were overcome only at tremendous expense of time and money, if not of life. A few miles above the mouth there were two very formidable forts and other batteries, and many iron-clads and gunboats farther up. These were bombarded by the Union navy in April, 1862, and on the 24th the fleet ran by the forts during a long day's engagement, which is one of the most remarkable on record. The public was eager for news of it, and rejoiced that artists were found brave enough to dare the perils for the sake of making accurate pictures.

PASSAGE OF THE SECOND DIVISION OF THE FEDERAL SQUADRON PAST FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP, APRIL 24, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY WM. WAUD.

Daylight of the morning of April 24, 1862, saw the beginning of one of the most remarkable naval engagements of modern times, in the successful attempt of Farragut's Union fleet to run by the defences of New Orleans—Forts Jackson and St. Philip and a numerous fleet of gunboats. Both forts fired rapidly and incessantly at the passing ships, frequently hitting them, but neither stopping nor sinking any. The Confederate ships came to meet them, and soon the two fleets were mingled, giving and receiving broadsides in rapid succession, while the rebel rams and fire-rafts did good service until they were sunk. One o our vessels was run ashore and sunk, and several of the Confederate boats met that fate, but in an hour nearly all the Union ships were safely passed and steaming on up the river. The mortar-boats did not participate in this movement, but renewed their bombardment and compelled the surrender of the forts on the 28th. Meanwhile the ships, the "Cayuga" still leading, went on, and next day took possession of New Orleans.



LANDING OF CAPTAIN BAILEY AT NEW ORLEANS, WITH A FLAG OF TRUCE, TO DEMAND THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY.—From a Sketch by William Waud.

The "Cayuga," Captain Theodorus Bailey, led the fleet attacking the defences of New Orleans, and reached the city on the morning of April 25, 1862. The city was in tremendous excitement, and the burning of cotton, ships and government stores all along the river front, together with the withdrawal of the Confederate troops there, placed the streets in control of a mob. At noon Captain Bailey and Lieutenant George H. Perkins landed alone, in the midst of an infuriated crowd that constantly threatened their lives, walked up to the City Hall and demanded the surrender of the city. No one could be found who professed to have the right to do so, whereupon it was taken possession of by marines and held until General Butler's troops arrived, on May 1, after which it was never lost to the Union. The destruction of property involved, and the loss of this port and the command of the "Mississippi" was, perhaps, the most crippling single blow the Confederacy received.

GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN TAKING PERSONAL COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC ON THE PENINSULA, APRIL 5, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. S. HALL.

THE FEDERAL ARMY, UNDER GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, BETWEEN BIG BETHEL AND YORKTOWN, VA., APRIL 6, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. S. HALL.

In April, 1862, the grand Army of the Potomac, under McClellan's command, began moving toward Richmond, up the Peninsula of Virginia. This army was the "flower" of the Northern States. It consisted of more than 150,000 men, exclusive of the garrisons about Washington and elsewhere, and all were volunteers from New England and the Middle States. They were men, said one who knew them well, who understood and appreciated the merits and value of the questions what the war was meant to answer; who believed they were right, and were ready to support their convictions and defend the Government with their lives. Almost all were intelligent voters, coming from every walk of life. "It represented the bone and sinew of the land, its truest homes and best industries, its humblest, its toiling, its prosperous and its educated classes alike. Its organization and discipline were complete; and the campaign which followed turned it into a corps of veteran soldiers equal to any in the world.

BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG, VA., FOUGHT MAY 7, 1862, TO COVER THE RETREAT OF GENERAL JOHNSTON'S ARMY.—THE SIXTEENTH, THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND NEW YORK, AND THE NINETY-FIFTH AND NINETY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS, ENGAGED ON THE FEDERAL SIDE.—FROM A SKETCH BY A SOLDIER ON THE FIELD.

The first important battle of the Peninsular campaign was fought at Williamsburg, Va., on May 7, 1862. The protection of the Confederate rear had been assigned to General Longstreet. The Union advance was under the lead of Generals Hooker, Kearney and Smith. The movement from Yorktown began immediately after the evacuation of that place by the Confederates. Williamsburg is situated between the James and York Rivers, about 45 miles southeast of Richmond. The place had been the second colonial capital of Virginia, and was the chosen seat of William and Mary College. Here the Confederates made their stand, from the 5th to the 7th of May, but were defeated by the Federals with severe losses. The illustration is a graphic representation of the battle. The particular section of the field is that which was contested and won on the Union side by the Sixteenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Regiments of New York, and the Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Pennsylvanians.

VIEW OF FREDERICKSBURG, VA., FROM THE NORTH BANK OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, AFTER ITS EVACUATION BY THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS.—From a Sketch by Edwin Forbes.

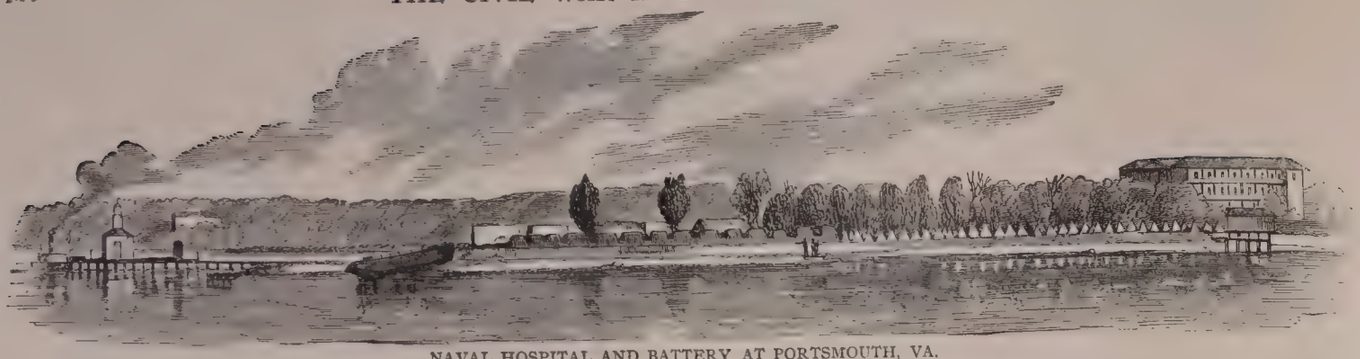
The town and country represented in this illustration will convey a memory to coming ages. Here, on December 13, 1862, some months after the collapse of the Peninsular campaign, was fought one of the great battles of the Civil War—a battle in which the army of General Lee, about 80,000 strong, having choice of an impregnable position, hurled back the Union army, numbering about 110,000, entailing a total loss of more than 12,000, at an expense of less than half that amount of losses on the Confederate side.

GENERAL KEYES' DIVISION CROSSING THE CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, MAY 23, 1862, OVER BOTTOM BRIDGE, BUILT BY THE ENGINEERS OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.—From a Sketch by E. S. Hall.

After the battle of Williamsburg, the Confederates fell back to the confluence of the Mattapony and Pamunkey Rivers. There at a place called West Point they made their third stand, and there on the 9th of May they were overpowered and driven back. From this event the way to Richmond seemed to be open as far as the Chickahominy. The Union army encountered no further opposition until it reached that stream. The point at which McClellan touched the Chickahominy was about ten miles north of Richmond. The Federal army crossed to the south side at Bottom's Bridge.

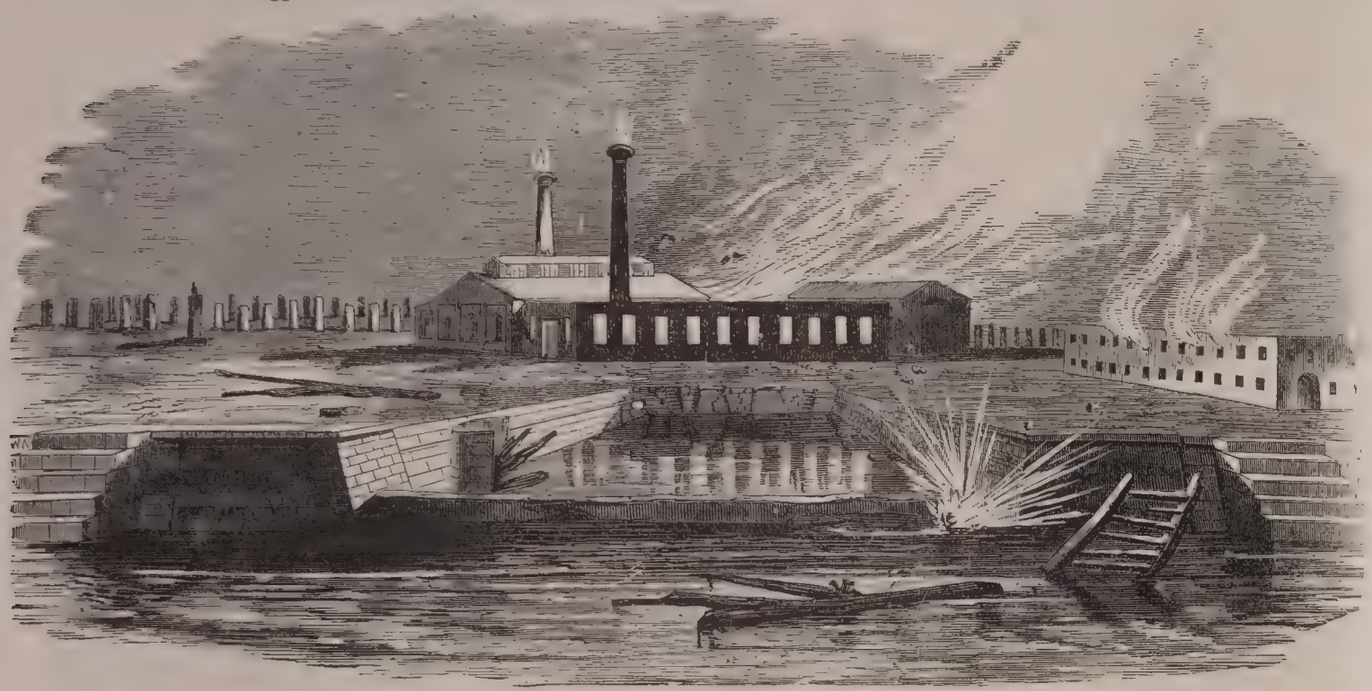
BATTLE OF WHITE OAK SWAMP, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1862.—AYERS', MOTT'S AND RANDA[LL]'S BATTERIES CHECKING THE PURSUIT OF THE CONFEDERATES.—From a Sketch by W. H. Johnson.

The scene here depicted shows the conflict of McClellan and Lee at its height. After the battle of Fair Oaks, the Union commander determined to ch[ange] his base of supplies from the White House on the Pamunkey River to some suitable point on the river James. The movement was attended with great hazard. General Lee, who had succeeded Joseph E. Johnstone as commander-in-chief, was on the alert. He was not the man to permit the exposure of his enemy [to] at the delivery of a blow. On June 25 he struck the Union right at Oak Grove; but the battle at that place was indecisive. On the next day was fought the battle of Mechanicsville, in which the Federals were victorious to the extent of retaining the field. On the 27th Lee made a successful attack on the Federa[ls] at Gaines' Mill. The following day was passed with little fighting. On the 29th were fought the two battles of Savage Station and White Oak Swamp, the latter of which is represented in the above double-page engraving, after a sketch by W. H. Johnson. It is difficult for the unmilitary reader to realize movements [in] field. The scene here delineated is the defence of the rear of the Union army against the attack of the Confederates. The latter may be discerned in the remoter parts of the field. The foreground is held by the Union forces. The artillery is in full action. The Union line shows little evidence of wavering or r[out], but critical observers may detect here and there the evidences of falling back under the pressure of the enemy.



NAVAL HOSPITAL AND BATTERY AT PORTSMOUTH, VA.

The city of Portsmouth lies on the west bank of the Elizabeth River, and is opposite Norfolk. It shared with the latter place the vicissitudes of the war. The situation suggested the establishment here of a naval hospital.



BURNING OF THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD BY THE CONFEDERATES.—UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE DRY-DOCK.

Norfolk is naturally and artificially the most important naval station in Virginia. As such it was seized by the Confederates at the outbreak of the war. It was held by them for about a year; but on the 10th of May, 1862, a force under General Wool advanced on Norfolk, and the Confederates were obliged to withdraw. In doing so they destroyed the Navy Yard, and attempted the destruction of the dry-dock. The illustration represents the burning of the navy yard.

REMOVING SUNKEN SCHOONERS WHICH BLOCKADED THE ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR.

After the capture of Norfolk, the Federals found it necessary to explore the harbor, drag up the sunken schooners, and remove the torpedoes which the Confederates had planted. The cut represents the explosion of one of the sunken vessels as a means of removing it.

GENERAL BANKS' DIVISION RECROSSING THE POTOMAC FROM WILLIAMSPORT, MD., TO ATTACK "STONEWALL" JACKSON.—BAND OF THE FORTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA PLAYING NATIONAL AIRS ON THE VIRGINIA SHORE.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

The scene here sketched shows a part of the town of Williamsport, Md., and the rugged scenery along the river. General Banks, who had been appointed to the command of a Federal corps on the upper Potomac, had for his antagonist Stonewall Jackson, for whom he was an unequal match. At the time of the event here depicted, the Union forces had been on the Maryland bank of the river. Banks perceived, as he thought, an opportunity to cross into Virginia and make a successful attack on Jackson. The sketch here given represents the passage of the Potomac. On the Virginia bank of the river, the band of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania is playing the national air, while the forces of Banks are effecting the passage in boats. In the early part of the war many such spectacular and ineffectual performances were witnessed. In the course of time it was discovered that war is more bloody and less theatrical.

DRESS PARADE AND REVIEW OF THE FIRST REGIMENT, SOUTH CAROLINA (COLORED) VOLUNTEERS AT HILTON HEAD, S. C., UNDER COLONEL FESSENDEN, U. S. A., JUNE 25, 1862.

From a Sketch by W. T. Crane.

At the beginning of the war the prejudice against the African race was so great that the suggestion of the employment of the negroes as soldiers was received with horror. With the progress of events, public opinion changed, and the negro appeared in the field. During the Peninsular Campaign the first African regiment was organized at Hilton Head, South Carolina. The African troops had sufficient courage and audacity to fight with spirit and passion. There was, however, in their movement a certain lack of steadiness, and liability to panic. As the war progressed large numbers of negroes were put under arms, and were made to assist materially the cause of the Union. On the Confederate side the prejudice against the negro soldiers was overwhelming. Several episodes of the war showed that the Confederate generals were little disposed to concede to colored troops the rights and immunities of honorable warfare.

Rebuilding the Railroad Bridge Across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg.—One of the most deplorable circumstances of the war was the destruction of public property. It was regarded on both sides as a legitimate and necessary condition of victory to destroy as much as might be of the public resources of the enemy. Railways everywhere in the South suffered from the devastations. The retreating army nearly always made away with the means of pursuit. The raiding force on either side had for one of its prime purposes the destruction of bridges and the cutting off of other means of communication. When the Confederates were obliged to evacuate Fredericksburg, they followed the usual policy of destroying what would be most advantageous to the Federals. They accordingly burned the great railway bridge across the Rappahannock. When the Federals took possession of the place they must needs rebuild the bridge. The sketch on this page represents the Federal bridge-builders in the act of restoring the structure.

CONFEDERATE CAVALRY RETURNING FROM A SUCCESSFUL RAID IN PURSUIT OF FRESH HORSES AND PROVISIONS.

Return of Confederate Raiders.—The raid became the feature of the Civil War. Had the conflict continued longer, the raid would have become still more important. Several ends were to be attained by such movements. The enemy's communications might be cut off. In times of need property might be gathered up from a region of abundance. The scene here depicted shows a company of cavalrymen returning with their spoils. They have been abroad gathering fresh horses and other supplies for the support of the Confederate army.

REBUILDING THE RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK TO FREDERICKSBURG, VA., BURNED BY THE CONFEDERATES IN THEIR RETREAT.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

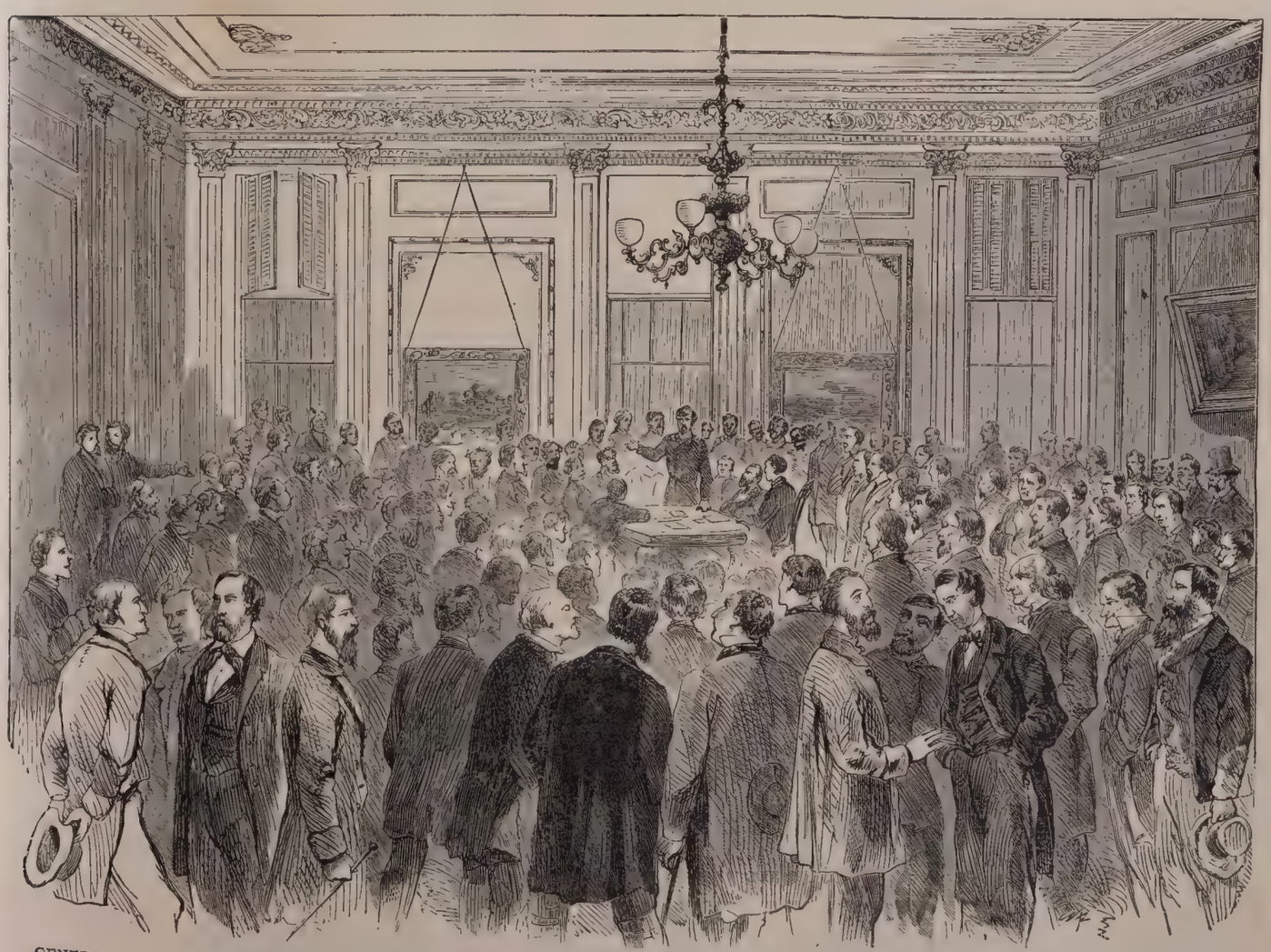
VALLEY OF THE CHICKAHOMINY, LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM MECHANICSVILLE, SCENE OF THE SIX BATTLES BETWEEN McCLELLAN AND LEE, JACKSON, MAGRUDER, LONGSTREET, ETC.

FROM A SKETCH BY WM. WAUD.

After the battle of Williamsburg and the engagement at West Point the Army of the Potomac found itself in the valley of the Chickahominy. The event showed that the Union commanders had not fully informed themselves respecting the character of the country. The Chickahominy is about 75 miles in length, entering the James 40 miles southeast of Richmond. The region is a low-lying, swampy country, traversed with roads that easily become impassible in bad weather. McClellan found it an inauspicious battle region. On the other hand, the Confederates were able to take advantage of their intimate knowledge of the country, and to plant themselves in the best possible position. The wide area that opens out here to the observer includes five of the principal battlefields of the Union war, namely, Fair Oaks, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Savage's Station in the Peninsular campaign, and subsequently Cold Harbor in Grant's advance of 1864.

DESPERATE SKIRMISH NEAR TUNSALL'S STATION, VA., BETWEEN A DIVISION OF THE FIFTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY AND STUART'S CONFEDERATE CAVALRY, JUNE 13, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY WM. WAUD.

The war for the Union was begun and for a considerable period prosecuted on principles erroneous, and in some instances absurd. The Government did not understand the enemy with whom it had to deal. It did not understand the country. It did not understand the ultimate ideas underlying the conflict. It did not understand the tactics that were most available in the field. All of these things had to be discovered afterward. The use of cavalry was one of the matters about which there was great diversity of opinion and foolish theories. The use of cavalry was found out as the war progressed.



GENERAL BANKS ADDRESSING THE LOUISIANA PLANTERS AT THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. H. SCHELL.

BURNING OF THE WHITE HOUSE, VA.—FEDERAL TROOPS, COMMANDED BY McCLELLAN, ABANDONING THEIR POSITION ON THE PAMUNKEY RIVER.—DEPARTURE OF THE FEDERAL FLOTILLA FOR THE JAMES RIVER.—From a Sketch by Wm. Waud.

When the Army of the Potomac reached West Point, at the confluence of the Mattapony and the Pamunkey, General McClellan made his headquarters at a country residence called the White House. From this position he directed the movements of the campaign for some time. Into the river came the vast flotilla of boats and ships belonging to the Union army. No other general has been greater than McClellan in the matter of supplies and military contrivance. During the time when his headquarters were at the White House, the country round about, and particularly the river, was a scene that might well challenge art and history. The river was literally jammed with the innumerable vessels of the fleet. The army was variously disposed in the country beyond. In a short time it became engaged on the line of the Chickahominy, and there fought the great battles of the campaign. Meanwhile, however, McClellan determined to change his base to the river James, and it was the movement consequent on this change of plan that brought on the murderous battles of Oak Grove, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Frazier's Farm, and, finally, Malvern Hill.

RECEPTION OF THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS OF THE FEDERAL ARMY AT FORTRESS MONROE, VA. CARS CARRYING THEM TO THE HOSPITAL. SURGEONS DRESSING THE WOUNDS.

FROM A SKETCH J. H. SCHELL

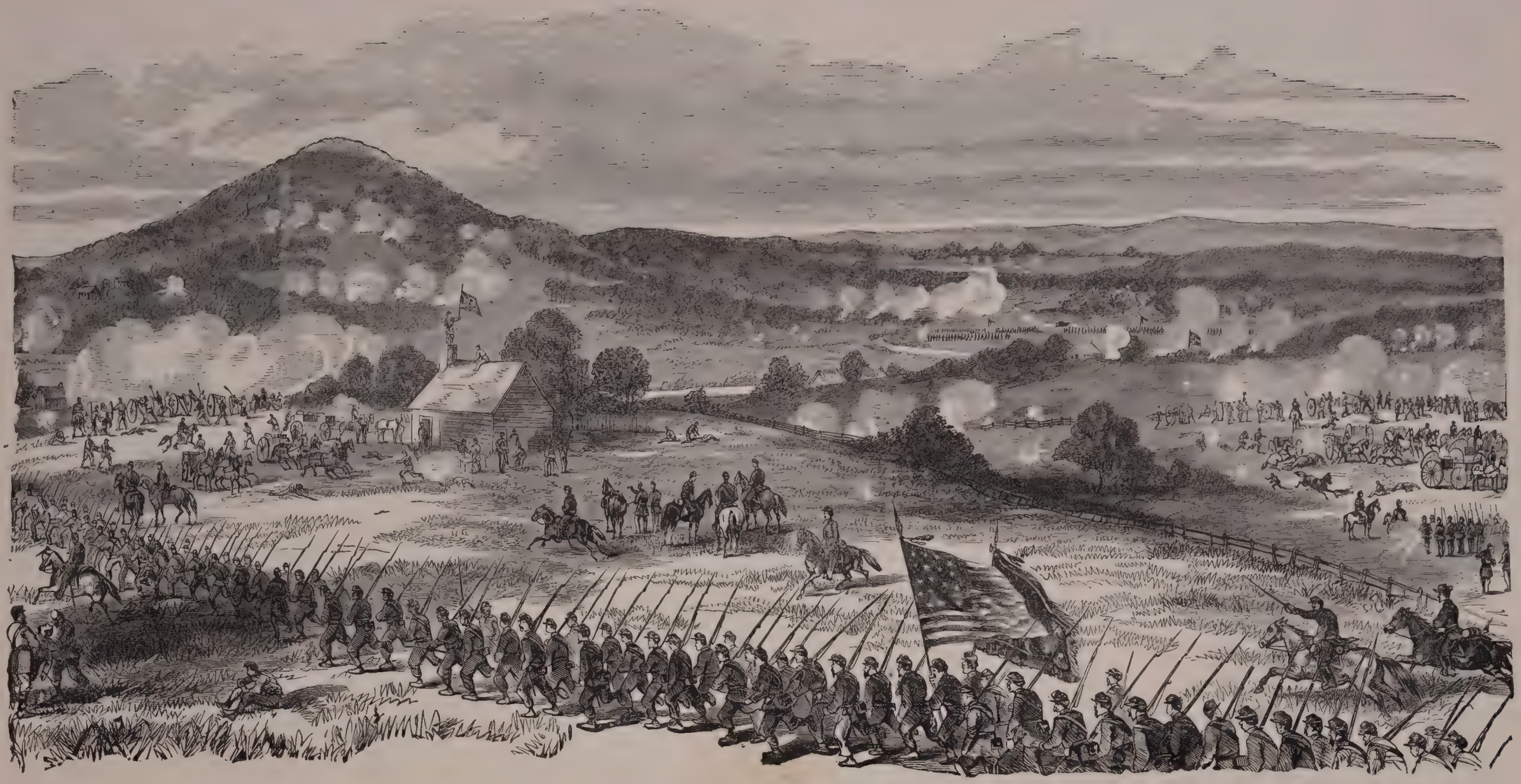
As soon as McClellan began his advance and encountered the enemy at Yorktown, Williamsburg, West Point and in the valley of the Chickahominy, a stream of wounded men began to flow towards Fortress Monroe. They came by boat, by car, by ambulance, and sometimes as stragglers on foot or horseback. Surgeons' quarters and hospitals were established for their reception. Near the landing a large area was laid off, in which to dispose of the wounded on their arrival from the front. Great numbers of surgeons and nurses were gathered to care for the injured. The nation began to learn by experience how to handle thousands of wounded men. It was now seen that war meant battle, and battle meant to kill, or at least to disable. The country became familiar with scenes the like of which had never before been witnessed west of the Atlantic. Flat cars came down the track bearing their freightage of human beings in the prime of life, torn and mangled with shot and shell, with bayonet and saber. Caring for the wounded soon grew to be a vast business in which the sympathies were postponed for the cruel necessities of surgery. Cordials were withheld in order to administer chloroform, and the loving hands of women were kept back until the sharp blades of the surgeon's case had done their work.

DESPERATE NAVAL COMBAT BETWEEN THE CONFEDERATE IRONCLAD RAM "ARKANSAS" AND THE U. S. GUNBOAT "CARONDELET," AT THE MOUTH OF THE YAZOO RIVER, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.

Another historical aspect of the war for the Union was the transformation of naval warfare. It was just at this time that, with the development of scientific knowledge, great strides were made in the application of the natural agents to the purposes of destruction. The old methods of fighting on the water were utterly blown away in the wind of the new prodigies that appeared on sea and river. The Confederates quickly invented ironclad rams, with a view to running down and splitting in twain whatever floating thing might bear the Stars and Stripes. On the Union side Ericsson appeared with his monitor. On both sides came the armored ships, seemingly impenetrable to any missles that might be hurled. The battle of the huge monsters that now got afloat surpassed belief and imagination. War vessels got into the rivers, and hovered along the coasts of the South, that would make up to the antagonist and hurl 15-inch bolts of solid iron against their black and sloping sides, only to receive in turn other blasts of like metal propelled by still more tremendous explosions. The scene here delineated is a combat of the kind described. At the mouth of the Yazoo River, just above Vicksburg, the Confederate ram "Arkansas" was encountered by the "Carondelet," a Union ironclad, in one of the most horrid river fights that has ever been witnessed in the world. The death struggle was decided in favor of the Union ship, but it was not without great damage received as well as given.

NEGRO DRIVERS OF THE BAGGAGE-TRAIN ATTACHED TO GENERAL PLEASANTON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE WATERING THEIR MULES IN THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.

Long before the negroes were made available as soldiers, they appeared in the train of the army, and began to play an important part. From the first, the institution of slavery was shattered; it began to disintegrate, and the blacks broke off in this direction and in that. Many naturally joined themselves to the greatest display of force. At first the Union commanders were loth to use them in any way. It had been proclaimed that the war was not waged against slavery; that it was not an abolition war, but a war for the restoration of the Union only. While McClellan was encamped on the Potomac, he refused to receive runaway slaves, or permit them to enter his lines. When any found their way into his camps, they were as a rule expelled. At length circumstances enforced a different policy. The negroes began to be employed as a sort of assistant corps to the army. They gathered in great numbers. They were nearly all expert hostlers, and the Union commanders employed them in that capacity.



BATTLE OF SLAUGHTER'S MOUNTAIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862.—FEDERAL ARMY COMMANDED BY GENERAL BANKS; CONFEDERATES UNDER JACKSON, EWELL AND WINDER.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

The Peninsular campaign broke to pieces and rolled back toward the national capital. After Malvern Hill and the withdrawal of McClellan from the James, the Confederates made good use of the summer in recovering Virginia. The Government interposed to the counter invasion of the army of General John Pope, in Northern Virginia, and the army of General Banks in the Shenandoah. General Lee advanced from Richmond against the former, and Generals Jackson and Ewell against the latter. Jackson, however, kept himself in such relation with the Blue Ridge that he might pass through the gaps and join General Lee, as he eventually did do at the battle of Chantilly, when Pope was overwhelmed. Before this, however, namely, on August 9, 1862, the Confederates, under Jackson, Ewell and Winder, attacked Banks at Slaughter's Mountain, and there was fought the battle which has been preserved in outline for this page. The sketch is drawn from the Federal side, the Confederate army being in the distance and advancing from the right. A battalion of troops in the foreground is deploying to the left to support the batteries, and there are evidences in different parts of the field of the retreat of the Union forces. At no period in the war did retreating come so near to being a business on the Federal side as in the late summer of 1862.

GORDON'S AND CRAWFORD'S BRIGADES DRIVING THE CONFEDERATE FORCES FROM THE WOODS, AT THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN, AUGUST 9, 1862.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

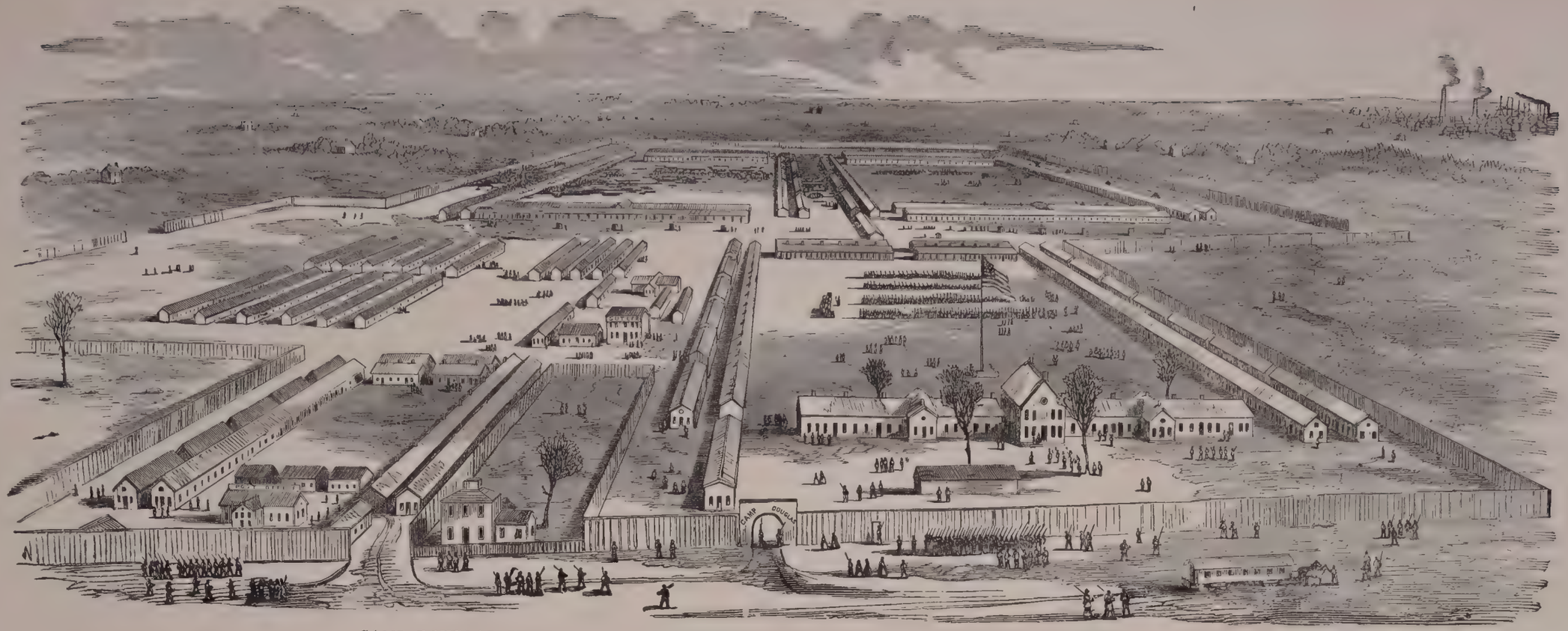
The battle of Slaughter's Mountain sketched on the preceding page was trivial in comparison with that which ensued later on the same day in the immediate vicinity at Cedar Mountain. Here the contest was between the same commanders as in the earlier engagement; but the fighting became severe, and indeed decisive. The hill called Cedar Mountain is two miles west of Mitchell's Station, in Culpepper county, Virginia. The Confederates, numbering more than twenty thousand, were in full force, under Stonewall Jackson. The Federals were not in force. One division of the Union army, numbering seven thousand five hundred, under command of Banks, had to oppose the overwhelming enemy, and keep him at bay. The hardest fighting was in the woods. The Confederates lost over thirteen hundred men, and the Union forces about fourteen hundred.

CONFEDERATE BATTERIES SHELLING THE FEDERAL POSITION ON THE NIGHT OF THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN, AUGUST 9, 1862.—WOUNDED MEN LYING ON THE GROUND.—McDOWELL'S CORPS MARCHING ON THE FIELD.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

The Confederates, though victorious at Cedar Mountain, purchased their victory at heavy cost. The Union army withdrew to the position represented in the engraving and encamped for the night. Here they were reinforced by the corps of General McDowell, whose advance is seen entering the field at the right. Stonewall Jackson was never disposed to give the enemy in his front a day or a night of rest. At the juncture here described, he was confident of gaining a decisive victory on the morrow. Meanwhile, he ordered his batteries forward to a commanding station, and began to shell the Union camp. The drawings of battles are as a rule altogether too orderly and exact. Actual battle is a heroic scrimmage on a large scale. The long regular lines of troops with flags held up at the artistic angle, with gallant officers spurring across the field in front of their lines, are generally invisible in the actuality, except to the eye of the artist. Nevertheless, there is order, and a measure of regularity, even in defeat.

BATTLE AT DAM NO. 4, POTOMAC RIVER, BETWEEN GENERAL BUTTERFIELD'S BRIGADE AND GENERAL LEE'S ADVANCE ARMY.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. H. SCHELL.

After the Federal disasters of the summer of 1862—almost an unbroken series—General Lee came on to carry the war into the enemy's country. He would invade the North. How far he would go should be determined by the event. The Confederate spirit had risen high. It was believed throughout the South that Lee, with his great fighter, Jackson, and other commanders of almost equal fame, could march into Maryland, capture Washington, and go on into Pennsylvania, and even to New York, should he choose to do so. In this movement the Potomac was the border line. In general terms, south of the Potomac was Dixie; north of the Potomac was Union territory. Maryland was a narrow strip of debatable ground, in which secession sympathies were predominant, but Union force prevailed. There is a hint in the illustration of what was actually the fact, namely, the insufficiency of the Union defence to stay the tide of the Confederate invasion. The latter came on as an army with banners, heading toward Antietam, where shortly afterward McClellan, acting on the defe sive, and therefore under conditions most favorable to his peculiar genius for war, was successful in staying and hurling back the invaders



CAMP DOUGLAS, CHICAGO, ILL., USED FOR THE DETENTION OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE CONFEDERATE RAM "BALTIC," DEFENDING MOBILE HARBOR.

Camp Douglas was one of the largest of the prisons established by the Union Government for captured Confederates. Its proximity to Chicago and the Canada border led to several plots for an uprising of the prisoners in connection with secret societies hostile to the prosecution of the war. The most formidable plot was in 1864, at that time the "Sons of Liberty," composed of Anti-war Democrats in Illinois, Ohio and Indiana proposed to open fire in the rear by utilizing the Democratic National Convention as a rally for all the disaffected people of the North. Large numbers of Confederate refugees in Canada encouraged the plot, and organized armed bands to cross secretly into Chicago, raid Camp Douglas, arm the thousands of prisoners and seize the city of Chicago as a base for a Northwestern Confederacy. Some of Morgan's officers were active in promoting the desperate scheme. August 29 was the day set for the Camp Douglas emeute. The Canadian party, fully armed, reached the city and were joined by bands of Confederate partisans from Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, led by Morgan's men, all were in disguise, but arms were within reach for the decisive moment. Suddenly it transpired that the garrison of Camp Douglas had been heavily reinforced. Several prominent Confederate officers in hiding in the city were detected and arrested, and the plot turned into a fiasco.

ARSENAL AT MILLEDGEVILLE, DESTROYED NOVEMBER 14, 1864.

THE BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS, SHENANDOAH VALLEY, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1862.—OPENING OF THE FIGHT.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

The battle of Cross Keys and its sequel fought the next day at Port Republic, displayed the military genius of Stonewall Jackson at its best. After Jackson had driven the Union army, under Banks, down the Valley of Shenandoah to and across the Potomac, he leisurely retired up the valley toward his base at Staunton. Meanwhile the fresh Union armies, under Fremont and Shields, marched into the valley between Jackson and his base. All three aimed at Port Republic, the key to that portion of the valley. Port Republic lies in an angle between North and South Rivers, which at that point unite. Fremont and Shields were to join forces, and together fall upon Jackson, cutting him off from Staunton. Jackson reached Port Republic ahead of his enemies, and planted himself in the angle between the divided Union armies. A bridge across the North River and a ford on the south were the only means of crossing with armies. As Fremont was a day's march in advance of Shields, Jackson crossed the bridge over the north fork with nearly all his force to give battle. Drawing up his army on a plateau covering the approaches to the bridge, he awaited Fremont's attack. This was made with much vigor, but at night neither had won the fight. Jackson, however, had kept Fremont from crossing the river to Shields, and had also rebuffed Shields in his attempt to seize the crossings at Port Republic. This affair with Shields had taken place while the battle was going on at Cross Keys. The advance guard of Shields' column arrived at Port Republic just as the contending armies were skirmishing west of the North River. Seeing but a small force of Confederates in Port Republic, Shields' men dashed across the ford, drove out the enemy, and planted cannon to bear upon the bridge over North River in Jackson's rear. For a moment Jackson was between two fires. Planting some guns on the west bank of the river to clear a pathway over the bridge, he personally led a regiment across, charged the Union guns, and drove Shields' men back across South River. He then led out from his line of battle at Cross Keys the larger part of his force, crossed the bridge to Port Republic, and then passed by the ford to the east bank of the South River to attack Shields' main column. The battle raged for hours and was going against the Confederates. The detachment left to keep Fremont in check was called to the field, the bridge burned over the North River to baffle Fremont for a time, and all of Jackson's energy turned upon Shields. Night put an end to the contest, and Jackson, having disposed of both Fremont and Shields, resumed his march to Staunton.

BATTLE OF CHARLES CITY ROAD, VA., MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY WM. WAUD.

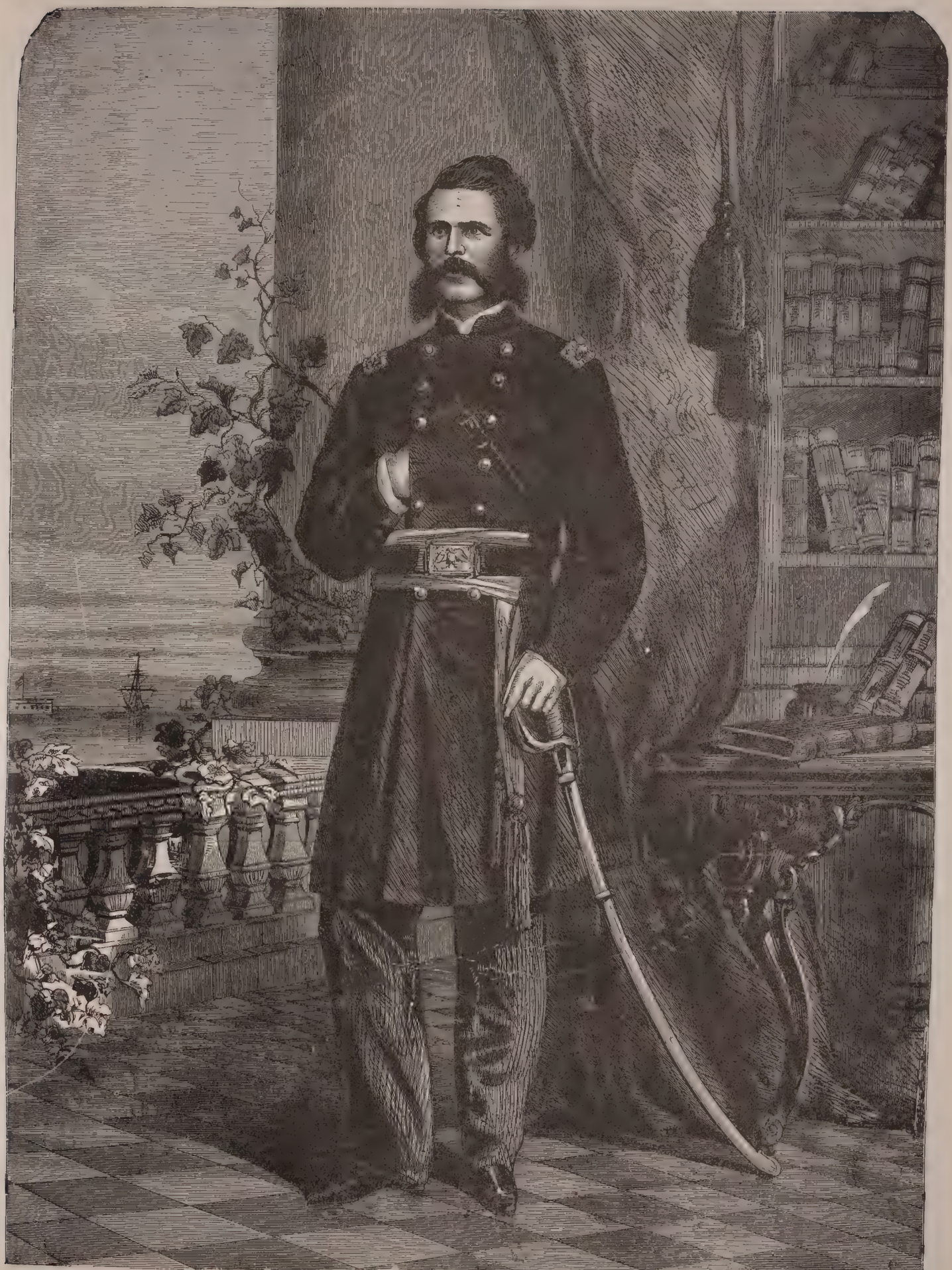
The battle of Charles City Road was one of the numerous actions in the "Seven Days." Mr. Waud's picture shows the Union batteries in position throwing shell at the enemy beyond White Oak Swamp. McClellan's army had marched across White Oak Swamp toward James River, leaving Franklin's corps as rear guard to defend the passage of the swamp against Stonewall Jackson's troops. On arriving at the swamp Jackson found all the bridges destroyed and the passes covered by the enemy. Huger's division took the Charles City Road and attempted to force the passage. The Union troops rested at ease in their bivouacs, believing that the enemy had been foiled by the destruction of all the crossings, but were suddenly aroused by the screaming of shells coming over the trees from beyond the swamp. The batteries, already in position, returned the fire, and the infantry supports moved up behind them. General Slocum received a report that the enemy had gathered quantities of timbers and boards which they were floating down the sluggish waters to make a bridge behind the high and heavily-wooded bluff on the left. Slocum instantly ordered a battery, the First New Jersey, under Captain Hexamer, to take position upon the very brink of the bluff and riddle the raft with shell. Bodies of Confederate infantry gathered along the opposite bank of the swamp were scattered by Hexamer's fire, but not until they had attempted to cross by swimming or fording and gain a lodgment under the steep bank. The First New Jersey brigade deployed and formed a line half way down the precipice to guard against a sudden rush of the Confederates upon Hexamer's guns, should they succeed in getting across. The fighting at Charles City Road ended at dark to the discomfiture of the Confederates. Their delay at the swamp gave McClellan time to gather his whole army upon the strong heights of Malvern Hill, where a desperate battle was fought next day, July 1.

GENERAL RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

General Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, born in Delaware, O., October 4th, 1822; died in Fremont, O., January 7th, 1893; was graduated at Kenyon College, Gambier, O., in August, 1842. Soon afterward he began to study law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, at Columbus, O., and then attended a course of law lectures at Harvard University, entering the law school on August 22d, 1843, and finishing his studies there in January, 1845. On May 10th, 1845, after examination, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio, as an attorney and counsellor-at-law. He won the respect of the profession, and attracted the attention of the public as attorney in several criminal cases which gained some celebrity and increased his practice. On December 30th, 1852, he married Miss Lucy W. Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, a physician of high standing in Chillicothe, O. In January, 1854, he formed a law partnership with W. H. Corwine and William K. Rogers. In 1856, he was nominated for the office of common pleas judge, but declined. In 1858, he was elected city solicitor by the City Council of Cincinnati, to fill a vacancy caused by death, and in the following year he was elected to the same office at a popular election by a majority of 2,500 votes. Although he performed his duties to the general satisfaction of the public, he was in April, 1861, defeated for re-election as solicitor, together with the whole ticket. At a great mass meeting, held in Cincinnati after the arrival of the news that the flag of the United States had been fired upon at Fort Sumter, he was made chairman of a committee on resolutions to give voice to the feelings of the loyal people. His literary club formed a military company, of which he was elected captain, and this club subsequently furnished to the national army more than forty officers, of whom several became generals. On June 7th, 1861, the Governor of Ohio appointed Mr. Hayes a major of the Twenty-third Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in July the regiment was ordered into West Virginia. On September 19th, 1861, Major Hayes was appointed by General Rosecrans Judge Advocate of the Department of Ohio, the duties of which office he performed for about two months. On October 24th, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. On September 14th, 1862, in the battle of South Mountain, he distinguished himself by gallant conduct in leading a charge and in holding his position at the head of his men, after having been severely wounded in his left arm, until he was carried from the field. On October 4th, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the same regiment. In July, 1863, he took part in the operations of the national army in Southwestern Virginia. In the spring of 1864, Colonel Hayes commanded a brigade in General Crook's expedition to cut the principal lines of communication between Richmond and the Southwest. He took a creditable part in the engagement at Berryville, and at the second battle of Winchester, September 19th, 1864, where he performed a feat of extraordinary bravery. At the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19th, 1864, the conduct of Colonel Hayes attracted so much attention that his commander, General Crook, on the battlefield, took him by the hand, saying: "Colonel, from this day, you will be a brigadier general." The commission arrived a few days afterward; and on March 13th, 1865, he received the rank of brevet major general "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, and particularly at the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Va." Of his military services, General Grant, in the second volume of his memoirs, says: "On more than one occasion in these engagements General R. B. Hayes, who succeeded me as President of the United States, bore a very honorable part. His conduct on the field was marked by a conspicuous gallantry, as well as the display of qualities of a higher order than mere personal daring. Having entered the army as a major of volunteers at the beginning of the war, General Hayes attained by his meritorious service the rank of brevet major general before its close." While General Hayes was in the field, in August, 1864, he was nominated by a republican district convention at Cincinnati, in the Second District of Ohio, as a candidate for Congress. When a friend suggested to him that he should take leave of absence from the army in the field for the purpose of canvassing the district, he answered: "Your suggestion about getting a furlough to take the stump was certainly made without reflection. An officer, fit for duty, who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped." He was elected by a majority of 2,400. The Ohio soldiers in the field nominated him also for the governorship of his state. After the war, General Hayes returned to civil life and took his seat in Congress, December 4th, 1865. In August, 1866, General Hayes was renominated for Congress by acclamation, and, after an active canvass was re-elected by the same majority as before. He was three times elected Governor of Ohio (1867–69–75), and was inaugurated President of the United States, March 5th, 1877.

ADMIRAL DAVID G. FARRAGUT.

Admiral Farragut, born at Campbell's Station, near Knoxville, Tenn., July 5th, 1801, died in Portsmouth, N. H., August 14th, 1870. He was appointed to the navy from his native State, and as a midshipman saw active service as early as 1810. In the *Essex*, under Commodore Porter, he took part, in 1812–'13, in her famous cruise against the English commerce in the Pacific. After the capture of the *Essex* he served on board the line-of-battle ship *Independence*, and afterward as lieutenant on the *Brandywine*. In 1847 he was given command of the *Saratoga*, and in her took part in the naval operations of the Mexican War. When the Civil War broke out Farragut was given command of the Gulf Squadron. The Mississipp Riiver below New Orleans was defended with forts, chains stretched across the stream, fire ships, torpedoes, and every kind of appliance. Before commencing actively the attack a council of war was held in the cabin of the admiral's ship, at which all the commanders of the various vessels in the fleet were present. With the exception of two the opinions were unanimously in favor of making the attack; and then was inaugurated the series of naval triumphs which surpassed anything of the kind ever before attempted. The capture of New Orleans was thus secured on April 28th, 1862. The next year Admiral Farragut commanded the attack on Mobile, and in this engagement went into action lashed to the rigging of his ship. He served in the navy more than fifty years, and of this time spent only eleven unemployed on the sea.

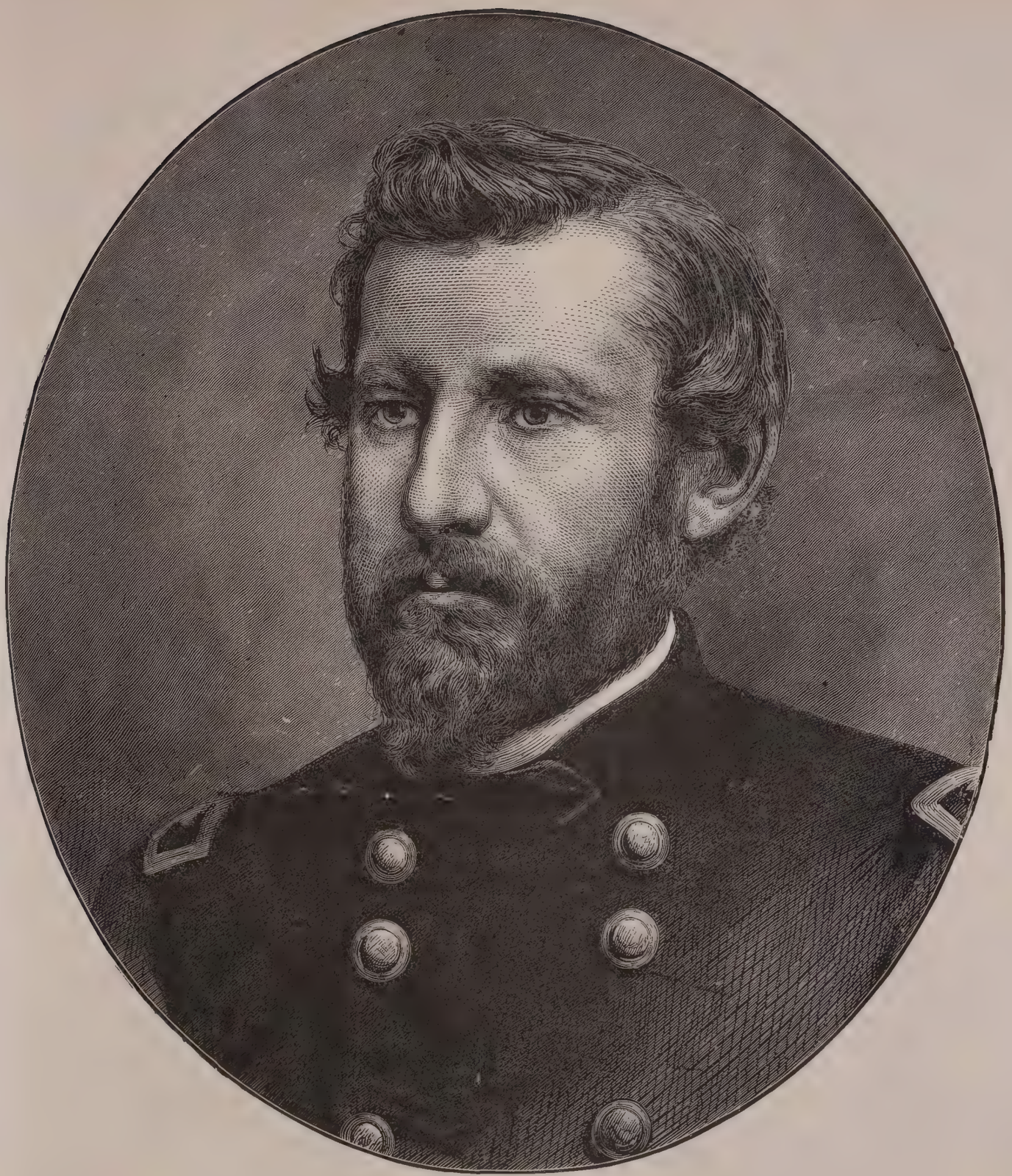


GENERAL LAFAYETTE C. BAKER.

General Baker, Chief of the United States Secret Service, born in Stafford, Genesee County, N. Y., October 13th, 1826, died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 2d, 1868. In 1848 he went to New York and Philadelphia, and in 1853 to San Francisco, in each of these cities working as a mechanic. When the lawless element became dominant in San Francisco, in 1856, General Baker joined the Vigilance Committee and took an active part in the summary proceedings that restored order in the city. He went to New York on business in 1861, expecting to return at once, but the Civil War intervened, and he went to Washington and offered his services. At the suggestion of General Hiram Walbridge, of New York, he was introduced to General Scott, and as a result of the interview he started on foot for Richmond, where, in spite of arrest, imprisonment and several interviews with Jefferson Davis, while under suspension as a spy, he succeeded in collecting much information and returning to Washington after an absence of three weeks. This was but the first of a series of adventures involving high executive ability and a wonderful talent for tracing conspiracy and frustrating the designs of Confederate spies and agents. He was commissioned colonel, and subsequently brigadier general. His duties naturally made him enemies in influential quarters, and charges of a serious nature were several times preferred against him, but were never substantiated. When President Lincoln was assassinated General Baker organized the pursuit of the murderer, and was present at his capture and death.

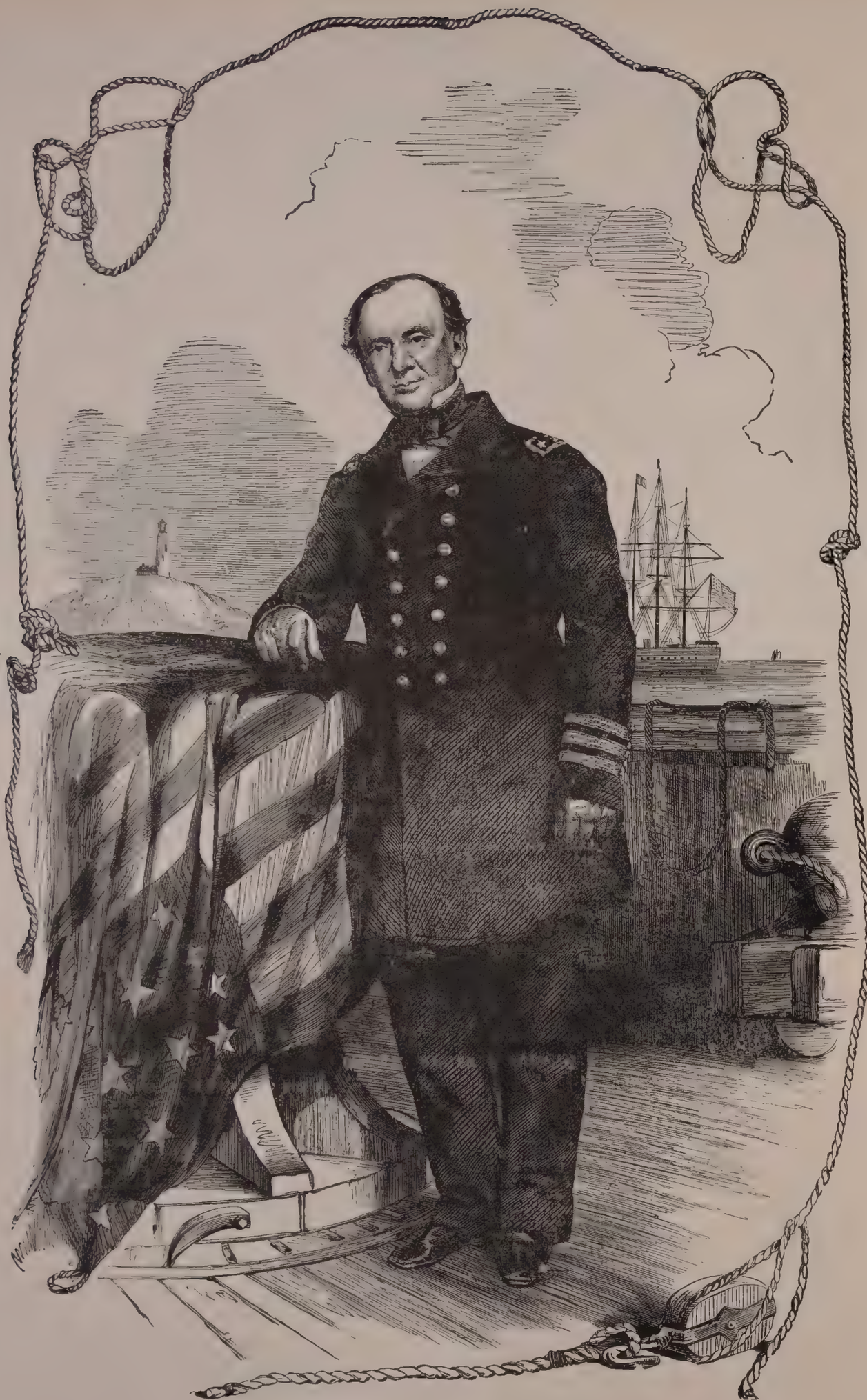
GENERAL JOHN A. DIX.

General Dix, born in Boscawen, N. H., July 24th, 1798; died in New York city, April 21st, 1879. His early education was received at Salisbury, Phillips Exeter Academy, and the College of Montreal. In December, 1812, he was appointed cadet, and going to Baltimore, aided his father, Major Timothy Dix, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, and also studied at St. Mary's College. He was made ensign in 1813, and accompanied his regiment, taking part in the operations on the Canadian frontier. Subsequently he served in the Twenty-first Infantry at Fort Constitution, N. H., where he became second lieutenant in March, 1814; was adjutant to Colonel John De B. Walback, and in August was transferred to the Third Artillery. In 1819 he was appointed aid-de-camp to General Jacob Brown, then in command of the Northern Military Department, and stationed at Brownsville, where he studied law, and later, under the guidance of William West, was admitted to the bar in Washington. He was, in 1826, sent as special messenger to the Court of Denmark. On his return he was stationed at Fort Monroe, but continued ill-health led him to resign his commission in the army, July 29th, 1828, after having attained the rank of captain; he then settled in Cooperstown, N. Y., and began the practice of law. Between 1830 and 1856, Captain Dix served as Adjutant General of the State, Secretary of State, Member of the Assembly, and Assistant Treasurer of New York. In May, 1860, he was appointed Postmaster of New York, after the defalcations in that office. On January 10th, 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Buchanan, and he held that office until the close of the administration. His appointment immediately relieved the government from a financial deadlock; gave it the funds that it needed, but had failed to obtain, and produced a general confidence in its stability. When he took the office there were two revenue cutters at New Orleans, and he ordered them to New York. The captain of one of them, after consulting with the Collector at New Orleans, refused to obey. Secretary Dix thereupon telegraphed: "Tell Lieutenant Caldwell to arrest Captain Breshwood, assume command of the cutter, and obey the order I gave through you. If Captain Breshwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieutenant Caldwell to consider him as a mutineer, and treat him accordingly. If anyone attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." At the beginning of the Civil War he took an active part in the formation of the Union Defense Committee, and was its first president. On President Lincoln's first call for troops, he immediately organized and sent to the field seventeen regiments, and was appointed one of the four major generals to command the New York State forces. In June he was commissioned major general of volunteers, and ordered to Washington by General Scott, to take command of the Arlington and Alexandria Department. By a successful political intrigue this disposition was changed, and he was sent in July to Baltimore to take command of the Department of Maryland, which was considered a post of small comparative importance. But on the defeat of the Federal forces at Bull Run, things changed; Maryland became for the time the centre and key of the national position, and it was through General Dix's energetic and judicious measures that the State and the city were prevented from going over to the Confederate cause. In May, 1862, General Dix was sent from Baltimore to Fort Monroe, and in the summer of 1863, after the trouble connected with the draft riots, he was transferred to New York as commander of the Department of the East, which place he held until the close of the war.



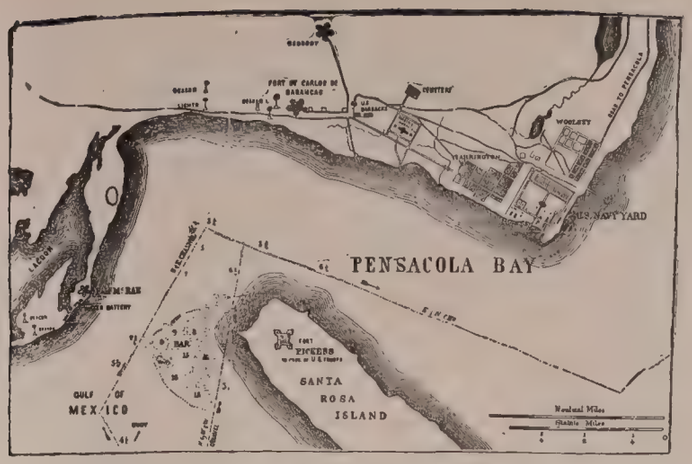
GENERAL ALBERT J. MYER.

General Myer, Chief Signal Officer, born in Newburgh, N. Y., Setember 20th, 1827; died in Buffalo, N. Y., August 24th, 1880. He was graduated at Hobart College in 1847, and at Buffalo Medical College in 1851. In September, 1854, he entered the United States Army as assistant surgeon and was assigned to duty in Texas. While so engaged he devised a system of army signals with flags and torches for day and night, by means of which messages could be sent as fully and accurately as with the electric telegraph, though less rapidly. In 1858–60, he held command of the Signal Corps, and was engaged in perfecting his system. He was commissioned major in 1860, and made chief signal officer of the United States Army. His first field work with the new signal code was in New Mexico, but at the beginning of the Civil War he was ordered to Washington and assigned to the duty in the Army of the Potomac. Throughout the Peninsular Campaign he served as chief signal officer to General George B. McClellan, participating in all of the battles from Bull Run to Antietam. He then returned to Washington, when he took charge of the United States Signal Office, on March 3d, 1863, with the rank of colonel. At this time he introduced the study of military signals at the United States Military Academy and was a member of the central board of examination for admission to the United States Signal Corps. In December, 1863, he was assigned to reconnoissance on Mississippi River, between Cairo, Ill., and Memphis, Tenn., and later he became chief signal officer of the military divisions of West Mississippi, under General Edward R. S. Canby, by whom he was commissioned to arrange the terms of surrender of Fort Gaines. He was relieved of his command at this time by the Secretary of War on the ground that his appointment had not been confirmed, and his appointment of chief signal officer was revoked on July 21st, 1864; but he was brevetted brigadier general on March 13th, 1865. After his removal from the army he settled in Buffalo, and there devoted his time to the preparation of a "Manual of Signals for the United States Army and Navy, New York, 1868." He was reappointed colonel and chief signal officer, on July 28th, 1866. An Act of Congress, approved February 9th, 1870, authorized provision for taking meteorological observations at the military stations in the Interior of the Continent and at other points in the States and Territories of the United States, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and seaboard by telegraph and signals of the approach and force of storms; and the execution of this duty was confided to General Myer, as he had been interested previously in the subject of storm telegraphy. The preparatory work of organization was prosecuted with energy. Arrangements were made with the telegraph companies for transmitting the observations, and on November 1st, 1870, at 7:35 A. M., the first systematized simultaneous meteorological observations that were taken in the United States were read from the instruments at twenty-four stations and placed on the telegraph wires for transmission. On the first day of the report weather bulletins were posted at each one of the twenty-four selected stations, and the practical working of the scheme was assured. The work of the weather bureau soon became popular and was rapidly extended. It had increased, at the date of General Myer's death, to more than three hundred stations, with a force of five hundred men. In 1873 General Myer represented the United States at the International Congress of Meteorologists in Vienna. On July 1st, 1875, the Signal Service Bureau began the publication of a daily "International Bulletin," comprising the reports from all co-operating stations, and on July 1st, 1878, this was supplemented with a daily international chart. In 1879 he was a delegate to the Meteorological Congress at Rome. He was promoted brigadier general on June 16th, 1880, as a special reward by Congress for his services in the line of his profession.

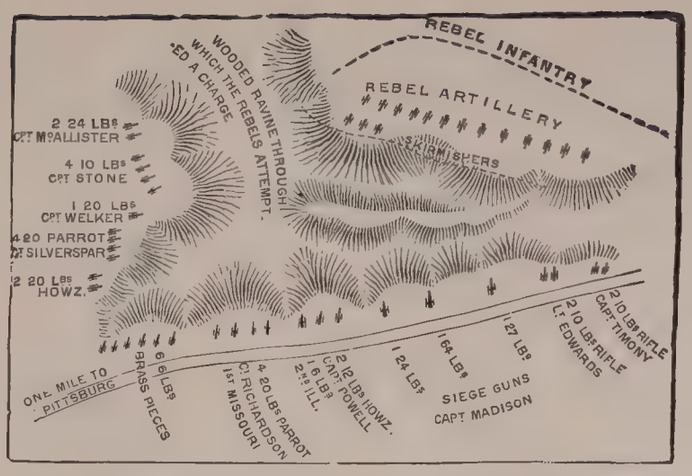


REAR ADMIRAL SILAS H. STRINGHAM.

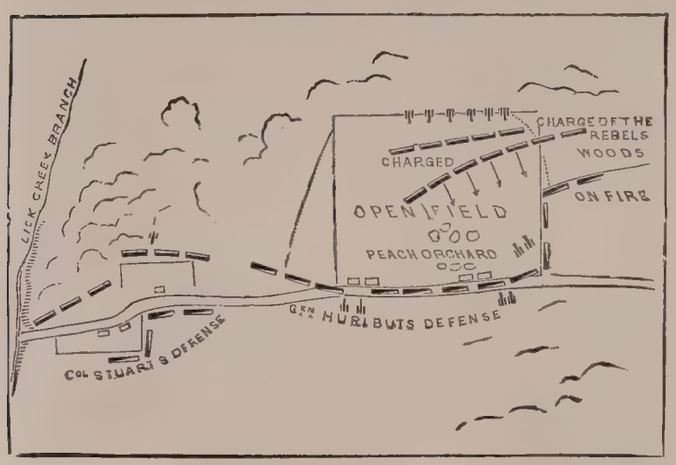
Rear Admiral Stringham, born in Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., November 7th, 1798; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 7th, 1876. He entered the Navy as a midshipman, November 15, 1809, and was in continuous service up to the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, when he was summoned to Washington to advise upon the preparations for war. He took command of the North Atlantic Blockading Fleet, and planned the expedition to Hatteras Inlet. General Butler accompanied him with 900 men. The squadron bombarded the forts, sailing in an ellipse, by which means it concentrated its fire on the forts, and manœuvred so skillfully that none of the fleet were hit. Both forts surrendered, and the troops were landed to garrison them on August 29th, 1861. Not one of the Federal troops was injured. This was the first naval victory of any importance. Stringham declined further active service on account of his age, and was retired as a commodore, December 21st, 1861. He was promoted to rear admiral on the retired list, July 16th, 1862.



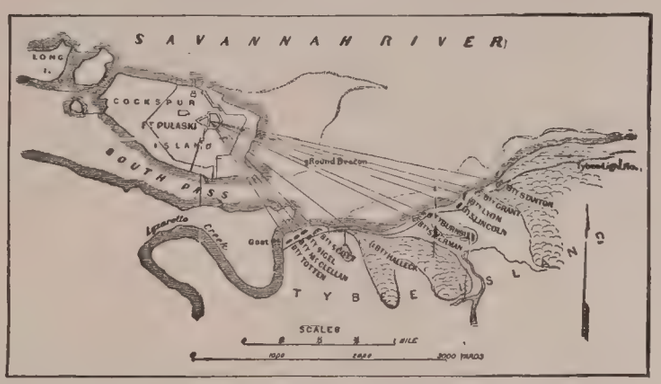
MAP OF PENSACOLA BAY, FLA., SHOWING THE SITUATION OF THE U. S. NAVY YARD, FORT PICKENS, M'RAE, WATER BATTERY AND FORT SAN CARLOS DE BARRANCAS.


REBEL INFANTRY
REBEL ARTILLERY
SKIRMISHERS
WOODED RAVINE THROUGH WHICH THE REBELS ATTEMPTED A CHARGE
2 24 LBS CPT McALLISTER
4 10 LBS CPT STONE
1 20 LBS CPT WELKER
4 20 PARROT CPT SILVERSPAR
2 20 LBS HOWZ.
ONE MILE TO PITTSBURG
6 6 LBS BRASS PIECES
4 20 LBS PARROT 1ST MISSOURI
2 12 LBS HOWZ. 2ND ILL.
1 6 LB CAPT POWELL
1 24 LBS
1 64 LBS
1 27 LBS
SIEGE GUNS CAPT MADISON
2 10 LB RIFLE LT EDWARDS
2 10 LB RIFLE CAPT TIMONY

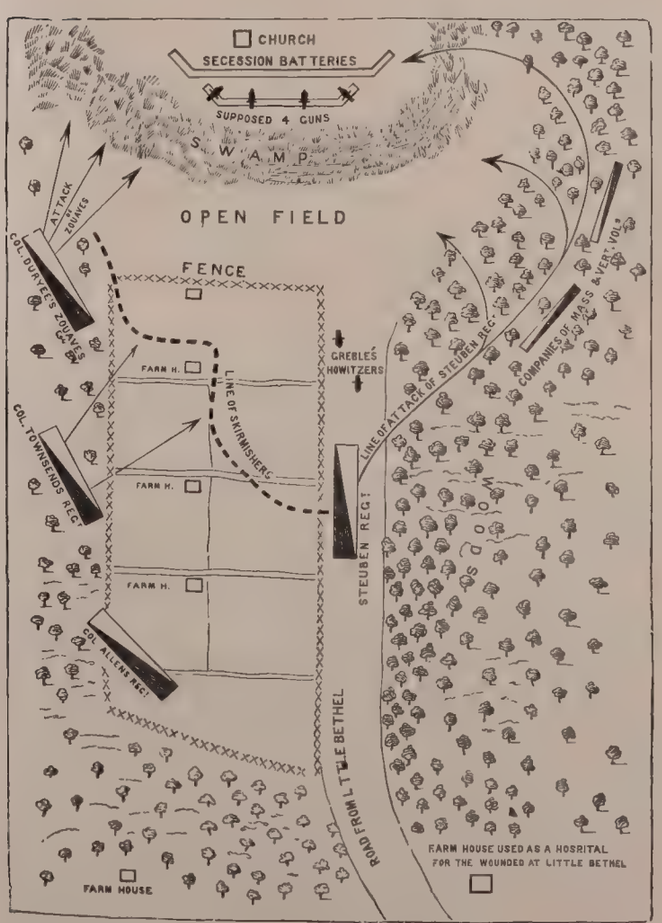
BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—PLAN SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF THE FORCES DURING THE GREAT ARTILLERY FIGHT.



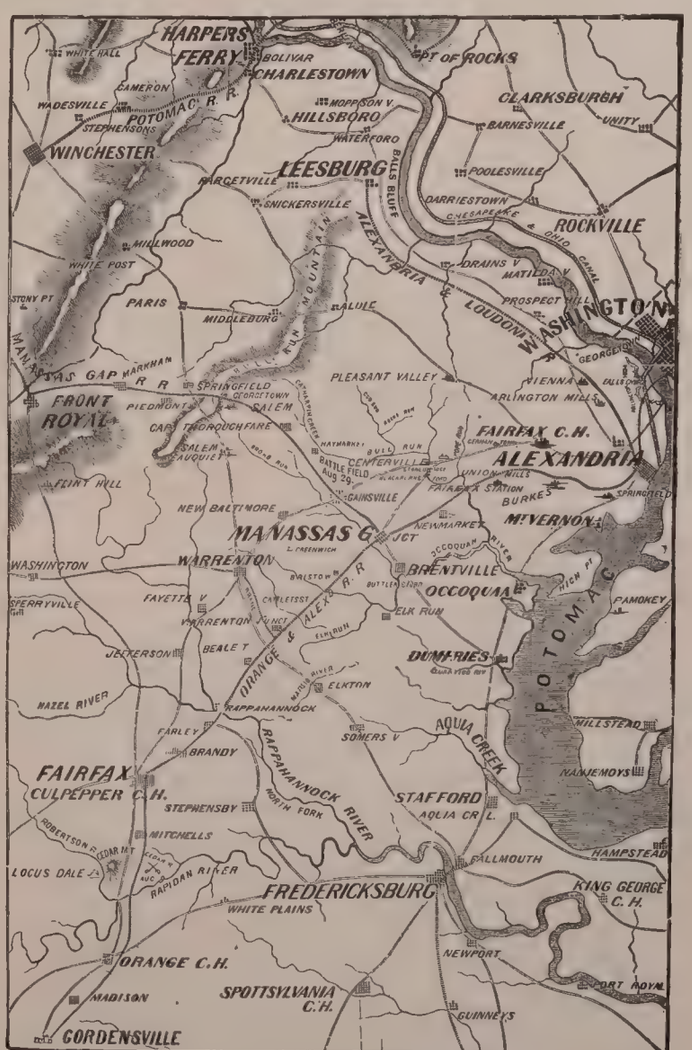
BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—PLAN OF THE DEFENSE AT THE PEACH ORCHARD. LEFT WING.



MAP OF FORT PULASKI, GA., WITH THE POSITIONS OF THE FEDERAL BATTERIES ON TYBEE ISLAND.

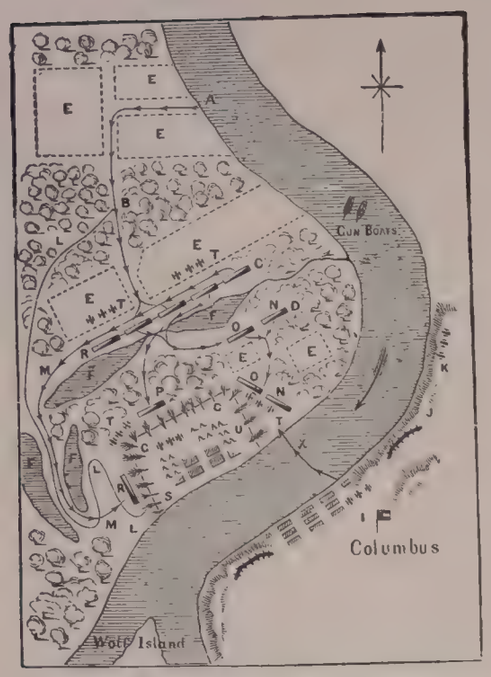


PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE MASKED BATTERY OF THE CONFEDERATES AND THE POSITION OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

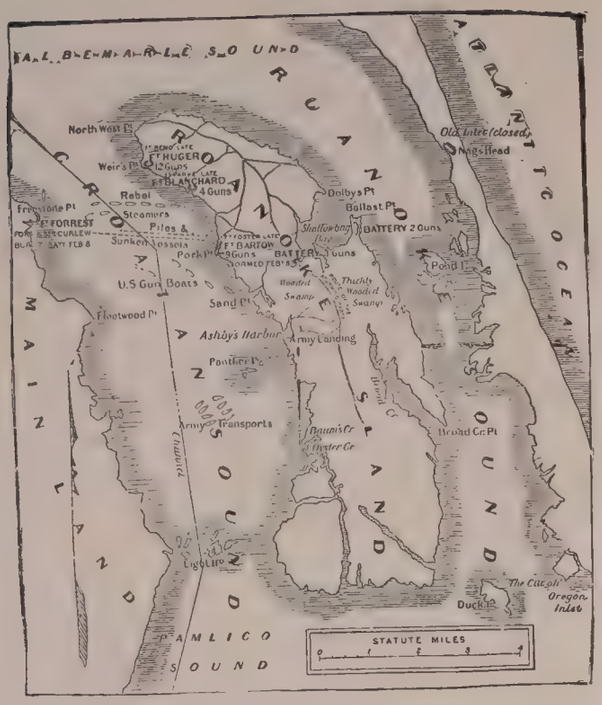


SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA, SHOWING THE OPERATIONS OF THE FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

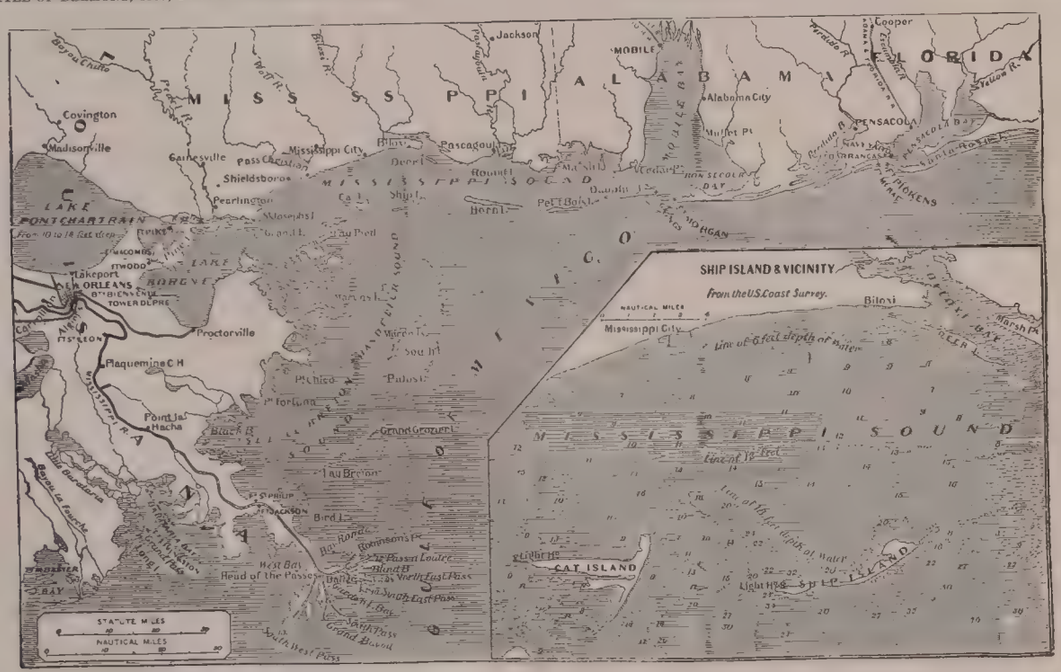
OFFICIAL MAPS AND PLANS OF BATTLES IN THE CIVIL WAR.—FURNISHED BY C. A. DANA, OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.



PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF BELMONT, MO., FOUGHT NOVEMBER 7TH, 1861.



MAP OF ROANOKE ISLAND AND CROATAN AND ROANOKE SOUNDS.



MAP OF THE SOUTHERN COAST OF THE UNITED STATES FROM PENSACOLA TO NEW ORLEANS, SHOWING THE STRATEGIC POSITION OF SHIP ISLAND, MISS.

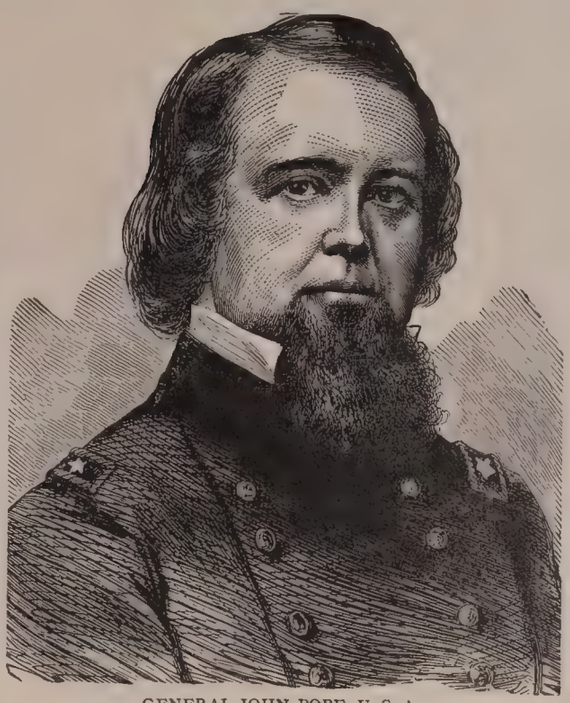
MAP OF THE HARBOR AND CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

MAP OF HILTON HEAD ISLAND, SHOWING THE TOPOGRAPHY.

OFFICIAL MAPS AND PLANS OF BATTLES IN THE CIVIL WAR.—FURNISHED BY C. A. DANA, OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL JOHN POPE.

General John Pope rendered his first important service to the Union in the armies of the West. He was the commander at Island No. 10, on the Mississippi, in 1862, co-operating with the navy in the reduction of that famous Confederate stronghold. Afterward he served in the armies around Corinth, until summoned to take command in Virginia. His campaign in the East has been the subject of much controversy. It ended with the disaster at Manassas, the Second Bull Run. For his failure in Virginia Pope excused himself by accusing the Eastern generals of hostility to him as an outsider. His charges against Fitz John Porter were sustained by verdict of a court-martial, which caused the dismissal of Porter, but the decision was afterward reversed. A military commission long after the war found new evidence, showing that Porter had handled his corps with commendable zeal and gallantry. Pope' s movements of his armies on the Rappahannock and on the plains of Manassas were very much involved, and resulted in his complete isolation from his lines of communication with Washington. Stonewall Jackson's corps marched around the flank of Pope's army, destroyed his supplies and cut him off from the capital. While attempting to crush Jackson, Pope was assailed by Longstreet's corps. The movements of Porter in warding off Longstreet's attack gave rise to the controversy which ruined two military careers, both Pope's and Porter's. Pope resigned the command in Virginia, and took no further part in active operations against the Confederates.



GENERAL JOHN POPE, U. S. A.

GENERAL DARIUS N. COUCH.

General Couch served with great distinction in the armies of the East in 1862 and 1863. He led a division on the Peninsula, and at Fair Oaks, when surprised by the Confederates, extricated his line with great skill. At the battle of Malvern Hill he had command of the forces most active in repulsing the Confederate assaults. He succeeded General Sumner at the head of the Second Corps, and upon his shoulders devolved the command of the Army of the Potomac when Hooker was disabled by a wound at Chancellorsville. His conduct in handling the army throughout that crisis, and saving it from destruction, brought his name before the councils at Washington as a successor to Hooker, when that general was relieved. He did not covet the responsibility and it fell to Meade. During the Gettysburg campaign Couch held a command in Pennsylvania, and assisted in organizing the militia forces to aid in repelling the invaders. He personally led the first of these troops against the enemy striking him north of Gettysburg.

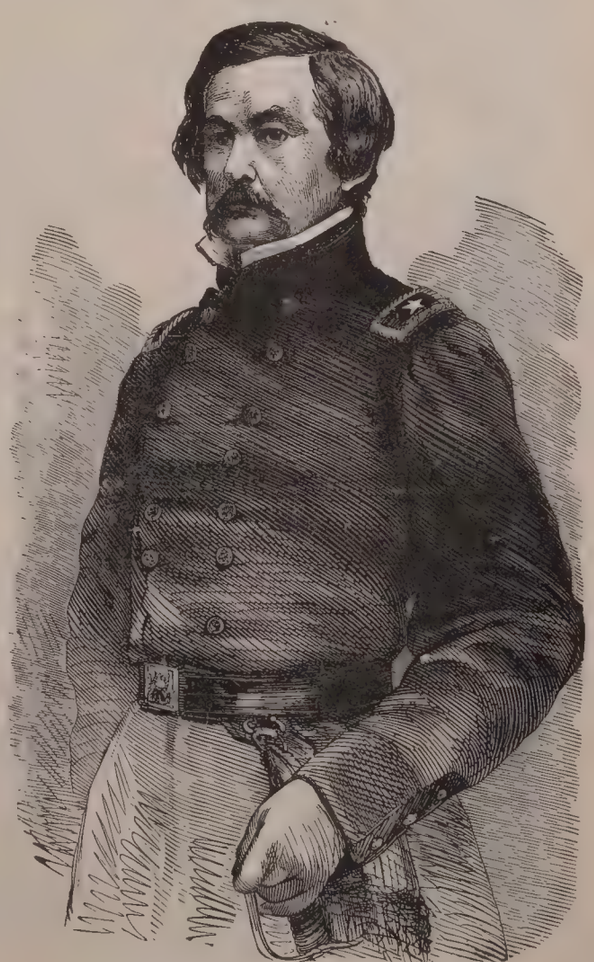
Soon after Gettysburg Couch was transferred to the West, where he commanded a division of the Twenty-third Corps. At the head of that division he fought at the battle of Nashville, under Thomas, and afterward led it in the operations on the coast of North Carolina. Personally, he was very popular with his military associates, and a great favorite with the soldiers of his command.

GENERAL WILLIS A. GORMAN.

General Gorman was a representative volunteer officer of the Civil War. When the conflict began he was practicing law in St. Paul, and received the appointment of colonel in the First Minnesota Infantry His services in the Mexican war as an officer of the Indiana Volunteers served to recommend him as a leader for Minnesota's first regiment. He handled it with conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Bull Run, and soon after took command of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac.

The First Minnesota became noted as a fighting regiment. At Gettysburg General Hancock sent it on a forlorn charge against a whole division of the enemy. It was almost destroyed as a regiment, but achieved the object of the great sacrifice. Hancock described the charge of the Minnesotians as a deed unsurpassed in all history. General Gorman led his brigade in the battles of the Peninsula, and in the Maryland campaign commanded a division of the Second Corps. He took part in the severe fighting on the right at Antietam.

GENERAL DARIUS N. COUCH, U. S. A.



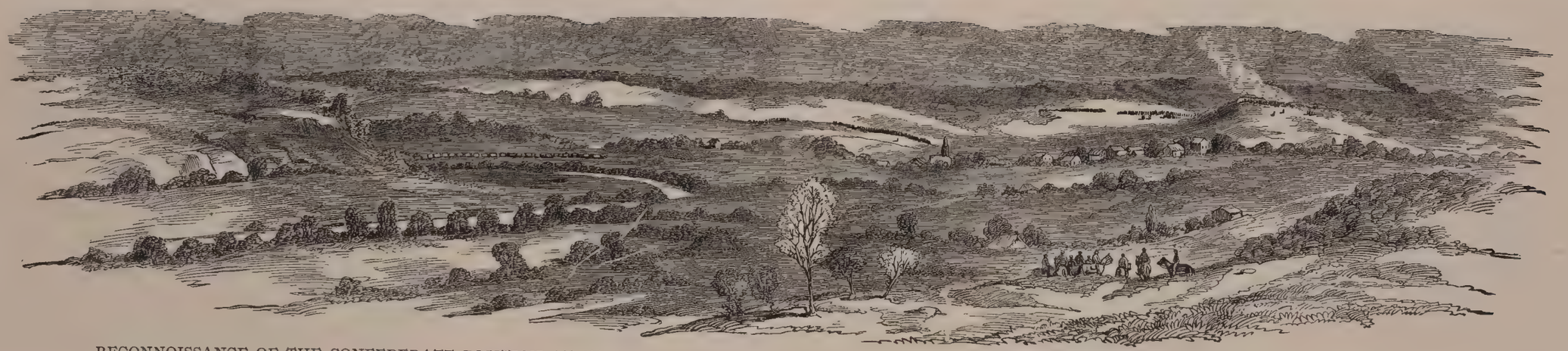
GENERAL WILLIS ARNOLD GORMAN, U. S. A.

CONFEDERATE FORCES, UNDER GENERAL "STONEWALL" JACKSON, ADVANCING UPON THE RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, IN HIS GREAT FLANK MOVEMENT THROUGH THOROUGHFARE GAP, BEING THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE BATTLES BETWEEN GENERALS POPE AND LEE, LONGSTREET AND JACKSON, ENDING AT BULL RUN, AUGUST 30, AND AT CHANTILLY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN, FOUGHT SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862.—THE FEDERAL FORCES COMMANDED BY GENERAL JOHN POPE, AND THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS BY GENERALS ROBERT E. LEE, THOMAS J. JACKSON AND JAMES LONGSTREET.
FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

WHITE HOUSE LANDING, PAMUNKEY RIVER, VA.—GRAND DEPOT OF THE FEDERAL COMMISSARIAT AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS BEFORE RICHMOND.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. S. HALL.

The White House, which gave its name to the military landing on the Pamunkey River, was one of the historic landmarks of Virginia long before the war invested it with fresh associations. A very old mansion of the plain southern style, it had been the family seat of the Custises for generations. Washington paid court to Martha Custis under its roof. The vast estates adjoining it were the possession of the widow and descended to the Lees, with whom the Custis family became identified through marriage. When the war broke out the White House was the home of W. H. F. Lee, the second son of Robert E. Lee. His family continued to reside there after the army of McClellan advanced up the Pamunkey toward Richmond. Mrs. Robert E. Lee, and her daughter Mary, were visiting there at the time the Union troops took possession of the region. They remained until the armies reached the Chickahominy and the fighting for the possession of Richmond had begun. After the first great battle, Fair Oaks, Robert E. Lee became the General-in-Chief of the Confederate forces at Richmond, and Mrs. Lee, with Miss Mary, were given a pass through the Union lines to the Confederate camps. The head of navigation for large vessels is at White House, and the railway from the York River to Richmond crosses the Pamunkey at that point. A landing was established there to form a depot for military supplies. The wounded from the battlefields in front of Richmond during 1862 and also 1864, were brought to White House in ambulances and placed upon hospital steamers.



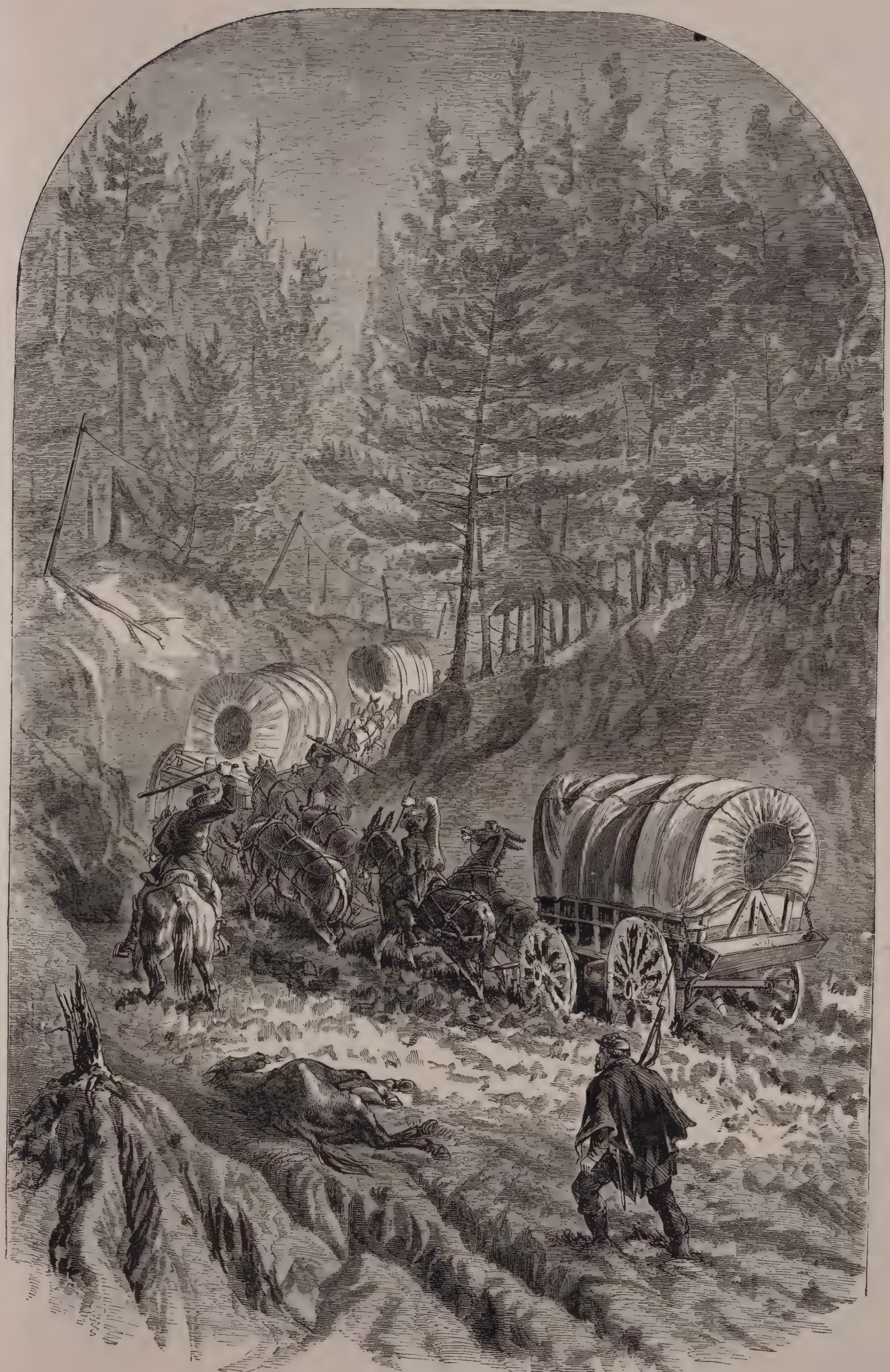
RECONNOISSANCE OF THE CONFEDERATE POSITION AT STRASBURG, PREVIOUS TO ITS OCCUPATION BY GENRAL FREMONT.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

ARMY OF GENERAL FREMONT ON ITS MARCH UP THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.—WOUNDED AND RAGGED SOLDIERS.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

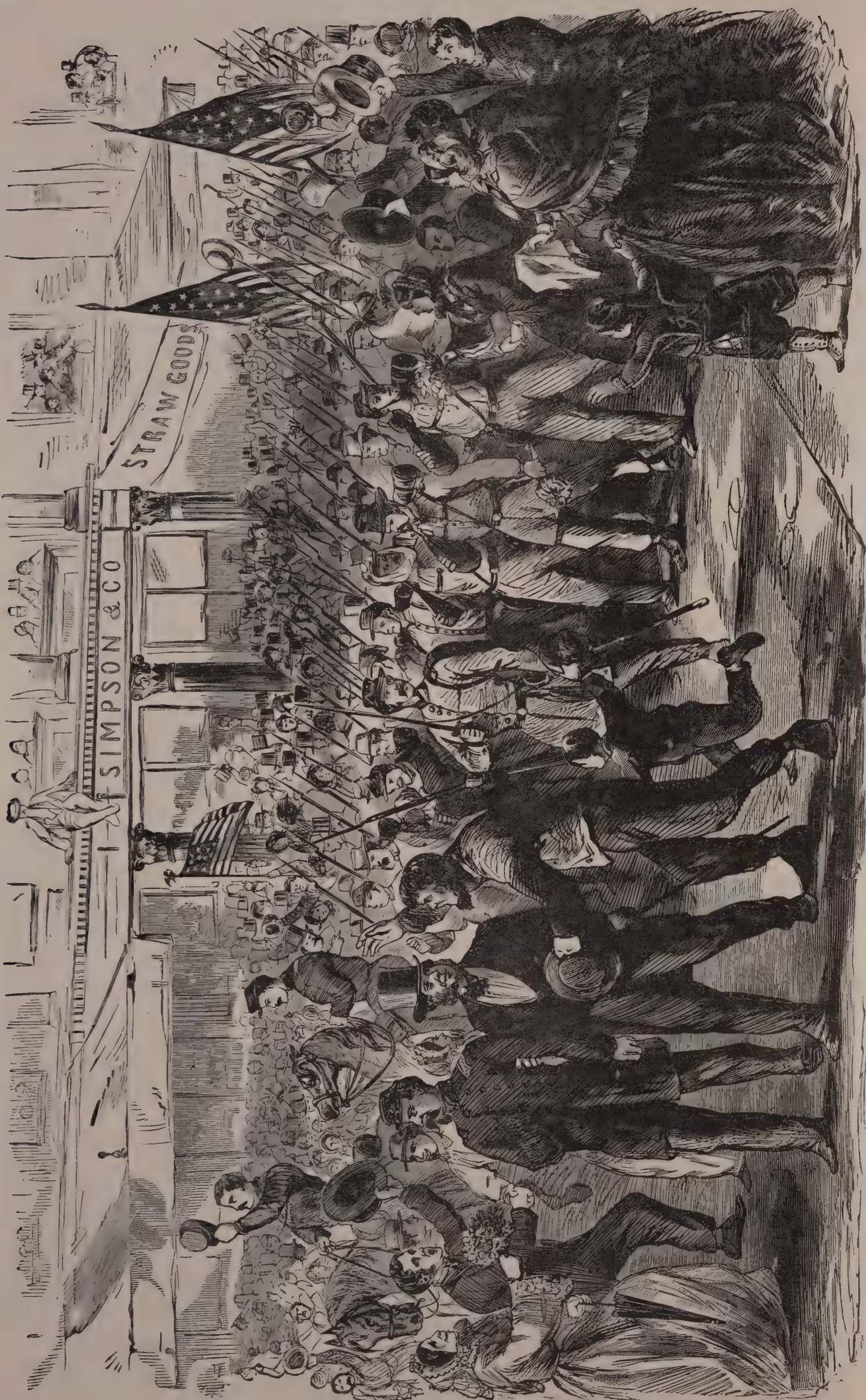
Fremont's column entered the valley in May, after toiling for weeks through the mountainous wilderness of West Virginia. Many of the soldiers had passed the winter in regions inaccessible for supply trains, and had suffered great privation. The march began in April, when the mountain roads were blocked with snow and the valleys flooded by almost constant rains.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CONFEDERATE IRONCLAD "MERRIMAC," BLOWN UP BY HER COMMANDER, MAY 11, 1862.
FROM A SKETCH TAKEN FROM CRANEY ISLAND.

LOSS OF THE "MONITOR" IN A STORM OFF CAPE HATTERAS, DECEMBER 30, 1862.—GALLANT EFFORTS TO RESCUE THE CREW BY THE "RHODE ISLAND."



BAGGAGE-TRAIN OF POPE'S ARMY MAKING THEIR WAY TOWARD MANASSAS JUNCTION.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.



RECEPTION BY THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK OF THE SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT ON THEIR RETURN FROM VIRGINIA ESCORTED ON THEIR ARRIVAL BY THE NEW YORK SEVENTH REGIMENT.

FRONT ROYAL, VA.—BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTANCE.—THE FEDERAL ARMY ENTERING THE TOWN.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

Front Royal was held by the Union and Confederate armies alternately during the war. On May 22, 1862, the first Maryland Volunteers, Colonel John Kenly, made a masterly defence of the passes at this place. Banks' Union army lay at Strasburg, with a secondary base at Winchester. Stonewall Jackson's entire army of 8000 men stealthily withdrew from the front of Banks at Strasburg, and struck Front Royal. The aim of Jackson was to thrust his force between Banks and Winchester. Kenly had about 800 infantry and two guns posted to defend the bridges across the Shenandoah. He knew that every moment of delay he could cause Jackson would be a boon to the army at Strasburg, and determined to make a forlorn stand. By a skillful manipulation of his men, exposing them to view so as to impress the enemy with an idea of numbers, he held the pass over two hours. He then crossed the river and fired the bridges. Falling back slowly, Kenly disputed every foot of ground, and finally made a second heroic stand at the crossing of two main highways. Meanwhile Jackson's able cavalry leader, General Turner Ashby, had galloped with a large column of troopers on a wide circuit that brought him upon Kenly's rear. Ashby led his men without counting the cost, charging madly against the barriers sheltering his foes. Finding his men between two fires, Kenly divided them into detachments facing both ways, and kept up a resistance until all were run down and overpowered.

FEDERAL ARMY ON THE PENINSULA RECONNOITERING IN FORCE TO PREVENT THE DISPATCHING OF REINFORCEMENTS TO OPERATE AGAINST POPE ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.
GENERAL HOOKER ENGAGING THE CONFEDERATES AT MALVERN HILL, AUGUST 5, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER ON HOOKER'S STAFF.

GENERAL McCLELLAN AND HIS ARMY PASSING THROUGH FREDERICK CITY, MD., IN PURSUIT OF THE CONFEDERATES, SEPTEMBER 12, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

BATTLE OF MUMFORDSVILLE, KY., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1862.—THE CONFEDERATES CHARGING THROUGH THE ABATIS IN FRONT OF THE FORTIFICATIONS NEAR GREEN RIVER

FROM A SKETCH BY H. LOVIE.

The battle of Mumfordsville was an incident of Bragg's invasion of Kentucky in 1862. Mumfordsville had been fortified by the Federals to protect the railway crossing on Green River. On his march northward Bragg dispatched the brigade of General J. R. Chalmers to observe the post and Chalmers on arriving there immediately led his troops to the attack. They were quickly repulsed by the Indiana soldiers garrisoning the works. A demand from Chalmers to surrender was spurned by the Union commandants, Colonels John T. Wilder and C. L. Dunham. The short but terrific combat caused a loss to the Confederates of about 300 men, and learning of that Bragg immediately sent forward a force sufficient to surround the post with overwhelming numbers. On a second demand, setting forth the hoplessness of further defence, the garrison surrendered.

BURNSIDE'S ATTACK (LEFT WING).—HAWKINS' ZOUAVES, COLONEL KIMBALL, CHARGING ON THE CONFEDERATE BATTERY ON THE HILL, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862.
ROUT OF THE CONFEDERATES.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

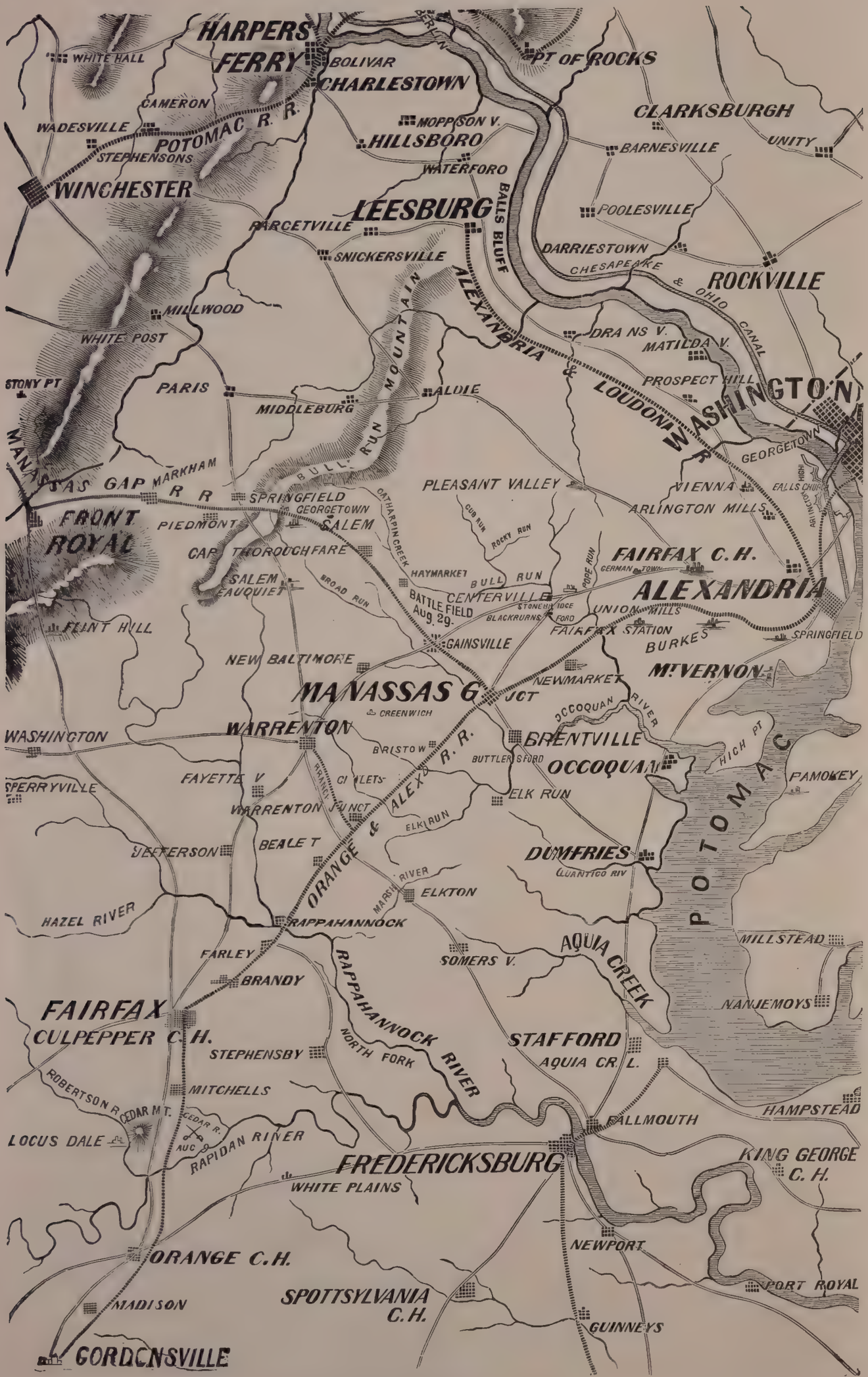
The gallant charge of Hawkins' Zouaves at Antietam failed because the task set for them was a physical impossibility. The guns of the battery raked the slope in front, and a regiment of Confederate infantry lay concealed behind a stone wall on one side of the field to be crossed by the assailants. As the line of Zouaves appeared above the crest of the ravine where it formed, all the fire of cannon and muskets was let loose, and in an instant the air was full of grape shot and bullets. Out of 600 men who started on the charge, 221 were cut down, and many of the survivors threw themselves into the depressions and hollows of the slope for shelter. At night a few escaped back to the Union lines; the others were taken by the enemy.

OPENING OF THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.—HOOKER'S DIVISION FORDING THE CREEK TO ATTACK THE CONFEDERATES.
FROM A SKETCH BY F. H. SCHELL.

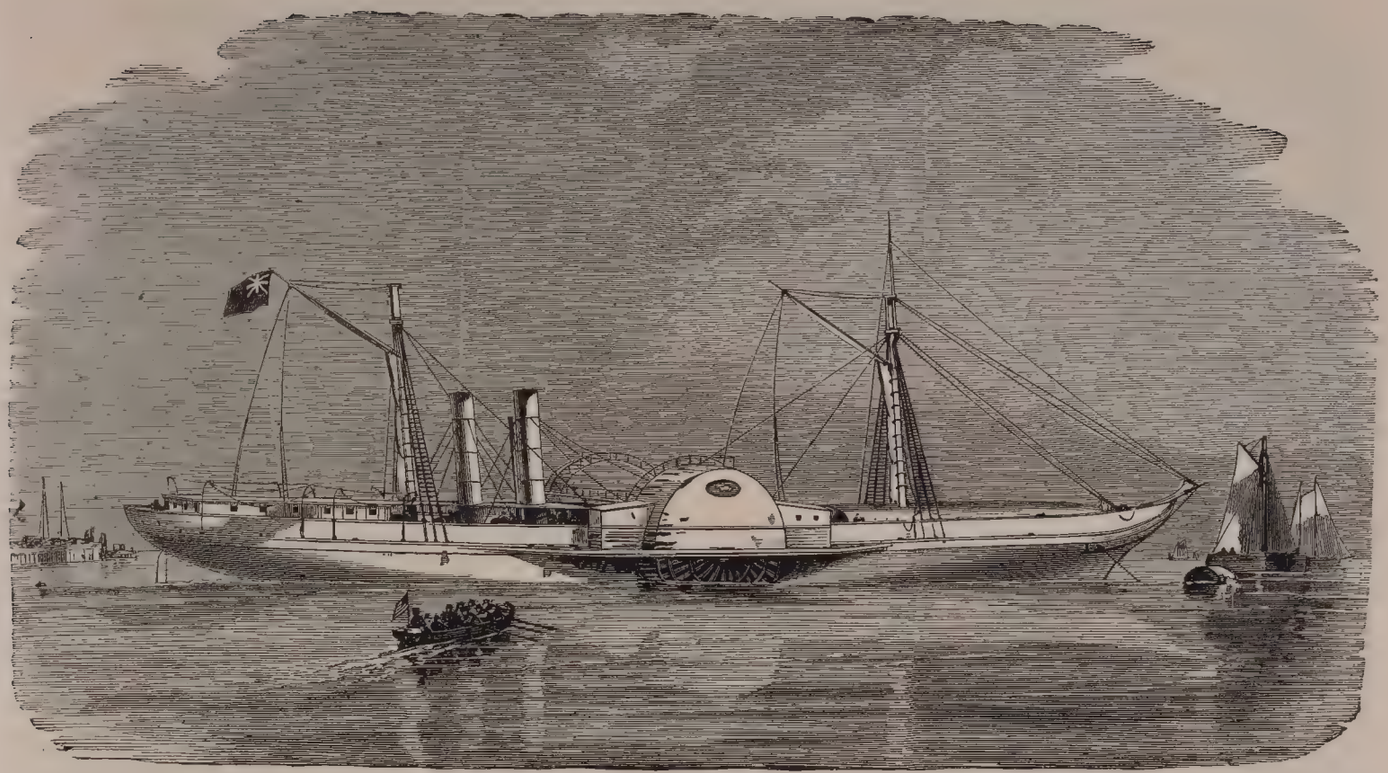
BURNSIDE'S TROOPS CARRYING THE BRIDGE OVER ANTIETAM CREEK, AND STORMING THE CONFEDERATE POSITION, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862.
FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

The charge across the bridge was led by the Fifty-first New York and Fifty-first Pennsylvania of Sturgis' division. In his report of the gallant exploit General Sturgis says: "They rushed at a double-quick over the slope leading to the bridge, and over the bridge itself, with an impetuosity which the enemy could not resist, and the Stars and Stripes were planted on the opposite bank amid the most enthusiastic cheering from every part of the field."

A DISCHARGE OF GRAPE FROM FORT JACKSON STRIKES THE DECK OF THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT "IROQUOIS," KILLING EIGHT AND WOUNDING SEVEN OF A GUN'S CREW OF TWENTY-FIVE MEN MANNING A DAHLGREN GUN.—FROM A SKETCH BY WM. WAUD.



MAP OF MILITARY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA, 1862.



THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER "ANGLIA," CAPTURED OFF BULL'S BAY, TWENTY-FIVE MILES FROM CHARLESTON, S. C., BY THE U. S. GUNBOATS "RESTLESS" AND "FLAG," SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1862.

THE FEDERAL ARTILLERY TAKING POSITION AT THE BATTLE OF SOUTH-MOUNTAIN.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. H. SCHELL.

The storming of South Mountain by the corps of Franklin and Burnside, September 14, 1862, was one of the most stirring deeds of the war. Two passes, Crompton's and Turner's gaps, were attacked simultaneously. Having had ample time to prepare for defence the Confederates held the salient points and trained their guns upon the roadways leading up the slopes. In order to bring cannon to bear, the Union artillerists were compelled to drag their pieces over the rough ground on the mountain sides.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF SHARPSBURG, MD., TAKING REFUGE IN THE CELLAR OF THE KRETZER MANSION, DURING THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.—BURSTING OF A SHELL IN THE WINDOW OF THE CELLAR.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. H. SCHELL.

Mr. Schell's sketch illustrates one of the pathetic and mournful phases of war. The battle of Antietam was fought over a field many miles in extent, Sharpsburg lying in the very centre. Confederate troops and batteries, when moving from one wing to another, marched behind the town, drawing the fire of the Union guns. Many shells exploded in the streets and among the thickly-clustered dwellings. The only refuge for the non-combatants was in the cellars, and those were not always spared by the searching shells.

SCENE IN SAVANNAH, GA., ON THE RECEIPT OF THE NEWS OF THE OCCUPATION OF TYBEE ISLAND BY THE FEDERAL FORCES.—INDISCRIMINATE FLIGHT OF THE INHABITANTS.

FROM A SKETCH BY A REFUGEE.

Tybee Island is a mud marsh off the south bank of the Savannah River at its mouth. It was seized by the Forty-sixth New York Infantry in December, 1861. Heavy mortar and siege batteries were planted there to reduce Fort Pulaski a strong brick fortress in the channel. and the chief sea-coast defence of the city of Savannah. The fort was breached by the fire from Tybee Island batteries. and hauled down its flag April 10. 1862.

SHARPSHOOTING.—TRIAL OF SKILL OF BERDAN'S RIFLEMEN BEFORE GENERAL McCLELLAN AND STAFF AT WASHINGTON.

General Hiram Berdan organized the famous corps of crack riflemen known as the First and Second Regiments of United States Sharpshooters. The men were recruited from the country at large. One test of fitness for this corps was the ability to put ten consecutive shots within an average of five inches from the centre of the target, shooting off-hand at 100 paces and 200 paces from a rest. Many a marksman in the ranks could score a bull's-eye every time at those distances.

ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.—SCENE AT LICK CREEK BOTTOM.—GENERAL HURLBUT'S DIVISION FORCING THEIR WAY THROUGH THE MUD.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. LOVIE.

BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL, NEAR TURKEY BEND, JAMES RIVER, VA., FOUGHT TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1862.—REPULSE OF THE CONFEDERATES, 5 O'CLOCK P. M.—From a Sketch by William Waud.

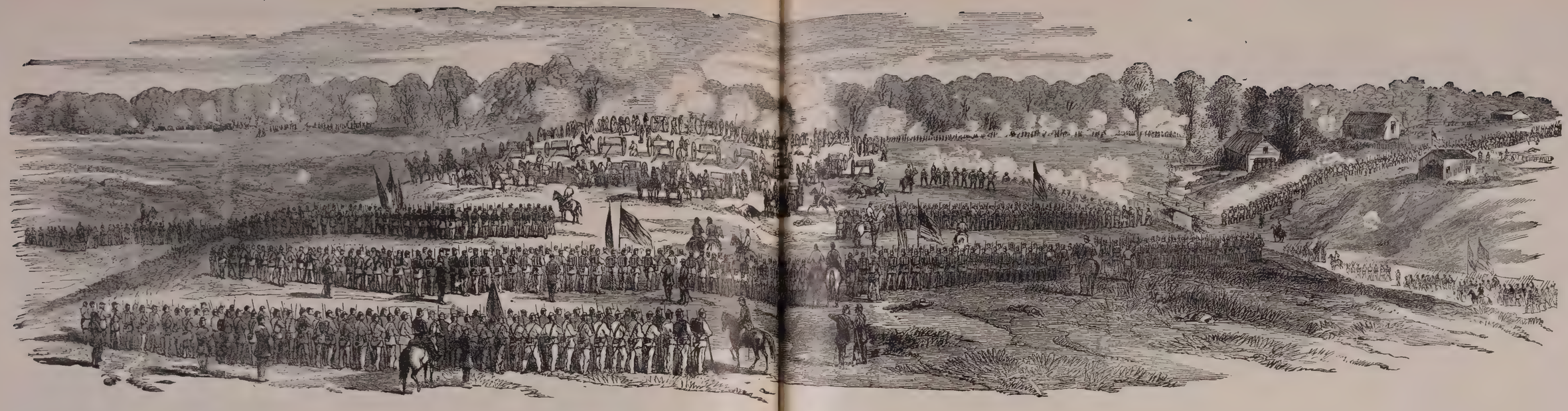
BURNING RAILWAY STATIONS, WAREHOUSES AND SUPPLIES AT CORINTH, MISS.—RETREAT OF THE CONFEDERATE AND ENTRY OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

FROM A SKETCH BY HENRY LOVIE.

The evacuation of Corinth by the Confederate army, under General Beauregard, was conducted with such secrecy that the Union commanders were completely outgeneraled. Their armies invested the position on the north and west, and were about to begin the work of bombardment and assault. The Confederate soldiers were rationed for a three days' march, and told that they were to go out and attack the enemy. When drawn up in line the night of May 29, they were led to the rear and hurried away southward. Immense stores of supplies and ammunition had been gathered at Corinth, and there were removed by steam railway trains, which were constantly passing in and out during the night. On the arrival of each incoming train the soldiers set up enthusiastic cheering, which was interpreted in the Union camps as an evidence that reinforcements were pouring into the enemy's trenches. It was inferred from this that the Confederates would attack the besiegers immediately. On the contrary, some of the Union soldiers, who were experienced railroad men, put their ears to the tracks which ran through their lines, and reported that the incoming trains were empty and those going out were loaded. This they interpreted to mean that Beauregard was evacuating the stronghold. At 6 a. m. on the 30th loud explosions in the town, followed by the outburst of flames in various quarters, revealed the true state of affairs. Within an hour the Union pickets entered the lines and found the Confederate trenches and cantonments deserted.

CORINTH, MISS.—DESERTED CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS.—PURSUIT OF THE RETREATING ARMY BY THE FEDERAL CAVALRY.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. LOVIE.

Colonel Washington L. Elliott's cavalry brigade dashed through Corinth on the heels of the retreating Confederates. One regiment of the brigade was commanded by Colonel Philip H. Sheridan. This was the Second Michigan. It was his first appearance as a leader of troops in the field. His exploits during the pursuit, and in the operation of the summer, south of Corinth, led to his promotion to a brigade.



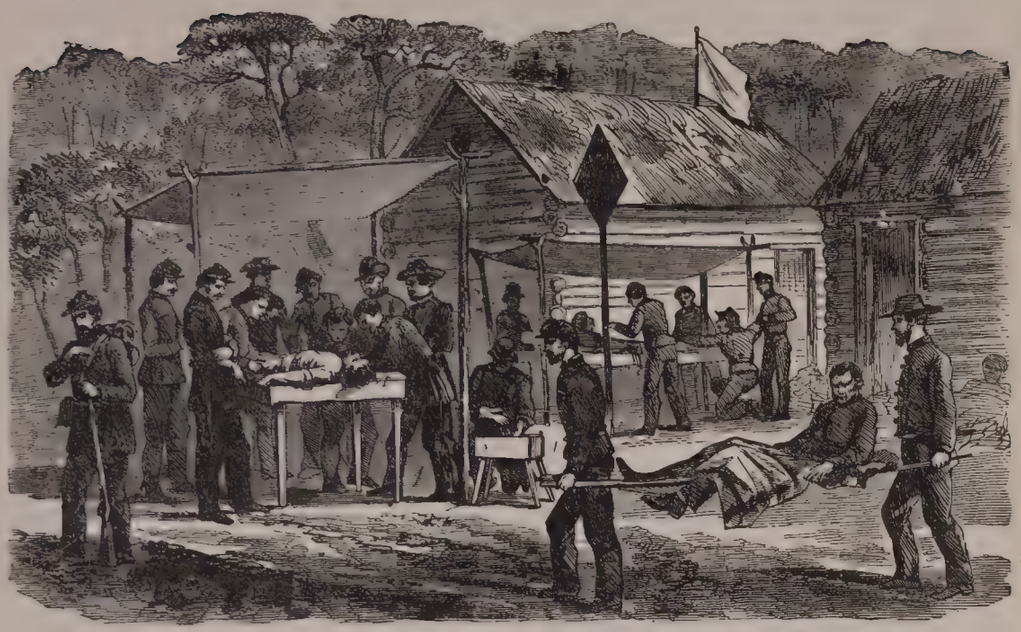
BATTLE OF GAINES' MILLS, VA., FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY WILLIAM WAUD.

BATTLE OF GLENDALE, VA., MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1862.—GENERALS HANCOCK'S, HEINTZELMAN'S AND SUMNER'S FORCES ENGAGE GENERALS LONGSTREET AND A. P. HILL.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER ON HEINTZELMAN'S STAFF.

Mr. Waud's sketch represents a scene at the battle of Gaines' Mills, the first of the series of battles in front of Richmond known as the "Seven Days." Glendale was the second great battle of the series. The Confederates were the assailants in both cases, and in both failed of their object. At Gaines' Mills Lee attempted to cut off McClellan's right wing from the Chickahominy and separate it from the Union centre, which lay on the other side of the river. The command of the right wing, General Fitz John Porter, defended his ground from 2 o'clock until night, checking the Confederate assaults and successfully crossing all his troops and batteries, including a large train of reserve artillery, to the camps of the main army. Two days later Porter's corps took the lead in the march from the Chickahominy to the James River. The corps of Sumner and Heintzelman followed Porter and were attacked along the Quaker road by the divisions of Longstreet and A. P. Hill. Longstreet led the attack and attempted to cut the Union army in two. Severe fighting took place on an extensive line but the assaults were repulsed, and at night McClellan's whole army resumed their march to Malvern Hill, on the James, where, on July 1, the third severe battle of the series, and the closing one, was fought. Glendale is the Union name for the battle of June 30. The Confederates call it Nelson's Farm or Frayser's Farm. Both the names Nelson and Frayser adhered to the land where much of the severe fighting occurred. Willis church, the small meeting house shown in the left of the picture, stood on the side of the Quaker road, on one edge of the battlefield. An incident of the day was the capture of the Union general, George A. McCall, by Longstreet's men. While looking for a detachment of his troops after twilight, General McCall rode into the enemy's lines and was seized just as he saw the mistake and turned to retrace his steps. Throughout that battle General Longstreet, like Wellington on the field of Waterloo, anxiously expected the arrival of a supporting corps, that of Stonewall Jackson. He declared that if Jackson had joined him at Glendale there would have been no Malvern Hill. By that he meant that the Union army would have been destroyed and the war ended.

AFTERMATH OF BATTLE.

"War means fight and fight means kill" was an aphorism which received full verification in the War for the Union. The loss of life was dreadful, and increased toward the last until the swollen river of blood became a deluge. It might almost be said that the dead were happy; it was the wounded, the torn, the mutilated, who suffered most. Hundreds of thousands of these to the present day go through the world with the scars and lacerations of battle on them. The armies were supplied with corps of surgeons and with appliances for caring for the wounded. After battle the men who had fallen were hastily borne to the rear and their wounds were dressed. Sometimes they lay a long time on the field. He who lingered about the hospitals witnessed ever a ghastly and bloody scene. Young men, the pride of the country, were borne in with shattered arms, and legs torn off with shells, and were thrown on tables to have their limbs amputated, that their lives might be saved. The sketch is from a scene in the field.



HOSPITAL SCENE.—BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED AFTER THE BATTLE.
FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

GENERAL GEORGE A. CUSTER.

The awful tragedy that swiftly removed General Custer from the eyes of men doubtless threw a glamor over his career in the Civil War, and gave to his former comrades-in-arms extra reason to be proud of the fact that they could say, "We rode with this hero in battle." Custer's old command, the Michigan cavalry brigade, made a fame all its own, and might have done so under another leader than Custer; but he it was who first took it into action, and he continued at its head until good fighting became second nature to the Wolverines, and the laurels won under him couldn't get away from them. For soldiers with a reputation for fighting never lack opportunities to keep it up. Next to Phil Kearney, among the minor lights of the Eastern army, Custer was the best talked-up man among the troops at large.

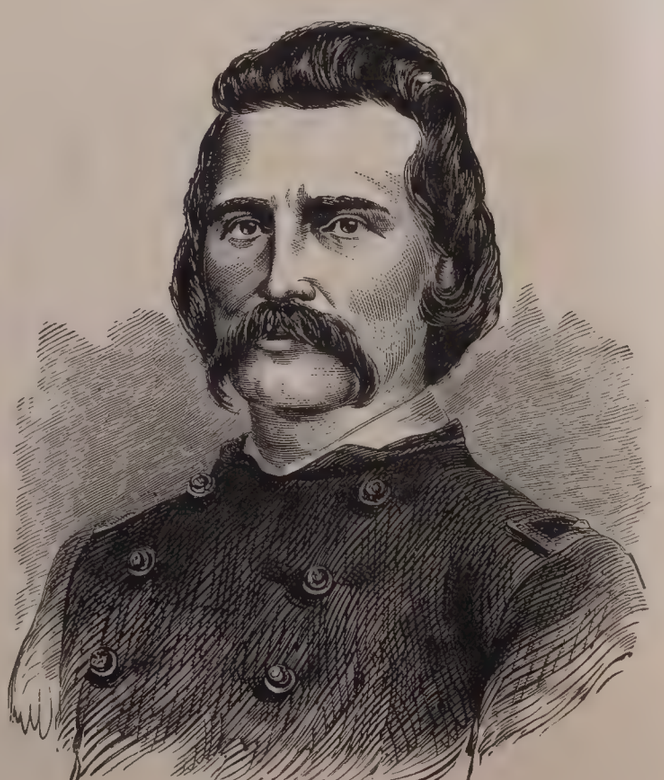
In fact he seemed to succeed Kearney as the idol of the rank and file. Each possessed a striking personality, yet Custer had it in him to be remembered best and longest, not because he appeared last, but rather because once seen, he couldn't be forgotten. Kearny's empty sleeve was unique in his day, but empty sleeves soon grew common. Custer carried a figure, a mien stamped with royal marks of individuality.

With his tall, lithe form, his golden hair waving behind a face that, though young, was eager if not intense with the passion for activity, one who caught but passing glimpses could as soon lose his impressions of Lincoln, or McClellan, or Grant.

Custer's association with Michigan troopers had a romantic beginning. He was sent to the West Point Academy from Ohio, but when the war broke out his people lived in Michigan. While serving as aid to General McClellan on the Peninsula, he led Company A of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry in a gallant attack on a Confederate post across the Chickahominy. He stayed in Little Mac's family until the General was relieved, in November, 1862. After McClellan's departure Custer dropped back to a lieutenancy in the Fifth Regular Cavalry, and was called out again by General Pleasanton when that officer became chief of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, May, 1863.

He served on Pleasanton's staff until June 29, 1863, when he was given a star and installed over the Michigan cavalry brigade. The army was then closing on Gettysburg. The brigade comprised the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh regiments. Custer's famous charge upon Stuart's column on July 3 is familiar history. The Wolverines and their new leader were well brought together, and Custer divided with Hancock the honors of Gettysburg.

GENERAL GEORGE A. CUSTER, U. S. A.



GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN, U. S. A.

THE FEDERAL TROOPS, UNDER GENERALS BRENNAN AND TERRY, DRIVING THE CONFEDERATES, UNDER GENERAL WALKER, ACROSS THE POCOTALIGO BRIDGE, NEAR THE CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD, OCTOBER 22, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CRANE.

The above series of pictures represent scenes in the successful expedition of General Brennan against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The troops engaged in the spirited attack upon a train loaded with Confederate soldiers and manned with two field guns, belonged to the Forty-eighth New York (Perry's Saints). After the retreat of the train, the soldiers destroyed the railway track. Generals Brennan and Terry were at the same time engaged with a superior force of Confederates at Pocotaligo Swamp. By a skillful flank movement of the Union infantry, the enemy was driven from his strong position on the high ground above the morass, and over the causeway in hasty retreat.

BURNSIDE'S ARMY (SUMNER'S RIGHT GRAND DIVISION) CROSSING THE RAPPAHANNOCK FROM FALMOUTH TO FREDERICKSBURG, AT MIDNIGHT, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1862.

FROM A SKETCH BY H. LOVIE.

Sumner's right grand division of Burnside's army was selected to occupy the town of Fredericksburg and storm Marye's Heights in the rear. All the bridges having been destroyed the crossing was made by pontoon bridges, two of which were laid from Falmouth, on the 11th. The work was accomplished with great difficulty, for the Confederates held the west bank and their sharpshooters, stationed in the buildings, drove the engineer corps from the river several times. Finally, after eight hours fruitless labor on the part of the engineers, the town was subjected to a heavy bombardment from the Union batteries on the heights at Falmouth, and the Seventh Michigan and Nineteenth Massachusetts embarked in pontoon boats, which were put across the stream by poling. The troops landed under fire from the enemy, and forming on the shore, gallantly dashed among the houses and drove the sharpshooters from their hiding-places. Many of the buildings in the city had been set in flames by shells during the bombardment.

CAMP-LIFE AT CORINTH—ARMY HUTS ERECTED BY FEDERAL SOLDIERS.

BATTLE OF CORINTH, MISS.—SCENE IN THE ROUNDABOUTS OF FORT ROBINETT AFTER THE REPULSE OF THE CONFEDERATES.

Van Dorn's attack on Fort Robinett was one of the most daring and persistent of the war. The following particulars are from the pen of an eye-witness, Captain G. A. Williams, U. S. A., who commanded the artillery: "About 9.30 or 10 a. m., the enemy were observed in the woods north of the town forming in line, and they soon made their appearance charging toward the town. As soon as our troops were out of the line of fire of my battery, we opened upon them with two 30-pounder Parrott guns and one 8-inch howitzer, which enfiladed their line (aided by Maurice's battery and one gun on the right of Battery Robinett, which bore on that part of the town), and continued our fire until the enemy were repulsed and had regained the wood. During the time the enemy were being repulsed from the town, my attention was drawn to the left side of the battery by the firing from Battery Robinett, where I saw a column advancing to storm it. After advancing a short distance they were repulsed, but immediately reformed, and, storming the work, gained the ditch but were repulsed. During this charge eight of the enemy, having placed a handkerchief on a bayonet and calling to the men in the battery not to shoot them, surrendered, and were allowed to come into the fort. They then reformed, and, re-storming, carried the ditch and the outside of the work, the supports having fallen a short distance to the rear in slight disorder. Men of the First U. S. Infantry, after having been driven from their guns (they manned the siege guns), resorted to their muskets and were firing from the inside of the embrasures at the enemy on the outside, a distance of about ten feet intervening; but the rebels having gained the top of the work, our men fell back into the angle of the fort as they had been directed to do in such an emergency. Two shells were thrown from Battery Williams into Battery Robinett, one bursting on the top of it, and the other near the right edge. In the meanwhile the Eleventh Missouri Volunteers (in reserve) changed front, and, aided by the Forty-third and Sixty-third Ohio Volunteers with the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteers on their right, gallantly stormed up to the right and left of the battery, driving the enemy before them."

THANKSGIVING FESTIVITIES AT FORT PULASKI, GA., NOVEMBER 27, 1862.—From a Sketch by W. T. Crane.

CAPTURE OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAMER "ARIEL," OFF THE EAST END OF CUBA, BY THE PRIVATEER "ALABAMA," DECEMBER 7, 1864.
FROM A SKETCH BY R. C. THOMAS.

The capture of the mail steamer "Ariel," was made on the first cruise of the noted "Alabama." Immediately on going into commission in August, 1862, at the Azores, the "Alabama" steered for New York Harbor, but encountering heavy winds which disabled her sailing gear, she ran down the Atlantic coast to the Windward Islands, and there fell in with the "Ariel." This capture placed in the hands of Captain Semmes information regarding the movement of the United States forces. He learned that a large expedition was fitting out at New Orleans, under General Banks, to subdue Texas, and planned to surprise the fleet in Galveston Harbor. The approach of the "Alabama" was sighted, however, by the Union lookouts, and the United States steamer "Hatteras" brought her into action outside the harbor. The "Hatteras" was sunk, but the "Alabama" avoided battle with the rest of the fleet and again steered for the Caribbean Sea. The "Ariel" is the side-wheeler on the right of the picture.

WOMEN OF MARYLAND ENTERTAINING THE FEDERAL RECRUITS WHILE EN ROUTE THROUGH BALTIMORE, MD.

FEDERAL TROOPS FORAGING.—From a Sketch by Dr. Craven.

Pleasanton. Bayard. Wyndham.

GENERALS PLEASANTON AND BAYARD, AND COLONEL PERCY WYNDHAM, MAKING A CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCE NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

Pleasanton, Bayard and Wyndham were three dashing cavalry leaders of the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg. Bayard was killed there December 13. Wyndham (Sir Percy) was an Englishman who entered the Union Army as Colonel of the First New Jersey Cavalry, a regiment which made a glorious record under his leadership. While the armies lay at Fredericksburg, Mosby, the partisan, attempted to capture Wyndham at his camp near Fairfax. Mosby's men surprised the place in the night and secured General Stoughton and others, but Wyndham happened to be absent in Washington.

BOMBARDMENT OF FREDERICKSBURG, VA., BY ARTILLERY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. LOVIE.

There were 147 Union guns in position on the heights of Falmouth, but only 65 could be brought to bear upon the town of Fredericksburg. Colonel C. H. Tompkins' division, of 38 guns, did the greatest execution. They opened at 12.30 p. m., and continued firing until 2.30, at which time several buildings were burning.

EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF FREDERICKSBURG.—FEDERAL SOLDIERS ON GUARD.—FROM A SKETCH BY HENRY LOVIE.

During the bombardment many of the citizens removed the goods from buildings that were threatened with destruction and piled them in the streets. Immediately after the occupation by Union troops, a guard was placed over all the exposed property and at the houses and stores to prevent looting by the town rabble. Comparatively few houses were wrecked by the shots, as the purpose of the bombardment had been accomplished when it was demonstrated that the place was at the mercy of the gunners. Possession of the town and a free passage through it was necessary for the troops engaged in attacking the heights in rear of it, where the Confederate army lay behind fortifications.

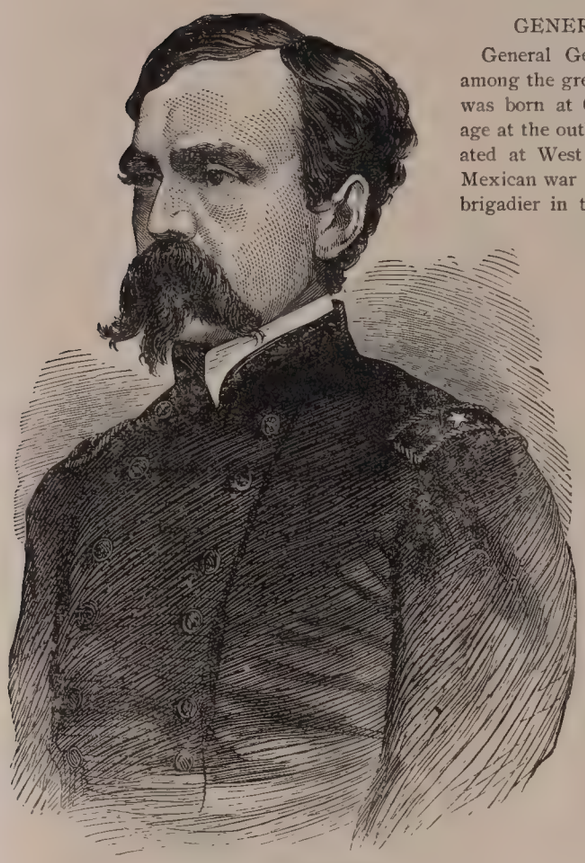
THE ARMY RECROSSING THE RAPPAHANNOCK FROM FREDERICKSBURG TO FALMOUTH, MONDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 15, 1862.

INTERIOR OF THE UNITED STATES HOSPITAL AT HILTON HEAD, S. C.—From a Sketch by W. T. Crane.

RECAPTURE OF BATON ROUGE, LA., DECEMBER 17, 1862.—FEDERAL TROOPS, UNDER GENERAL GROVER, OCCUPYING THE CITY.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. H. SCHELL.

Severe fighting had taken place for the possession of Baton Rouge in 1862, and it remained in the hands of the Confederates in December. At that time Banks' expedition up the Mississippi approached the position, and the Confederate garrison evacuated the batteries without offering battle. Grover's troops sailed up the river in transports, conveyed by a detachment of Farragut's fleet. They entered the town without opposition, and it continued a Union post to the close of the war.

UNION COMMANDERS—GENERALS SICKLES, MEADE, REYNOLDS AND PECK.



DANIEL E. SICKLES.

GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES.

Next to General John A. Logan, the volunteer general who most distinguished himself in the War for the Union was General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York. He raised the Excelsior Brigade of United States Volunteers, and received his commission as colonel of a regiment. He distinguished himself in the Peninsular campaign, fought at Antietam, commanded a corps at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and in the last-named battle lost a leg. After the war he commanded the military district of the Carolinas, and in 1869, with the accession of Grant, was sent as Minister of the United States to Spain. Subsequently he became president of the New York State Board of Civil Service Commissioners, and in 1893 was sent to Congress.

GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE.

General George G. Meade may be ranked among the great leaders on the Union side. He was born at Cadiz, Spain, and was 46 years of age at the outbreak of the war. He had graduated at West Point in 1835, had served in the Mexican war with distinction, and was made a brigadier in the Army of the Potomac in 1861. His service in the Peninsular campaign was distinguished. He commanded a division at Antietam and a corps at Fredericksburg. After Chancellorsville, he succeeded Hooker in the command of the Army of the Potomac. That responsibility was devolved on him only six days before Gettysburg. He was hardly in the saddle until that tremendous crisis was on him. He retained command of the Army of the Potomac under Grant to the end of the war, was made major-general in the regular army in 1864, and lived until November 6, 1872, bearing with him an unblemished reputation as a soldier.

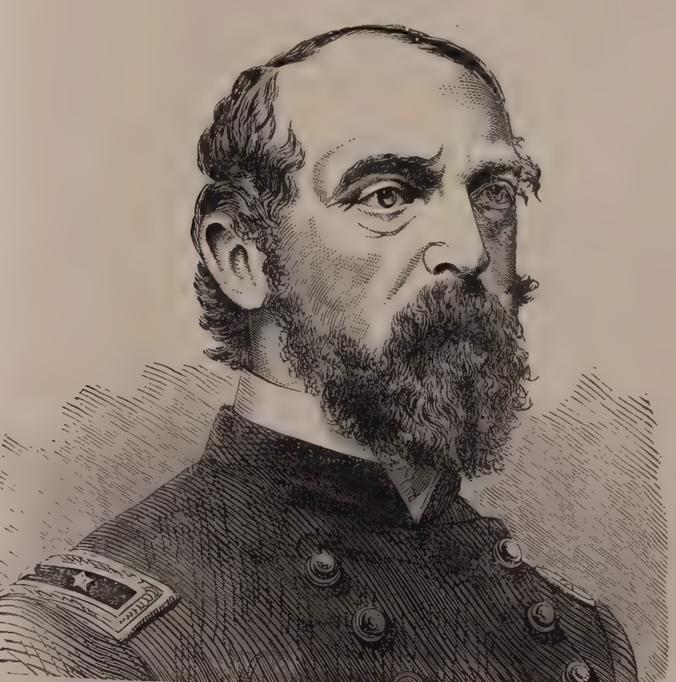
GENERAL JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

Major-general John F. Reynolds was a favorite Union commander from Pennsylvania. He was born at Lancaster in 1820. He was a member of the West Point class of 1841, served in the Mexican war, and was appointed a brigadier of volunteers in 1861. He also served in the Peninsular campaign, and was made major-general in 1862. He commanded the First Army Corps at Gettysburg, and was there killed on July 1, 1863.

GENERAL JOHN JAMES PECK.

General John James Peck first acquired distinction in command of a brigade on the Peninsula in 1862. He fought gallantly at Fair Oaks. On the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from James River, he was sent with a division of troops to Suffolk, in southeast Virginia. He exercised the chief command of that department, and repulsed several bold attacks of the Confederates upon that important post. During his command there Suffolk withstood a formidable siege by troops under Generals Longstreet and D. H. Hill. The region about Suffolk was very productive, and the Confederates desired very much to control so as to harvest the supplies for their commissariat.

General Peck was a West Point graduate and won honors in the Mexican war. He was wounded in front of Suffolk in an attack on Longstreet's lines.



JOHN JAMES PECK.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

RETURN OF A FORAGING PARTY OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS, WITH THEIR SPOIL, TO BATON ROUGE HAVING CAPTURED HORSES, CARTS, WAGONS, MULES, CONTRABANDS, PROVISIONS, ETC.—From a Sketch by J. H. Schell.

The fertile regions lying upon both sides of the lower Mississippi River were looked upon as the granary of the Confederacy. As fast as any portion came under Union control, all surplus stores beyond what was necessary for the non-combatants living there, were seized for the use of the army. Forage for the cavalry and the draft horses being bulky and difficult of transportation, the supplies in the region occupied were depended upon for subsistence. Receipts for the same were given, and upon proof of loyalty the owners were reimbursed.

EXTEMPORE MUSICAL AND TERPSICHOREAN ENTERTAINMENT AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, BATON ROUGE, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE FORTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST NEW YORK, AND THIRTY-FIFTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.

ADMIRAL DAVID DIXON PORTER.

Admiral Porter, born in Chester, Delaware County, Pa., June 8th, 1813; died in Washington, D. C., February 13th, 1891. He entered the United States Navy as midshipman on February 2d, 1829; cruised in the Mediterranean; and served on the coast survey until he was promoted to lieutenant, February 27th, 1841. During the Mexican War he had charge of the naval rendezvous in New Orleans, and was engaged in every action on the coast, first as lieutenant, and afterward as commanding officer of the *Spitfire*. When the Civil War broke out he was ordered to command the steam frigate *Powhatan*, which was dispatched to join the Gulf Blockading Squadron at Pensacola, and to aid in re-enforcing Fort Pickens. On April 22d, 1861, he was appointed commander, and subsequently he was placed in command of the mortar fleet, consisting of twenty-one schooners, each carrying a 13-inch mortar, and, with five steamers as convoys, joined Farragut's fleet in March, 1862, and bombarded Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, below New Orleans, from the 18th till the 24th of April, 1862, during which engagement twenty thousand bombs were exploded in the Confederate works. Farragut, having destroyed the enemy's fleet of fifteen vessels, left the reduction of these forts to Porter, and they surrendered on April 28th, 1862. He assisted Farragut in all the latter's operations between New Orleans and Vicksburg, where he effectively bombarded the forts and enabled the fleet to pass in safety. In July Commodore Porter was ordered with his mortar flotilla to Fort Monroe, where he resigned charge of it, and was ordered to command the Mississippi Squadron, as acting rear admiral, in September, 1862. He improvised a navy yard at Mound City, increased the number of his squadron, which consisted of one hundred and twenty-five vessels, and in co-operation with General Sherman's army, captured Arkansas Post in January, 1863. For his services at Vicksburg Porter received the thanks of Congress and the commission of rear admiral, dated July 4th, 1863. Soon afterward he ran past the batteries of Vicksburg and captured the Confederate forts at Grand Gulf, which put him in communication with General Grant, who, on May 18th, by means of the fleet, placed himself in the rear of Vicksburg, and from that time the energies of the army and navy were united to capture that stronghold, which was accomplished on July 4th, 1863. On August 1st he arrived in New Orleans in his flagship, *Black Hawk*, accompanied by the gunboat *Tuscumbia*, and during the remainder of 1863 his squadron was employed to keep the Mississippi River open. In the spring of 1864 he co-operated with General N. P. Banks in the unsuccessful Red River expedition. In October, 1864, he was transferred to the North Atlantic Squadron, which embraced within its limits the Cape Fear River and the port of Wilmington, N. C. He appeared at Fort Fisher on December 24th, 1864, with thirty-five regular cruisers, five ironclads and a reserve of nineteen vessels, and began to bombard the forts at the mouth of Cape Fear River. "In one hour and fifteen minutes after the first shot was fired," says Admiral Porter, "not a shot came from the fort. Two magazines had been blown up by our shells, and the fort set on fire in several places. Finding that the batteries were silenced completely, I directed the ships to keep up a moderate fire in hope of attracting the attention of the transports and bringing them in." After a reconnoissance, General Benjamin F. Butler, who commanded the military force, decided that Fort Fisher was substantially uninjured and could not be taken by assault, and returned with his command to Hampton Roads, Va. Admiral Porter requested that the enterprise should not be abandoned, and a second military force of about 8,500 men, commanded by General Alfred H. Terry, arrived off Fort Fisher on January 13th, 1865. This fleet was increased during the bombardment by additional land and naval forces, and after seven hours of desperate fighting, the works were captured on January 15th, 1865, by a combined body of soldiers, sailors and marines. Rear Admiral Porter received a vote of thanks from Congress, which was the fourth that he received during the war. He was promoted vice admiral, July 25th, 1866, and served as superintendent of the United States Naval Academy till 1869, when he was detailed for duty in the Navy Department in Washington. On August 15th, 1870, he was appointed admiral of the navy.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Jefferson Davis, born in Todd County, Ky., June 3d, 1808; died at Beauvoir, Miss., December 6th, 1889. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1828, and assigned to the First Infantry; served on the frontier, taking part in the Black Hawk war of 1831–32. He was promoted to first lieutenant of dragoons on March 4th, 1833; but, after more service against the Indians, abruptly resigned on June 30th, 1835, and having married, after a romantic elopement, the daughter of Zachary Taylor, then a colonel in the army, settled near Vicksburg, Miss., and became a cotton planter. Here he pursued a life of study and retirement till 1843, when he entered politics in the midst of an exciting gubernatorial canvass. He was chosen an elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1844; made a reputation as a popular speaker, and in 1845 was sent to Congress, taking his seat in December of that year. In June, 1846, he resigned his seat in the House to become colonel of the First Mississippi Volunteer Rifles, which had unanimously elected him to that office. Having joined his regiment at New Orleans, he led it to re-enforce General Taylor on the Rio Grande. He served with distinction at Monterey and Buena Vista, and was complimented for coolness and gallantry in the commander in chief's dispatch of March 6th, 1847. He was a member of the United States Senate, 1847–51; Secretary of War, 1853–57; chairman of the committee on military affairs from 1857 to 1861. It was during Mr. Davis's term of service as Secretary of War that the troubles, a prelude to the Civil War, occurred in the Territory of Kansas, followed by the invasion of Virginia by John Brown and his twenty picked men, who had been trained in the Kansas struggle. These events stimulated the spirit of the antagonistic free-soil and pro-slavery parties in both North and South, until it became plain to all that the controversy must be settled by an appeal to arms. The prolonged controversy over Kansas again brought to the front the antagonistic theories of interpretation of the Constitution; the State rights theory which had become identified with the South, and the national theory which was almost unanimously held in the North. Mr. Davis early adopted the State rights theory, and maintained it by voice and pen until his dying day. It held that the founders of the Constitution did not intend to create—and in fact did not create—a new nation, but only a new government; that this government, the Federal Government, was not the sovereign, nor had it any sovereign powers; but such functions only as had been delegated to it by the States which, from the date of the Declaration of Independence, had been and remained sovereign. The national theory, on the contrary, held that the Federal Government was sovereign; that the State had ceded their sovereignty to it, and that rebellion against it was treason. It follows, if the State rights theory be correct, that the States, not having formally renounced the right of secession, had the same right to secede from the Union as they had to accede to it. Between theories so antagonistic and so resolutely held, the only arbiter was the field of battle. After various efforts at compromise between the two parties, neither of whom had either desire or intention to compromise again, the Gulf States seceded. When officially informed of the secession of Mississippi, Mr. Davis, in an eloquent and touching speech, took a farewell of the Senate and hastened home, where he found he had been appointed commander in chief of the Mississippi troops. Next he was notified that he had been elected provisional President of the Confederate States, and was inaugurated at Montgomery, Ala., February 18th, 1861. Mr. Davis's life was a part of the history of the Confederacy, and it is impossible, therefore, to follow it out in detail. The chief events were the removal of the Confederate Government to Richmond on the withdrawal of Virginia from the Union, where Mr. Davis continued to live until after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox; his flight and capture at Irwinsville, Ga., and imprisonment in Fortress Monroe.

COMPANY A, OF THE FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS (COLORED), TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE BEFORE GENERAL SAXTON, AT BEAUFORT, S. C.

The First South Carolina Regiment was the first military organization composed of colored men in the United States service.

PONTOON WAGONS ON THEIR WAY FROM AQUIA CREEK TO THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—From a Sketch by H. Lovie.

GEORGE D. BAYARD.

GEORGE W. CULLUM.

Death cut short a promising career when it removed General George D. Bayard from the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac in December, 1862. The service was then in its infancy, but even at that date General Bayard had displayed the energy and dash which later distinguished leaders like Custer, Kilpatrick, Torbert and Wilson. Bayard's most important work was on the outpost service, in skirmishes, and reconnoitering expeditions. He served in the Shenandoah with Banks, and was present with his corps at Cedar Mountain, where he led a gallant mounted charge against Stonewall Jackson's infantry in order to rescue Crawford's brigade. The charge checked the advance of Jackson's fresh troops. General Bayard's troopers were engaged with Stuart's on the Union left flank at Fredericksburg at the time he was killed. His death was caused by a shell.

General George W. Cullum rendered important service as a military engineer during the war. He prepared the defensive works at Cairo, Ill., Corinth and Nashville. In 1864 he left the army to become superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point.

FEDERAL TROOPS MARCHING INTO FALMOUTH.

TERRIFIC CHARGE OF THE TROOPS UNDER HANCOCK AND FRENCH UPON THE CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS LOCATED ON MARYE'S HEIGHTS, BEHIND FREDERICKSBURG, DECEMBER 13, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. LOVIE.

The storming column was led by General Nathan Kimball's brigade. Then followed Colonel O. H. Palmer's brigade. Colonel John W. Andrews' brigade closed the division of French, who opened the ball, moving at what is called brigade front, the several regiments of each brigade in a line. Kimball had not proceeded over 200 yards before the first hidden obstruction of the field destroyed his formation. This was a canal too wide and deep to be passed without breaking up the column and moving by the flank across some narrow bridges. The new movement exposed the men to the fire of artillery on the heights. But shot and shell, though ploughing their ranks, did not stop them. On they went to a slight rise of ground 150 yards to the front, where they reformed, and then for the charge. The enemy on Marye's Heights have been waiting for hours and hours for just this. Longstreet's excellent division under McLaws, with the famous Washington artillery have the stronghold in their keep. Kimball's men move on with a "Hi! hi! hi!"; bayonets at a charge, battering down fences with clubbed muskets as they go. Scores of our cannon from Falmouth and Stafford Heights fire upon the Confederate guns on the hill. The screaming of shells, the roar of cannon, make a terrible din, but the men have their orders and see their goal, and press on without specific commands. Soon the Confederate gunners change their ammunition from shot and shell to canister and spread great havoc in the ranks of the devoted brigade, but the survivors go on until they are staggered by an unexpected volley of musketry almost in their faces. The second hidden obstacle, most desperate of all, has been met: the sunken road and stone wall, alive with Confederate riflemen who, till now, have held their fire. Kimball's men look around for their supports and see none at hand. Half of the line has fallen on the way across the plain, and now the regiments plant their colors and lie down, covering themselves as best they may from the withering fire and awaiting some reinforcements. The brigades of Andrews and Palmer followed Kimball's, with the same experience, and they, too, halted and lay in their tracks. The Union order for attack had been that Hancock's division should follow French, and, unappalled by the experience of that division, these noble troops took up the fight. General John C. Caldwell led with his brigade. Following him was Meagher with the Irish brigade at its best. Last came Colonel S. K. Zook. It would simply be a multiplication of words to attempt a description fitting what followed. Zook swept along with a line as even as though on parade, and at every step the men of French, who had covered themselves on the field, arose and fell in, literally taking the place of those of Hancock's men killed on the way up. Kimball's few survivors, still clinging to their colors, were the last to fall in. But the Confederates have been reinforced at the stone wall and their ammunition replenished. Such daring as French's men have shown, and Hancock's will imitate, has fairly alarmed the Confederate commanders, and the stone wall and sunken road are strengthened for the next charge. Zook's men recoil before the stone wall after going within pistol shot, and then comes the Irish brigade with a cheer. From the heights above the green flag of Erin is recognized. After them Caldwell sweeps up, gathering men from all the other commands and pressing up to within twenty, and even fifteen, yards of the wall. At this point dead men of the four brigades of Kimball, Zook, Meagher and Caldwell were found at the time of burial.

SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER "HARRIET LANE," BY THE CONFEDERATES, UNDER GENERAL MAGRUDER, AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FLAGSHIP "WESTFIELD" IN GALVESTON HARBOR, TEX., JANUARY 1, 1863.

On New Years day, 1863, the dashing Confederate general, "Prince" Magruder, effected the recapture of the city of Galveston from the Union forces. For two months preceding that date Commander W. B. Renshaw, U. S. N., had held the city under menace of the guns of his little flotilla, consisting of the "Harriet Lane," "Owasco" and "Clifton," and the ironclad "Westfield," all lying in the channel off Kuhn's wharf, with an auxiliary of 300 Massachusetts soldiers bivouacked on the wharf, and protected on the land side by a chasm in the flooring where planks had been removed to form a parapet. Magruder massed a column of infantry and artillery in front of the wharf during the night of December 31, with his cannon trained upon the "Harriet Lane" and upon the camp of the Massachusetts men. The signal gun was fired at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 1st. The gunners of the "Harriet Lane" being on the alert, answered with a shower of iron hail, and the "Owasco" soon joined in, driving the Confederates from their pieces. Under cover of the artillery duel, a band of Confederates swam around the ends of the wharf, bearing scaling ladders and planks with which to bridge the chasm overhead. They were finally repulsed by musketry fire from the plank barricade and canister from the boats. Meanwhile the Confederate naval contingent, led by the cotton-clad packets "Neptune" and "Bayou City," steamed up in rear of the Union fleet. The "Bayou City" opened on the "Harriet Lane," but at the second shot the gun exploded, killing her captain. She then used her ram on the "Lane," which had meanwhile sent the "Neptune" to the bottom. Magruder's sharpshooters on the "Bayou City" plied their rifles upon the "Lane," which soon fell a prey to boarders, but not until her chief officers, Commander Wainwright and Lieutenant Edward Lea, had been killed, both in close combat, and her crew driven below. To add to the disaster, the "Westfield" ran aground and was blown up by an order from Renshaw, who perished in the explosion. The "Owasco" and "Clifton" then sailed away, and the Massachusetts men surrendered.

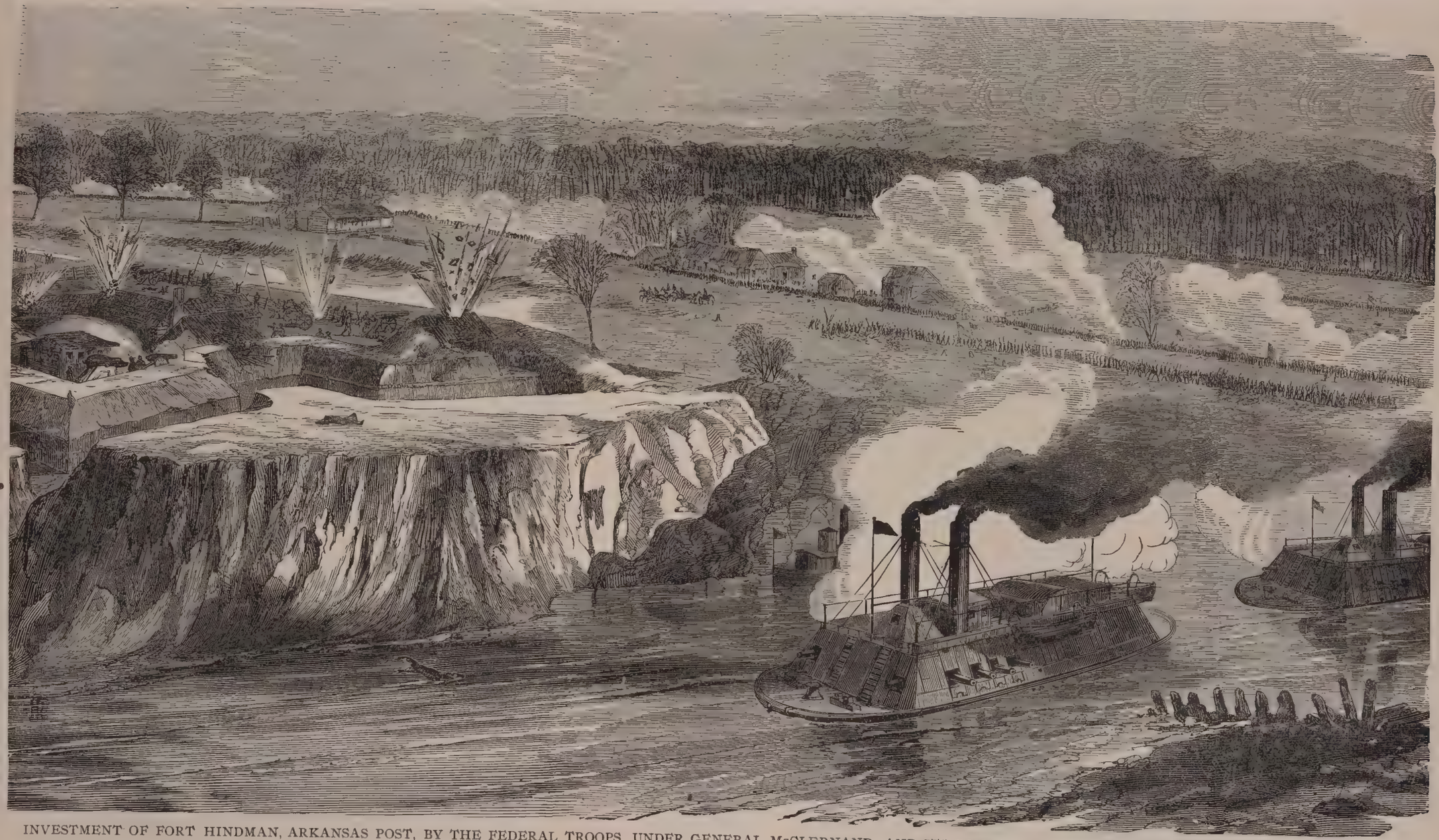
DECISIVE CHARGE UPON BYRNE'S CONFEDERATE BATTERY, BY THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA, SIXTY-NINTH OHIO, AND NINETEENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, AT THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO' (STONE'S RIVER), JANUARY 2, 1863.

The capture of Byrne's battery was an incident of the second day's battle at Murfreesboro' (Stone's River), January 2, 1863. That day Breckenridge attacked the Union left flank which lay on the other side of the river, separated from the main army. Colonel John F. Miller's brigade crossed over to the support of the troops on that side, but while following up the Confederates, who had been repulsed, he met a heavy fire from Byrne's battery, posted on an eminence in the woods. When they had approached to within 150 yards of the battery, Colonel Miller ordered the Pennsylvanians to charge, which they did, supported by their Ohio and Illinois comrades. The battery of four guns was taken and hauled off the field by the victors.

CONVEYING WOUNDED SOLDIERS ON A RAFT DOWN THE RIVER, AFTER THE BATTLE OF BAYOU TECHE.

GENERAL S. G. BURBRIDGE, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS STAFF, PLANTING THE STARS AND STRIPES ON THE CONFEDERATE FORT HINDMAN, ARKANSAS POST, ARK.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. R. McCOOMAS.

On January 11, 1863, the Union Army of the Mississippi, led by General John A. McClernand, carried the works at Arkansas Post (Fort Hindman) by storm. McClernand's forces outnumbered the garrison, and the work was easily surrounded by the army and navy. After a bombardment of half an hour from the gunboats and land batteries, the infantry charged upon the rifle pits protecting the flanks of the fort. The brunt of the struggle fell to Thayer's Iowa brigade, and Hovey and Burbridge's mixed commands. Hovey and Thayer charged through a heavy fire of musketry and artillery to within rifle range of the main parapet. The bombardment had silenced all but one of the guns in the works, but the commandant, General Churchill, resolved to hold out with his 5000 infantry. A final assault was made at 3.15 p. m. Burbridge's men dashed across the open marshes in full range of the enemy's bullets to the entrenchments. The garrison ceased firing, white flags appeared on the parapets, and Burbridge demanded surrender. Churchill accused his men of treachery, but consented to a truce, which ended in surrender. The heaviest regimental loss in the battle fell upon the Twenty-sixth Iowa. The Colonel, eight of his officers and 108 soldiers were shot down.



INVESTMENT OF FORT HINDMAN, ARKANSAS POST, BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS, UNDER GENERAL McCLERNAND, AND ITS BOMBARDMENT BY THE FEDERAL GUNBOATS, COMMANDED BY REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER, JANUARY 11, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY McCOMAS.

Fort Hindman was situated on a peninsula formed by the waters of the Arkansas and a bayou. The Union army formed its lines across the head of the peninsula, and the gunboats, nine in number, three of them being ironclads, steamed up within a few hundred yards. The casements of the fort were formed of solid oak timbers, fourteen inches square, plated with iron seven-eighths of an inch thick. The shells made fearful havoc, tearing these structures to pieces as they penetrated the iron roofs and exploded inside. The bombardment began on the 10th and was renewed on the 11th. With the loss of Arkansas Post, the Confederate power in the valley of the Arkansas was completely broken. The river was thereafter patrolled by the Union gunboats.

ARMY BLACKSMITH SHOEING A REFRACTORY MULE.—From a Sketch by Edwin Forbes.

It is said that an army travels on its belly. The Union army traveled off the hoofs of the mules, as far as the question of bread supply was concerned. The marches extended over long distances, almost always through regions poorly provided with roads, and the mules have their share of the hardship. Beaten by brutal and merciless teamsters and abused by thoughtless soldiers when the long, heavy trains blocked the roads, their lot was a miserable one, and their patience and endurance marvelous if not quite noble. The "army mule" became a by-word, but most every old veteran can applaud the kind-hearted soldier, who, when asked by the driver of a team stuck in the mud to prod the off-mule with his bayonet, pointed his musket at the brute on the wagon-seat and threatened to shoot him if he didn't get down and pry the wheels out of the rut, then turn so as to haul them upon solid ground. Often the laziness of the teamster got the wagon into the mire and caused endless trouble for all concerned.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GRANT'S ARMY LEAVING MEMPHIS.—From a Sketch by F. B. Schell.

THE FIGHT AT LICKING BRIDGE, CYNTHIANA, KY., BETWEEN THE FEDERAL TROOPS AND THE CONFEDERATE RAIDERS UNDER MORGAN.

FROM A SKETCH BY H. LOVIE.

"They are having a stampede in Kentucky. Please look to it.—A. LINCOLN."

This alarming message was telegraphed by the President to General Halleck, commanding the Union forces in the West, July 13, 1862. The same day General J. T. Boyle, commanding the Union forces in the State of Kentucky, wired from Louisville to the War Department this startling news: "The enemy undoubtedly controls the telegraph all around us. There is great danger in Kentucky." Morgan was out in his first great raid, and his errand was to bring about the state of alarm indicated in the dispatches of President Lincoln and General Boyle. The raider took along a telegraph operator, and on entering Kentucky began to tap wires and send misleading telegrams all over the State to confuse the Union troops. He captured Lebanon and Midway, and by bogus telegrams drew a large Union force to Lexington. Avoiding that point, he passed between it and Cincinnati, taking in Cynthiana and Paris. The raiders then rode southward to East Tennessee.

MORGAN'S RAIDERS BIVOUACKING IN COURT SQUARE, PARIS, KY., AFTER LEVYING CONTRIBUTIONS ON THE INHABITANTS.

FROM A SKETCH BY H. LOVIE.

DELAWARE INDIANS ACTING AS SCOUTS FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY IN THE WEST.—From a Sketch by H. Lovie.

At the beginning of the war the Delaware Indians lived on a small reservation in Kansas. They numbered 1085, of which 201 were able-bodied men. More than eight-tenths of these served in the Union armies as scouts and guides. The Indians in the army usually volunteered for hazardous duties and proved more than a match for the sharp-shooters of the South.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY CROSSING FROM CINCINNATI, O., TO COVINGTON, KY., ON A BRIDGE OF COAL-BOATS HASTILY CONSTRUCTED THAT THEY MIGHT DEFEND THE BORDER FROM THE INVASION OF GENERAL KIRBY SMITH.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. LOVIE.

A part of the plan for Bragg's invasion of Kentucky in 1862, was to threaten Cincinnati as a feint to cover an attack on Louisville. A division of Kirby Smith's corps, led by General Heth, and a detachment of Morgan's cavalry, under Basil Duke, advanced to the Ohio at Covington. No attack was made as the move was simply a demonstration to cause the Union authorities to mass troops there instead of at Louisville. Smith attempted to recruit Kentuckians for the Confederate armies, but was not successful. The appearance of a large force of Union volunteers at Covington compelled Smith to recall Heth's force, and in the withdrawal several sharp skirmishes took place in the vicinity of Covington between Duke's cavalry and the volunteer home guard.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PRIVATEER 'NASHVILLE" BY THE FEDERAL IRONCLAD "MONTAUK," CAPTAIN J. R. WORDEN, IN THE OGEECHEE RIVER, GA., FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CRANE.

On February 27, 1863, Captain Worden, the hero of the Monitor fight, destroyed a dangerous Confederate privateer in Ogeechee River. The swift blockade runner "Nashville," having been hemmed in by the Union fleet, was transformed into a privateer, and lay in the river above Fort McAllister. The bed of the river was lined with torpedoes to prevent Union vessels running up to destroy the "Nashville" before she could get to sea, where, her owners hoped, she would prove another "Alabama." Scouts reported that she had dropped down near the fort, awaiting a chance to slip out. Worden promptly steamed up in the "Montauk" to verify the report, and, seeing the "Nashville" aground above the fort, went ahead in defiance of the torpedoes and the guns of the fort. When within 1200 yards of the privateer, he opened with shells and continued to bombard until she burst into flames and blew up. Turning back, he ran the "Montauk" through a gauntlet of fire, both shot and shell, from the fort and batteries opposite. The iron sides of the "Montauk" turned the balls like water, but in contact with infernal machines no vessel is invulnerable. Near the mouth of the river she ran upon a submarine torpedo, which tore a chunk out of her hull, and she grounded, fortunately within range of companion vessels, which had stood at safe distance to witness Worden's gallant exploit.

SCENE ON THE HURRICANE DECK OF THE "NORTH STAR."—SOLDIERS OF THE FORTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS WRITING HOME ON THEIR ARRIVAL OFF SHIP ISLAND.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. H. SCHELL.

Letter writing days were periodical in certain parts of the country, especially the far South. The mails were dispatched whenever there were vessels going north under convoy. Soldiers' letters, of course, contained some military secrets in the shape of semi-official rumors. The correspondence sent home from the camps was not always grammatical or finished in a literary sense, but it was from the seat of war and therefore welcome in the homes of the absent ones. If the gems from it all could be gathered into a volume there would be the most wonderful collection of war stories ever compiled. The Union soldiers were deeply smitten with the "scribbles itch," and nothing escaped their keen observation. No detail of army life or experience was too trifling for their pens.

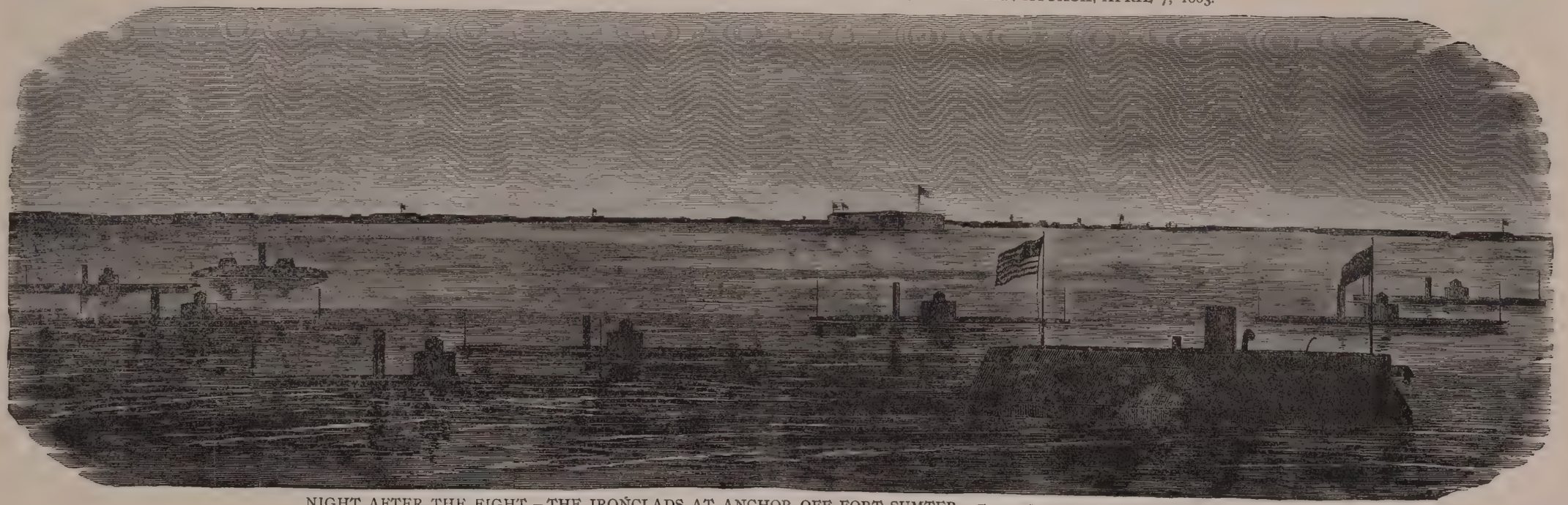
ADVANCE UPON PORT HUDSON.—BAGGAGE TRAIN OF GENERAL AUGUR'S DIVISION CROSSING BAYOU MONTECINO, MARCH 13, 1863.
FROM A SKETCH BY W. F. SCHELL.

THE FEDERAL FLEET, COMMANDED BY ADMIRAL DUPONT, OPENING FIRE ON FORT SUMTER, APRIL 7, 1863.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter on April 7 had the character of a reconnoissance in force. Seven monitors and two ironclad steamers took part. But little damage was done to the walls of Sumter; on the other hand, the monitors emerged from the combat with crippled guns and turrets. The attempt to reduce the fort by battering was then declared impracticable.

FEDERALS.—A. "Keokuk." B. "Nahant." C. "Nantucket." D. "Catskill." E. "Ironsides." F. "Patapsco." G. "Montauk." H. "Passaic." K. "Weehawken."——CONFEDERATES.—1. Morris Island Sand Battery 2. Fort Wagner. 3. Battery Bee, on Cumming's Point. 4. Fort Johnson. 5. Fort Ripley. 6. Fort Sumter. 7. Charleston City. 8. Castle Pinckney. 9. Fort Redan. 10. Fort Moultrie. 11. Moultrie House. 12. Fort Beauregard. 13. Harbor Obstruction. 14. Cooper River. 15. Ashley River.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.—ADVANCE OF IRONCLADS TO THE ATTACK, APRIL 7, 1863.



NIGHT AFTER THE FIGHT.—THE IRONCLADS AT ANCHOR OFF FORT SUMTER.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CRANE.

THE CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON, S. C., DESERTING THEIR HOMES ON THE THREATENED BOMBARDMENT OF THE CITY BY THE FEDERAL FORCES.

FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT G. P. KIRBY.

Charleston, S. C., was bombarded August 21, 1863, under protest from General Beauregard, and the firing was suspended for two days after a few shots, in order to give time for the removal of women and children. Only 36 shots in all were sent into the city. These were from a gun planted in the marsh of Morris Island, known as the "Swamp Angel." It burst at the thirty-sixth round.

SHOOTING CATTLE FOR THE SUPPLY OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

From a Sketch by Edwin Forbes.

BUTCHERING AND DRESSING CATTLE IN THE ARMY.

From a Sketch by F. B. Schell.

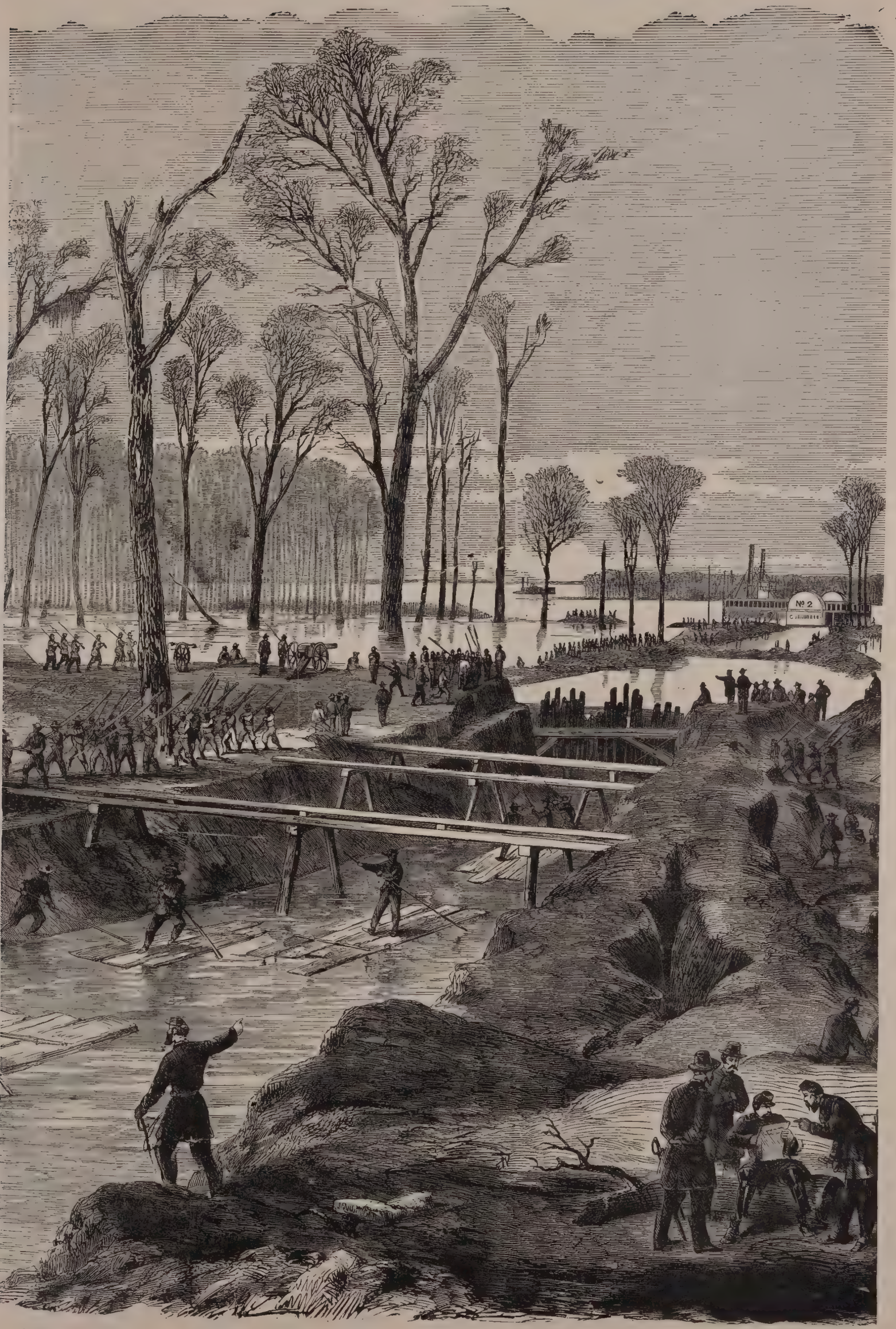
The fresh beef ration was the one luxury supplied by the Union commissariat. Droves of beef cattle followed the army, and each brigade had butchers to kill and dress the meat. The usual mode of cooking in a campaign was by toasting on a stick over a fire. Some soldiers of epicurian tastes carried broilers, and others used the frying-pan. When in camp for several days the company cooks prepared the meat by boiling it in large camp kettles. The broth was served as soup. This ration was a healthy alternative for the staple diet of salted meats.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLOTILLA RUNNING PAST THE BATTERIES OF VICKSBURG, MISS., ON THE NIGHT OF APRIL 16, 1863.—CONFEDERATES BURNING BEACONS ON THE BLUFF TO DIRECT THEIR FIRE.

Previous to April, 1863, Union gunboats had several times passed the Confederate [illegible] at Vicksburg [illegible] and [illegible] barges of coal over steamers intended for use below to ferry troops across the river. They were protected by cotton bales and barges of coal lashed alongside.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—LIFE IN THE TRENCHES DURING THE INVESTMENT OF VICKSBURG BY THE ARMY UNDER GENERAL GRANT.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.

CONTRABAND BALL AT VICKSBURG, MISS., DURING THE SIEGE.—FROM A SKETCH BY T. B. SCHELL.



HEAD OF THE CANAL OPPOSITE VICKSBURG, MISS., CUT BY ORDER OF GENERAL GRANT.—From a Sketch by H. Lovie.

The Vicksburg Canal was constructed across a peninsula formed by a sharp bend in the Mississippi. It was intended to open a water way by which Union vessels could pass Vicksburg without encountering the formidable Confederate batteries at that point.

ATTACK OF THE FEDERAL FORCES ON THE CONFEDERATE WORKS DURING THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG, MAY 22, 1863.—From a Sketch by F. B. Schell.

May 22, 1863, the army stormed the bluffs at Vicksburg. At precisely 10 o'clock a. m. the Union guns ceased firing, and the long line moved forward through the tangled vines and thick growth of canes and saplings covering the knolls and ridges in front of the earthworks. McClernand's men alone pierced the enemy's line, and this was accomplished at the principal work on his front, Fort Beauregard. The Twenty-second Iowa led the assault on Beauregard, and at the sound of the bugles leaped over the sheltering crest into full view of the enemy's marksmen. Steadily and silently the line moved through a murderous fire to within 50 yards of the ramparts, losing heavily. Colonel Stone was shot down and the men recoiled, but Lieutenant-Colonel Graham grasped the flag and some 60 followers, leaped the ditch, planting the staff on the slope of the walls, where it remained nine hours. Sergeant Joseph Griffiths, with 13 men, climbing one another's shoulders, escaladed the wall and entered the work. In a desperate hand-to-hand combat five of the brave men engaged in this exploit were killed and seven wounded. The sergeant and David Trine emerged after a time driving before them 13 prisoners who had been disarmed in the struggle inside. Colonel Graham and several of his men were overpowered and captured after Griffith's escape from the fort. The names of the heroes, who, in the Napoleonic era, would have been immortalized on the spot, are: John Robb, Munson L. Clemens, Alvin Drummond, Hezekiah Drummond, William H. Needham, Ezra L. Anderson, Hugh Sinclair, N. C. Messenger, William Griffin, Allen Cloud, David Jordan and Richard Arthur, besides Griffiths and Trine. The two Drummonds, Anderson, Arthur and Griffin were killed.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—SCENE AT GENERAL LOGAN'S HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 25, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.

After the explosion of the Union mine under a Confederate fort on Jackson road, June 25, the enemy retaliated by firing several small mines they had planted near the Union works. Little damage was done by these small explosions beyond giving the besiegers more than a good scare and a vigorous shaking up.

GENERAL CUSTER'S FIFTH REGIMENT, COLONEL ASHE, CHARGING INTO J. E. B. STUART'S CAMP, NEAR CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

PLANTATION POLICE, OR HOME GUARD, EXAMINING PASSES ON THE ROAD LEADING TO THE LEVEE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.

The colored people were used, whenever possible, by the Union authorities to furnish information from across the lines, hence great vigilance was exercised by the Confederates to prevent slaves not loyal to the South from passing to the Union camps.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—CANNON DISMOUNTED INSIDE THE CONFEDERATE WORKS.
SKETCHED, WITH A GLASS, FROM THE RIFLE-PITS, BY F. B. SCHELL.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—WATERHOUSE'S BATTERY, SHERMAN'S CORPS, BEFORE THE CITY.
FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—THE TWENTY-THIRD INDIANA AND THE FORTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS REGIMENTS STORMING FORT HILL AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF THE MINE, JUNE 25, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.

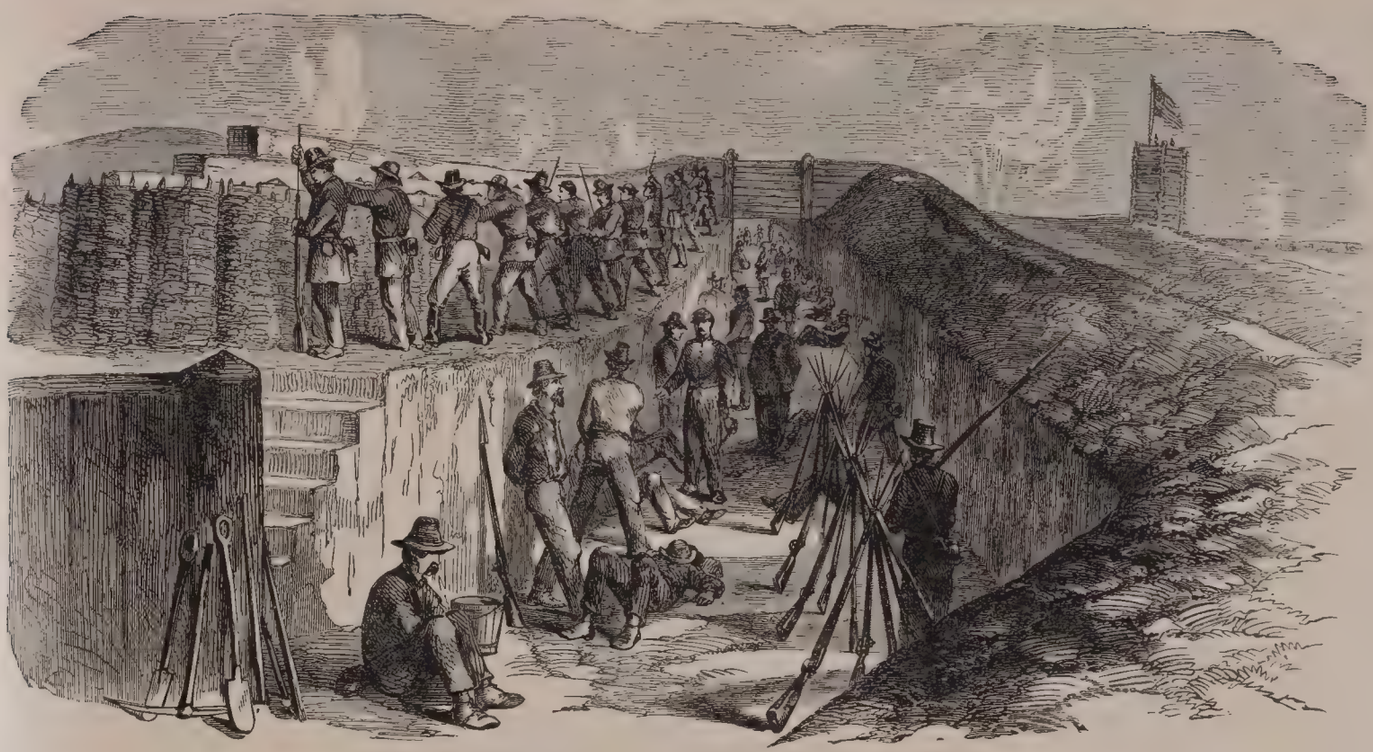
The two regiments lay under cover near the mine and immediately after the explosion rushed into the crater. They were subsequently driven out by hand-grenades and shells rolled down upon them from the crest above.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL ARMY, UNDER GENERAL GRANT, ON THE BANKS OF THE MISSISSIPPI, NEAR VICKSBURG.—From a Sketch by H. Lovie.

Porter's gunboats and the river steamers which, with them, successfully ran the batteries at Vicksburg the night of April 16, landed at New Carthage, on the Louisiana shore. They were soon joined by other vessels from above and army headquarters were temporarily established at that point. The troops marched to the spot from their camps around Young's Fort and there embarked on the transports, which carried them down the river to Grand Gulf and Bruinsburg. These operations took place in the rainy season when the Mississippi River was flooded and its low bottom-lands under water, except now and then a hillock or bluff on the shore.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—THE FIGHT IN THE CRATER OF FORT HILL, AFTER THE EXPLOSION, JUNE 27, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.

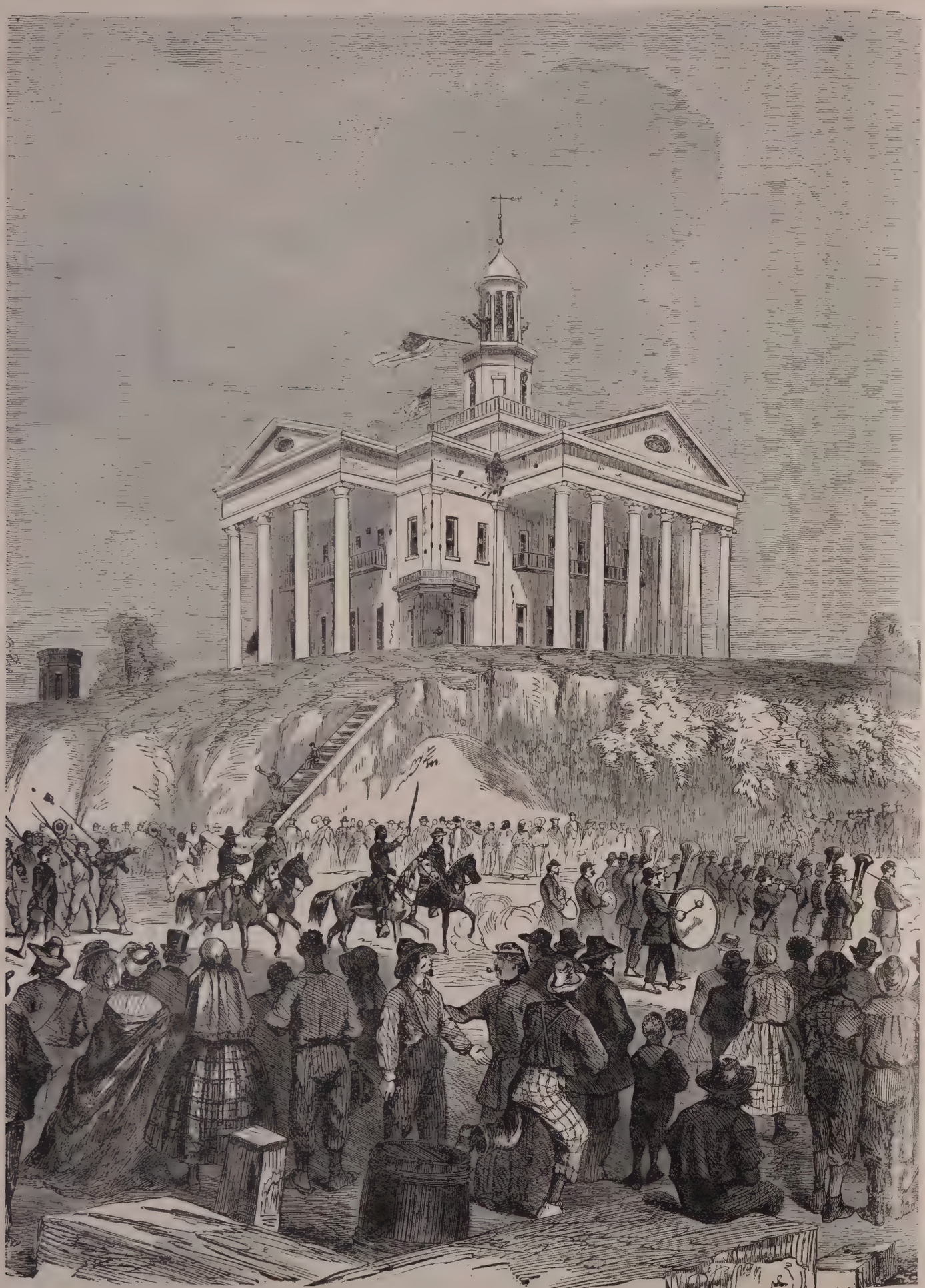
The siege and capture of Vicksburg by General Grant was one of the major events of the war. Perhaps it was surpassed in importance only by Gettysburg. The two events culminated in glory coincidently with the anniversary of our independence. General Grant in his later life was asked, "General, with what event did you perceive that you were the coming man?" With some hesitation and downcast look of modesty he replied, "After Vicksburg." The illustration on this page is from a war-time sketch. It represents the opening of a crater in Fort Hill, by the explosion of a mine, on the 27th of June, 1863, and the disastrous attempt of the Union soldiers to rush through and turn the Confederate defences inside out. It was a day of great losses to Grant's army, but he settled back to the siege with his dogged persistency, and in a few days compelled Pemberton to surrender.



FEDERAL TROOPS IN THE INTRENCHMENTS BEFORE VICKSBURG.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—GENERAL GRANT MEETS GENERAL PEMBERTON AT THE STONE HOUSE, INSIDE OF THE CONFEDERATE WORKS, ON THE MORNING OF JULY 4, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.

The defence of Vicksburg ended with the exhaustion of the Confederates. General Pemberton had a flag raised to signify his willingness to capitulate. He could do nothing else. Public sentiment in the Confederacy held him strangely and unjustly to account. His interview with Grant was manly, and the terms conceded by the conqueror were such as one brave general may honorably give to another. Pemberton's fame suffered, and Grant's was greatly augmented. Henceforth he was recognized as the silent, unostentatious commander to whom the nation must look in the final struggle with Lee.



THE FEDERAL ARMY, UNDER GENERAL GRANT, TAKING FORMAL POSSESSION OF VICKSBURG, JULY 4, 1863, AFTER THE SURRENDER.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.

The siege of Vicksburg ended with capitulation, and the Union forces marched in and took possession of the city. It was the national holiday, and the event was marked with wild enthusiasm in the Union ranks. There was, however, a generous consideration for the suffering Confederates. The people remaining in the city were literally starving. They were supplied from Federal stores, and the property of the people suffered no further injury from the presence of the victorious army. Doubtless many people of Vicksburg felt within a sentiment of joy that the terrible strain was over, and that they should suffer no more from bombardment and privation.

ARRIVAL AT CHICKASAW BAYOU OF THE SLAVES OF PRESIDENT DAVIS FROM HIS MISSISSIPPI PLANTATION.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.

With the progress of the war, a panorama of incidents and social aspects passed ever before the vision. Society in the South was undone. The old aristocratic society was shaken to the foundation. By common consent that foundation was the institution of slavery. Slavery must needs perish under the pressure of Federal invasion. The ignorant blacks knew not what the uproar and carnival of destruction signified. They vaguely discerned that the event involved themselves. Some of them called the event "Mas'r Linkum." Others denominated it the "year ob jubilo." To their darkened understandings emancipation was a word signifying nothing except commotion—*a vox et præteria nil.* The scene delineated in the engraving on this page represents the arrival of the slaves of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, within the Union lines at Chickasaw Bayou. When the estate of Mr. Davis was overrun and his authority there destroyed, the slaves left the plantation and came in a troop, not knowing for what, to the Federal outposts. But the illustration might serve as well for a hundred similar scenes that were witnessed along the lines during the conquest of the Confederate States.

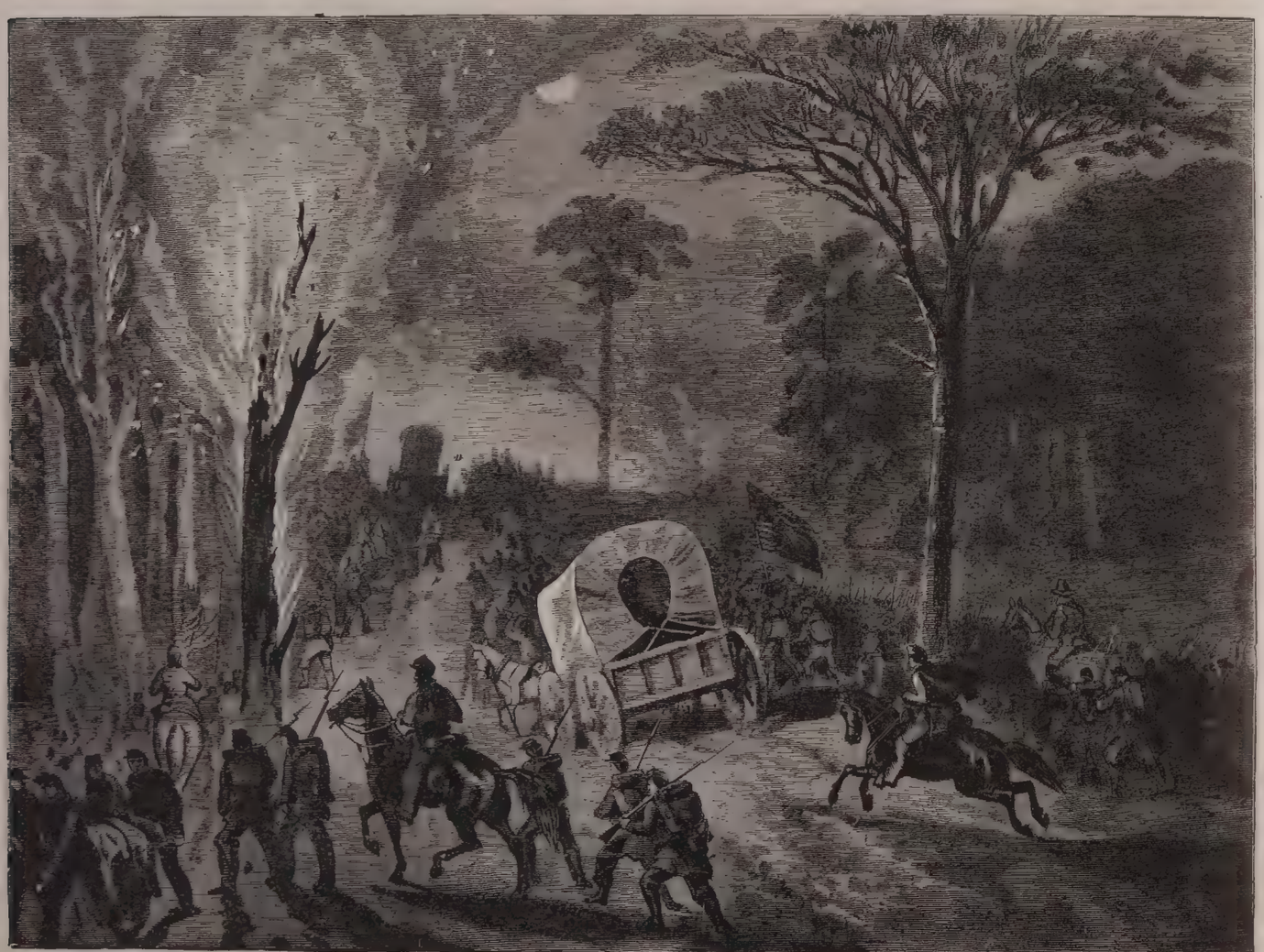
FEDERAL GUNBOATS AND IRONCLADS, UNDER ADMIRAL PORTER, SILENCING THE CONFEDERATE WORKS AT GRAND GULF, MISS., APRIL 29, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.

The recovery of the Mississippi—the opening of that great stream from St. Louis to the Gulf—was one of the great achievements of the conflict. It tended powerfully to restore the national authority. It gave promise of the extinction of resistance by land and water everywhere. Further and further, from both north and south, the Federal ironclads and gunboats made their way, up stream or down stream, demolishing what works soever the Confederates had planted on the banks. The bombardment represented on this page took place on April 29, 1863. The action here represented was a major incident of the Vicksburg campaign. After gaining possession of Grand Gulf, the Union army might sweep around to the rear of Vicksburg, and, unless defeated from the one side or the other in open battle, invest that stronghold and cut it off from the hope of relief. This was actually done. The capture of Grand Gulf added greatly to the renown of Admiral Porter, and demonstrated the ability of the Federal ironclads to grapple with anything that the Confederates might oppose thereto.

BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA., MAY 1, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

For more than two years the Confederates had held their own. The opening of the military season of 1863 found them firmly planted on the line of the Rappahannock. McClellan had been reduced from the commander-in-chief and finally relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac. That responsible position had been given to General Hooker. General Burnside, who went to pieces on the bloody slopes of Fredericksburg, received a responsibility too great for him to bear, and was followed by General Hooker. For a time Hooker was in great reputation. He opened the campaign by advancing against Lee at Chancellorsville. This place is a mere post-office in Spottsylvania County, Va. It lay distant 55 miles from the Confederate capital, which was still regarded as the objective of all operations. The Federals were greatly superior in numbers, being about 132,000 strong, while the Confederates numbered only 65,000. Hooker succeeded in crossing the Rappahannock and the Rapidan; but on gaining Chancellorsville he was attacked, on the evening of May 2, by the Army of Northern Virginia, under the personal command of Lee and Jackson. Here it was that Jackson outflanked and turned the Union right, sweeping everything before him, and here it was that that intrepid officer fell, under a mistaken volley from his own lines. The result of the battle was disaster and defeat to the Federals. Hooker lost over 16,000 men, and the Confederate loss was more than 12,000. But their victory was unequivocal. The Union army withdrew across the Rappahannock, and in a short time Lee began his invasion of the North.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS BROUGHT IN AFTER THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.—From a Sketch by Edwin Forbes.



GENERAL REYNOLDS ON THE MARCH TO THE BATTLEFIELD OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.—From a Sketch by Edwin Forbes.

Lee won his great success at Chancellorsville not without cost. His losses, though greatly less than that of the Federals, could hardly be borne; for, relatively to the strength of the two armies, he had suffered most. When the audacious and successful onset of Jackson on the right was at last stayed; when Jackson was mortally wounded and his forces turned back, a considerable number of prisoners were taken and brought in. The upper illustration on this page, which is from a sketch by Edwin Forbes, drawn at the time, represents the bringing in of a detachment taken with flags and accoutrements. The Army of the Potomac was never wanting in courage. The circumstances might well have disheartened that splendid soldiery. Defeat had followed defeat, and yet Hooker's army went on the field of Chancellorsville in high spirits. The second illustration on this page shows the division of General Reynolds going into battle on the evening of May 2, 1863.

ATTACK ON GENERAL SEDGWICK'S CORPS, ON MONDAY, MAY 4, 1863, AS SEEN FROM FALMOUTH HEIGHTS.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

BATTLE OF CHAMPION HILLS, MAY 16, 1863.—THE POSITION OF GENERAL PEMBERTON CARRIED BY GENERALS HOVEY, LOGAN AND CROOKER, OF GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

THE SWEEPSTAKES.—JUMPING THE DITCH.

JUMPING THE HURDLE.

THE RACE-COURSE.—THE RACE FOR ALL COMERS.

THE MULE RACE.—JUMPING THE DITCH.

THE GRAND STAND.—THE FINISH.

THE IRISH BRIGADE, GENERAL T. F. MEAGHER, CELEBRATING ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE CAMP AT FALMOUTH, VA.

The war had its methods of recreation, its games and competitions. The soldiers, as a rule, were cheerful and delighted in sports. The games of the camp-fire might well be the theme of a volume. At one time horse-racing threatened to be epidemic. While a division of the army was stationed at Falmouth, Va., this sport was indulged in with a realism that might have elicited the highest applause of the most famous race-grounds of the country. The Irish brigade of General T. F. Meagher adopted something like regularity in their trials of speed. They had a ditch to be jumped and hurdles to be surmounted in the usual manner. Sometimes a score of horsemen would come in abreast at the highest speed, while the whole brigade and hundreds of visitors shouted for the winner. On this page several of the illustrations may give the reader an adequate notion of the exciting scenes that were witnessed in that part of the field where no war was.

BATTLE OF BAKER'S CREEK, MAY 16, 1863.—DEFEAT OF THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS UNDER GENERAL PEMBERTON BY THE INDIANA TROOPS UNDER GENERAL McGINNIS.

In a part of the field of Champion Hill an engagement was fought to a successful issue by a division of Indiana soldiers under General McGinnis. The assault on this part of Pemberton's defences was made with great audacity, and the Confederate line was carried, but not without severe losses to the assailants. The illustration gives a fairly adequate idea of the melee and desperation of a real battle. The pity of it is that the men are engaged with the brothers of a common paternity, turned against each other by the malevolent influences of the political life, and brought, by the passion of war, to the pitch of mutual destruction.

CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA WORKING IN THE FORTIFICATIONS TO REPEL THE INVASION OF LEE'S ARMY.
FROM A SKETCH BY GEORGE LAW.

RETURN TO NEW YORK, APRIL 28, 1863, OF THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS, AFTER A SERVICE OF TWO YEARS IN THE FIELD.

One of the most thrilling experiences of the war was the welcome home. The young fellows who volunteered were rather beardless than bearded but they came home bearded and full grown. The military discipline straightened their bodies and broadened their shoulders. The uniform dignified their appearance. Generally the mails were regular between the lines of conflict and the home towns and country places. The return of a regiment on leave or by expiration of service, always brought out the people; and the Boys in Blue were never lacking a hearty reception. It was on such occasions that the mothers and sisters and sweethearts found their peculiar opportunity. The scene here represented is that of return, in April of 1863, of the Seventh and Eighth New York Volunteers, after a service of two years in the field.

VIEW FROM LOUDON HEIGHTS, VA., SHOWING HARPER'S FERRY, MARYLAND HEIGHTS. BOLIVAR, ETC.—FROM A SKETCH BY FRANK H. SCHELL.

Philosophically, Harper's Ferry may be regarded as the opening scene of the Civil War. There a deed of lawless patriotism was enacted in the fall of 1859, the echo of which was to resound around the world. There Brown, the inspired fanatic, with his life in his hand, a bearded Christ-militant out of Kansas, struck the existing order, and the existing order reeled to its foundations. Strange that this little Virginia hamlet, crowding the Potomac bank, and itself crowded hard by the mountains, should become immortal through the irrational valor of an old idealist, last of the Puritans, and a dozen companions, shooting out of a tobacco warehouse and a squatty foundry the initial volleys of a conflict by which the United States were to be transformed and become a nation!

SCENE AT THE CROSSING OF A STREAM ON AN IMPROVISED BRIDGE.

KELLEY'S FORD, THE SCENE OF THE COMBAT OF MARCH 17, AND OF GENERAL STONEMAN'S RECONNOISSANCE OF APRIL 21, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

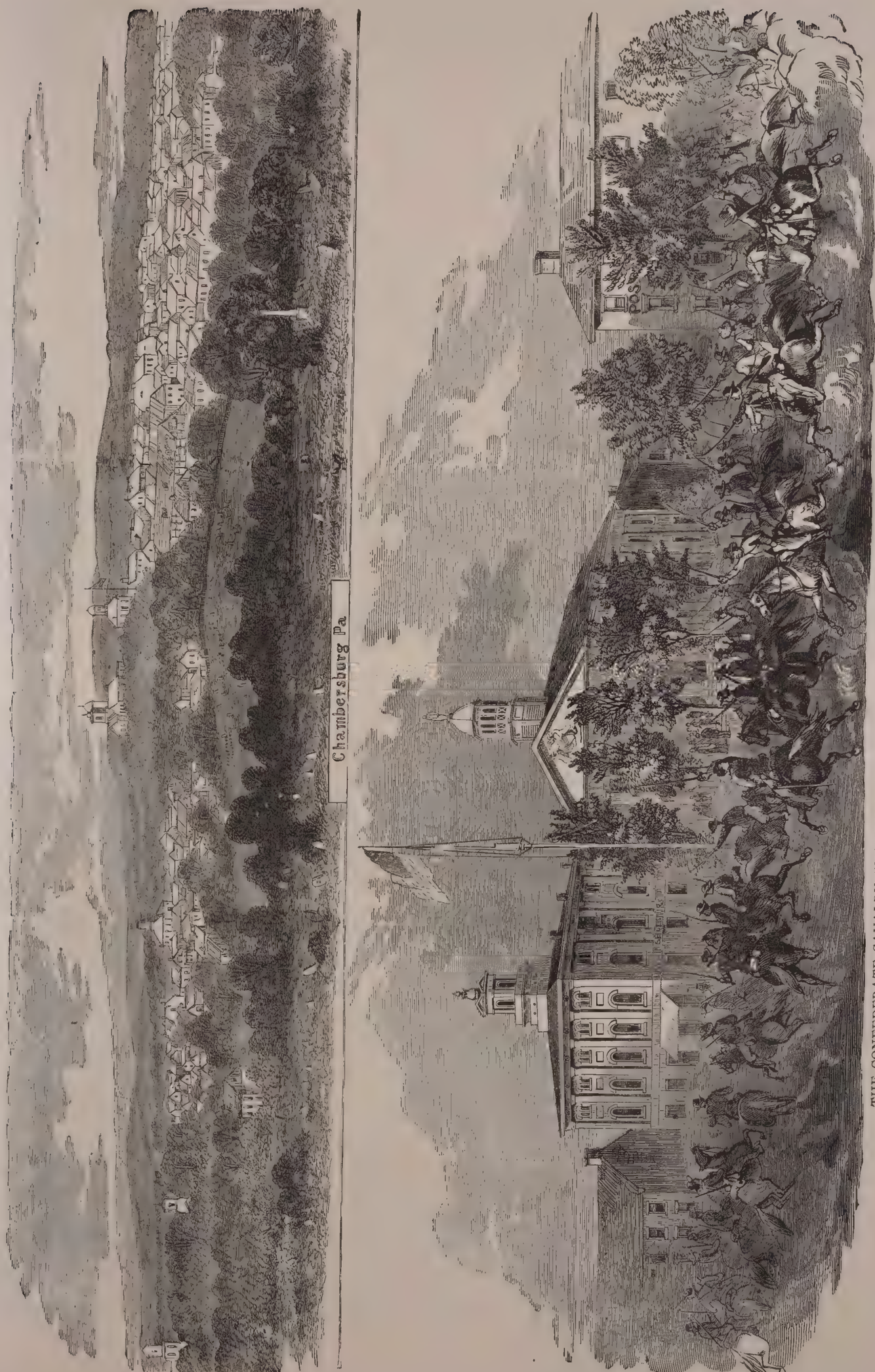
Just before the opening of the great campaign of 1863 the Union commanders found it expedient to send forward detachments to reconnoiter and ascertain more definitely the position of the Confederate armies in the front. One of these movements was effected by General Stoneman. His advance is here delineated at the place called Kelley's Ford, which had been the scene of an engagement on the 17th of March just before. The sketch is from the pencil of Edwin Forbes. The well-known landscape of Virginia lies here before the Federal army, and the great event is now to be decided by the attempted conquest of the Confederate capital.

BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1863.—GENERAL HOOKER REPULSING THE ATTACK OF THE CONFEDERATES.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

The great battle of Chancellorsville was fought on the evening of May 2, 1863, but more desperately on the following day. General Joseph Hooker had his chance. The fate of the Army of the Potomac had been hard. The Peninsular campaign had resulted ruinously. Pope's contest with Lee in Northern Virginia, though marked with gallant fighting, had brought only disaster. Burnside, taking command after McClellan, had suffered the insanity of patriotism among his broken columns on the slopes of Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg. Then came Hooker. The country had named him Fighting Joe Hooker. He went across the Rappahannock in a frame of mind to destroy Lee's army or perish in the attempt. This feeling was shared by his soldiers. At the first there was promise of success; but Stonewall Jackson withdrew his corps from Lee's lines, deployed past the Confederate left, and wheeling against the Union right produced in that quarter utter rout and panic. The Confederate charge was one of the bravest of the war. Jackson's forces swept out of the woods like a tornado. As long as the momentum of the Confederate column could be maintained it was irresistible. Only by the most strenuous exertions was the shattered Union right restored and the enemy brought to bay. Here it was that Stonewall Jackson fell. With that event the onset was stayed, and the celebrated foot-cavalry, the name of which had become a terror, was repulsed. It is this aspect of the battle which Edwin Forbes sketched on the ground, and which is reproduced in the above double-page illustration of the great conflict.

CONFEDERATE CAVALRY CROSSING THE POTOMAC, JUNE 11, 1863.—THE ADVANCE OF LEE'S ARMY INVADING THE NORTHERN STATES.—FROM A SKETCH BY GEORGE LAW.

It was not to be expected that the Confederates would act wholly on the defensive. They were not any longer in that mood. In the initial passages of the war, they had been content to ward off invasion from the Confederate States. In a political sense their theory was to be let alone; but when the Federal Government bore down upon them, and traversed the sacred soil, and struck them in battle on a score of bloody fields, they changed their manner, and fought to win and conquer offensively as well as defensively. In the eastern field the year 1862 beheld them victorious. Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville added to their glory and their hope. By the opening of the summer of 1863, Antietam was forgotten, and Lee turned again to the North. He led an army of veterans that might well be a terror to any foe. The crossing of the Potomac was effected on the 11th of June. The cavalry led the advance. The illustration on this page shows the magnificent scene. It is reproduced from a sketch of the time. General Lee himself is shown in the foreground, answering the salute of one of his officers



THE CONFEDERATE CAVALRY CHARGING THROUGH THE STREETS OF CHAMBERSBURG, PA., JUNE 16, 1863.
FROM A SKETCH BY GEORGE LAW.

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT HUDSON[illegible]ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S FLEET.

ASSAULT OF THE SECOND LOUISIANA (COLORED) REGIMENT ON THE CON[illegible]EDERATE WORKS AT PORT HUDSON, MAY 27, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.

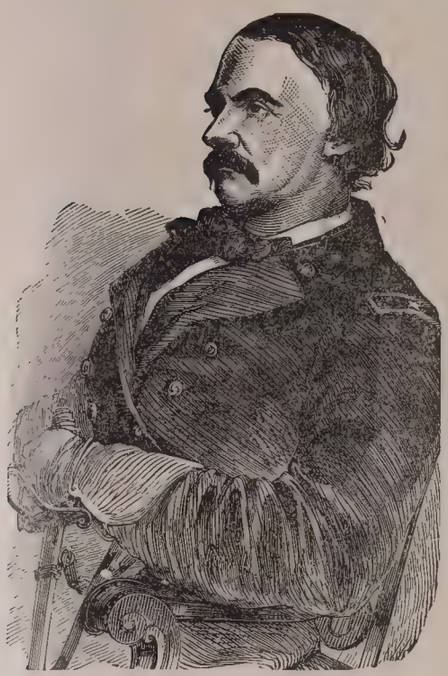
The opening of the Mississippi was one of the prime considerations in the prosecution of the war. At the beginning of the conflict the great river was held by the Confederates through nearly its whole course, from Cairo to the Gulf. Step by step, however, the Federal authorities regained control. The last point held by the Confederates was Port Hudson. Early in 1863 General Banks advanced into Louisiana and gained a victory at Bayou Teche. He then moved northward to Port Hudson, and invested that place coincidently with the shutting up of Vicksburg by Grant. The attack by water was made by Admiral Farragut. The siege continued until July 8, when the news of the fall of Vicksburg induced General Gardner, who defended Port Hudson, to capitulate with his force of [illegible] men.

OCCUPATION OF WRIGHTSVILLE, PA., BY LEE'S ARMY, AND DESTRUCTION OF THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD BRIDGE BY THE FEDERAL FORCE, JUNE 28, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY A. BERGHAUS.

From Chambersburg, which was taken on the 16th of June, the Confederate Army of invasion pressed on in the direction of Harrisburg. Vainly did the Federal commanders try to discover the intentions of the enemy. Lee was rapidly getting into position from which he might strike at Harrisburg and Philadelphia, or Washington and Baltimore, at will. On the twelfth day after Chambersburg, namely, June 28, he took possession of Wrightsville, where there is a long railway bridge across the Susquehanna. The possession of this was important; but the Federals held it, and when they were obliged to retire they destroyed the structure. Lee had his army admirably in hand. The Confederate soldiers, having abundant supplies and being in the enemy's country, were in high spirits. They had had no such wheat-bread and beef since the outbreak of the war! The illustration on this page shows the well-known landscape of Pennsylvania. The little town of Wrightsville, thronged with Confederate troops, and almost crushed under the impact of captured cattle and supplies, is in the foreground; the long bridge of the Columbia Railway stretches to the further shore. It was on the day mentioned that the Federals destroyed the structure.

FEDERAL LEADERS.—GENERALS RICHARDSON, PORTER, RENO AND FRANKLIN.



ISRAEL B. RICHARDSON.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The war for the Union virtually developed the talent by which it was conducted. True, a majority of the leaders who appeared on both sides had had a military education. A few had had experience in the field in the Mexican war; but their education had to be educated anew and their experience experienced again before they were capable of great command under the new conditions that had supervened. The war made its own talent even in the case of Lee and Grant, of Thomas and Johnston, of Sheridan and Stuart. Generals came on by the score. Many went to the rear through failure. Not a few were made and unmade by the newspapers. Some were gathered up in the folds of large contingencies and crushed as if in the clutch of a boa. Of this kind was the celebrated Fitz John Porter. He was a man not wanting in large abilities. At the outbreak of the war he was thirty-nine years old. He had been graduated at West Point in 1845, and was a participant in the Mexican War. In the Peninsular campaign his military talents shone conspicuously. He was in command at Yorktown, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill. At the second battle of Bull Run he lay with his corps not far away, and was ordered by Pope to press forward to the field. This he did not do, and for his failure he was courtmartialed and cashiered. Subsequent investigation showed the injustice of his sentence; but for a long time the prejudice against him was extreme. For nearly twenty years he lay under the cloud, and his restoration in the years 1882 and 1886 were not complete and full.

JESSE L. RENO.

General Jesse L. Reno was another officer who came well to the fore. He was of the class of 1846 at West Point, and had been a Mexican soldier. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, and served in the Roanoke expedition in 1862. He also commanded a corps in the second battle of Bull Run, and at Chantilly and South Mountain, where, on September 14, 1862, he was killed in battle.

JESSE L. RENO.

WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.

At one time General William B. Franklin, of Pennsylvania, promised to reach—if he did not actually reach—a very high rank in the Union army. He, too, was a graduate of West Point, and had served in the Mexican war. He was a colonel in the regular army at the beginning of the war for the Union. He became a division commander under Heintzleman, and fought at Bull Run. He was a corps commander under McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, and bore the brunt at Malvern Hill. He participated in the battle of Antietam, and led a grand division, under Burnside, at Fredericksburg. Unfortunately to himself he was transferred to the division of Banks, and led his forces in the Red River expedition of 1864. Two years afterward he resigned his command.

After Fredericksburg he was a possibility in the question of a commander for the Army of the Potomac, and his abilities were sufficiently great for that position; but the command went to Hooker, and Franklin was transferred to Banks.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.

Barracks. General Smith's Headquarters.

CARLISLE, PA., SHOWING GENERAL SMITH'S HEADQUARTERS, AND THE BARRACKS DESTROYED BY GENERAL FITZ HUGH LEE.

FROM A SKETCH BY GEORGE LAW.

The town of Carlisle lay in the line of Lee's invasion. The place was on the railway from Harrisburg to Hagerstown, Maryland, near the field of Antietam. It was by this route that the two train loads of shot and shell were sent down on the 17th of September, 1862, from Harrisburg, to resupply the exhausted caissons of Hooker, who held McClellan's right wing at Antietam—one of the memorable exploits of the war; for the distance was seventy-one miles, and the engineers ran it in an hour, with boxes flaming under every car! By this way Lee, nine months afterwards, came on his conquest of Pennsylvania. Here the Federal General Smith had his headquarters; but he withdrew and retired towards Gettysburg. Fitz Hugh Lee on taking possession of the town burned the barracks. The cut on this page shows the ruins as they appeared a short time after the Confederates passed through.

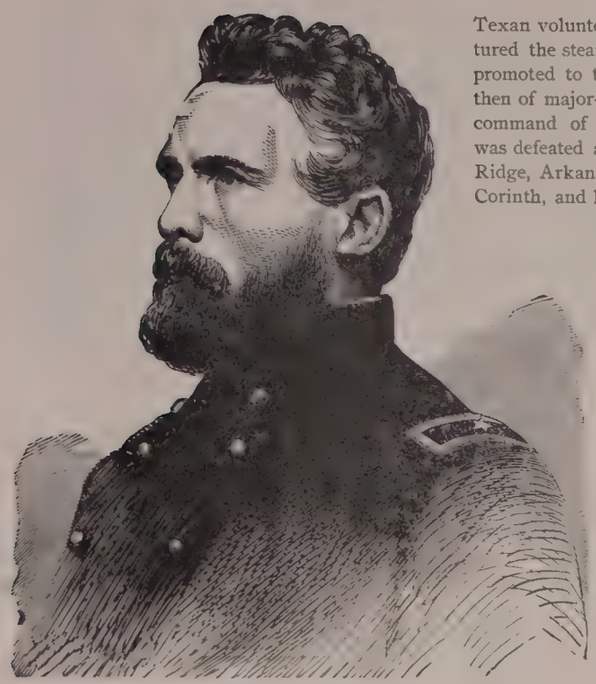
CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE BARRICADING THE STREETS, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

Alarm and panic flew before the oncoming Confederate Army. The towns and cities suffered most from fright; for in them the aggregation of property and inhabitants invited the onset and severity of the Confederates. The invasion was conducted in a humane manner; but civilians dread an approaching army. As far down as Baltimore there was great alarm. It was not known, indeed, in what direction Lee would strike. He kept his own counsel and marched on. In the latter part of June, 1863, the people of Baltimore were in a panic, and barricaded the streets. The illustration on this page is a spirited representation of the confusion and uproar which prevailed in the city.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—CHARGE OF THE CONFEDERATES ON CEMETERY HILL, THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 2, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

It was already high noon, or after, on the 3d of July, when the cannonade began. The Union batteries, more than a hundred guns strong, were under command of General Hunt, and those of the Confederacy were commanded by General Alexander. The uproar that now began was indescribable. Nothing like it had ever before been witnessed or heard on the American continents. The guns were well trained, and it seemed impossible that either side should withstand the other. At length General Hunt withdrew several of his batteries from the crest over and behind it, for the double purpose of cooling the guns and saving his ammunition. It was believed by the Confederate commanders that the Union lines were shattered, and that the position on Cemetery Ridge could now be carried. Then it was that Pickett's immortal charge was organized. His column numbered eighteen thousand men. The first part of the advance was made with little damage; but the Union batteries reformed, and the havoc became immense. When the Confederates came in range of the Union musketry, they began to waver; but their courage was magnificent, and the head of the column crushed itself against the Federal batteries. The whole column broke, and the Confederacy broke with it.

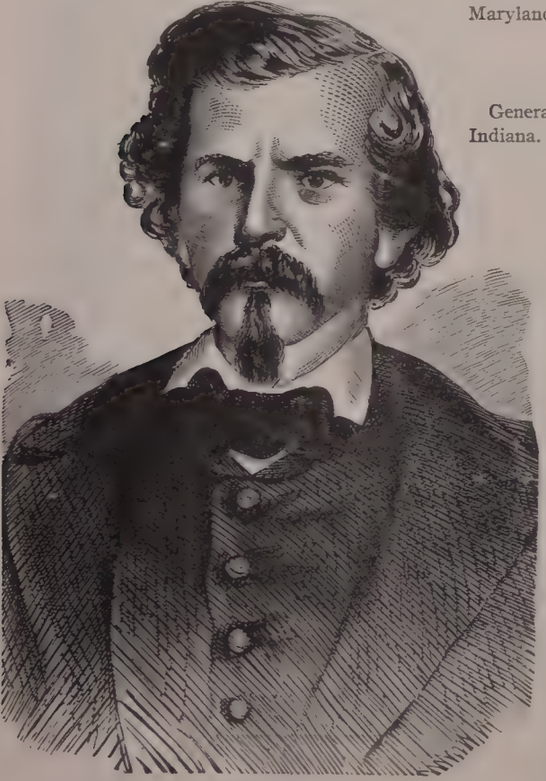
GENERALS BERRY, FRENCH, VAN DORN AND MILROY.



HIRAM G. BERRY.

EARL VAN DORN.

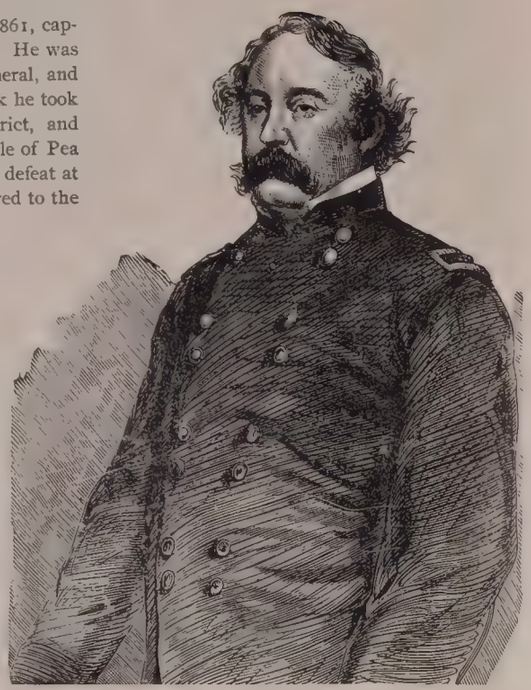
The Civil War brought to the fore many commanders on both sides who would have been regarded as conspicuous but for the tremendous proportions of the conflict, and the greater brilliancy of other commanders of genius and fame. Among these we may mention, on the Confederate side, General Earl Van Dorn. He was a native of Mississippi and was forty years of age at the outbreak of the war. He had been graduated from West Point in 1842, and was promoted to the rank of major in the progress of the Mexican War. He was wounded in one of the assaults which preceded the taking of the City of Mexico. Subsequently he engaged in the Indian wars in Texas, and in 1848 was again seriously wounded. When his State seceded he resigned from the army to become colonel of a regiment of Texan volunteers. It was he who, in 1861, captured the steamer "Star of the West." He was promoted to the grade of brigadier-general, and then of major-general. With this rank he took command of the trans-Mississippi district, and was defeated and superseded at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. He suffered a second defeat at Corinth, and his command was transferred to the unfortunate Pemberton. He had his headquarters after that in Tennessee, and in May of 1863 was shot and killed in a private difficulty by a certain Dr. Peters.



EARL VAN DORN.

W. H. FRENCH.

General William Henry French was a native of Baltimore, and was forty-six years of age at the outbreak of the war. He was graduated from West Point with the class of 1837. In the Mexican War he was on the staff of General Patterson, acted as aide to General Pierce, afterward President of the United States; distinguished himself in the battles preceding the capture of Mexico, and rose to the rank of major by brevet. At the outbreak of the war he was in command at Key West, Florida. He was then transferred to the Army of the Potomac. He took part in the Peninsular and Rappahannock campaigns, and was at the battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, in all of which he showed himself a gallant fighter. In 1862 he was made major-general of volunteers, and was given command of the Third Army Corps. In March of 1863 he was ordered to report at Philadelphia, and about the close of the war was mustered out of the volunteer service. With the end of hostilities he was transferred to the Pacific coast, and in 1875 was assigned to the Second Artillery, stationed at Fort McHenry, Maryland.



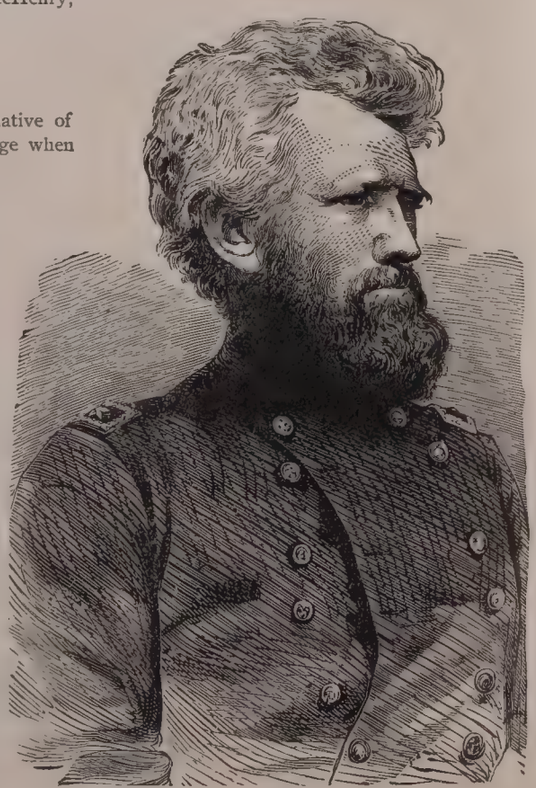
WILLIAM H. FRENCH.

ROBERT H. MILROY.

General Robert H. Milroy was a native of Indiana. He was forty-six years of age when the curtain rose on the drama of secession. Already he had seen military service, having been a captain in the First Regiment of Indiana Volunteers in the war with Mexico. When his native State began to send forward recruits at the outbreak of the Civil War, Milroy was appointed brigadier-general. He was in at the beginning, serving in West Virginia under McClellan and Rosecrans. He was then transferred to the command of Fremont; afterward to that of Siegel. In November, 1862, he became major-general of volunteers, and was in command at Winchester, Virginia, when that place was assailed by the division of Ewell. Milroy was driven out, and on his retreat to the Potomac lost about one-half of his command. With the rest he succeeded in reaching Harper's Ferry. This disaster arrested his progress. He was transferred from one command to another, and at the close of the war was stationed at Tullahoma, Tennessee, charged with the defences of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway.

HIRAM G. BERRY.

General Hiram G. Berry was a native of Maine, in which State he was born August 27, 1824. With the beginning of our civil conflict he resigned his place as president of the Lime Rock Bank, raised three companies of volunteers, and was made colonel of the Fourth Maine Regiment. In March of 1862 he was comissioned a brigadier-general, and in the following November a major-general. At the battle of Chancellorsville he led his division in a bayonet charge and was shot dead.



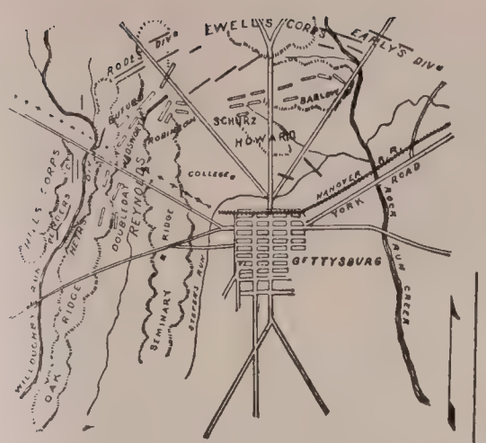
ROBERT H. MILROY

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1863, AS SEEN FROM ROCKY HILL, ON MEADE'S LEFT.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

There was never a more critical sunset in America than that of the 2d of July, 1863. The whole world knew that on the morrow the political fate of the American Republic would be put into the balance of destiny. The fighting on that day had been favorable to the Confederates. They had won nearly all along the line. The Federals were concentrating and confirming themselves on the line of the Round Tops, Cemetery Ridge, and Culp's Hill. The illustration on this page is from a sketch drawn on the evening before the great battle. The sketch was made from Rocky Hill, on the left of Meade's position, and looks over to the southwest, where the long lines of Longstreet, Hill and Johnston were ready and inclined forward, so to speak, full of spirit for the contest of the morrow.

GETTYSBURG.—DESPERATE ATTACK OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES AFTER GAINING THE HILL AND PASSING THE CEMETERY GATE.

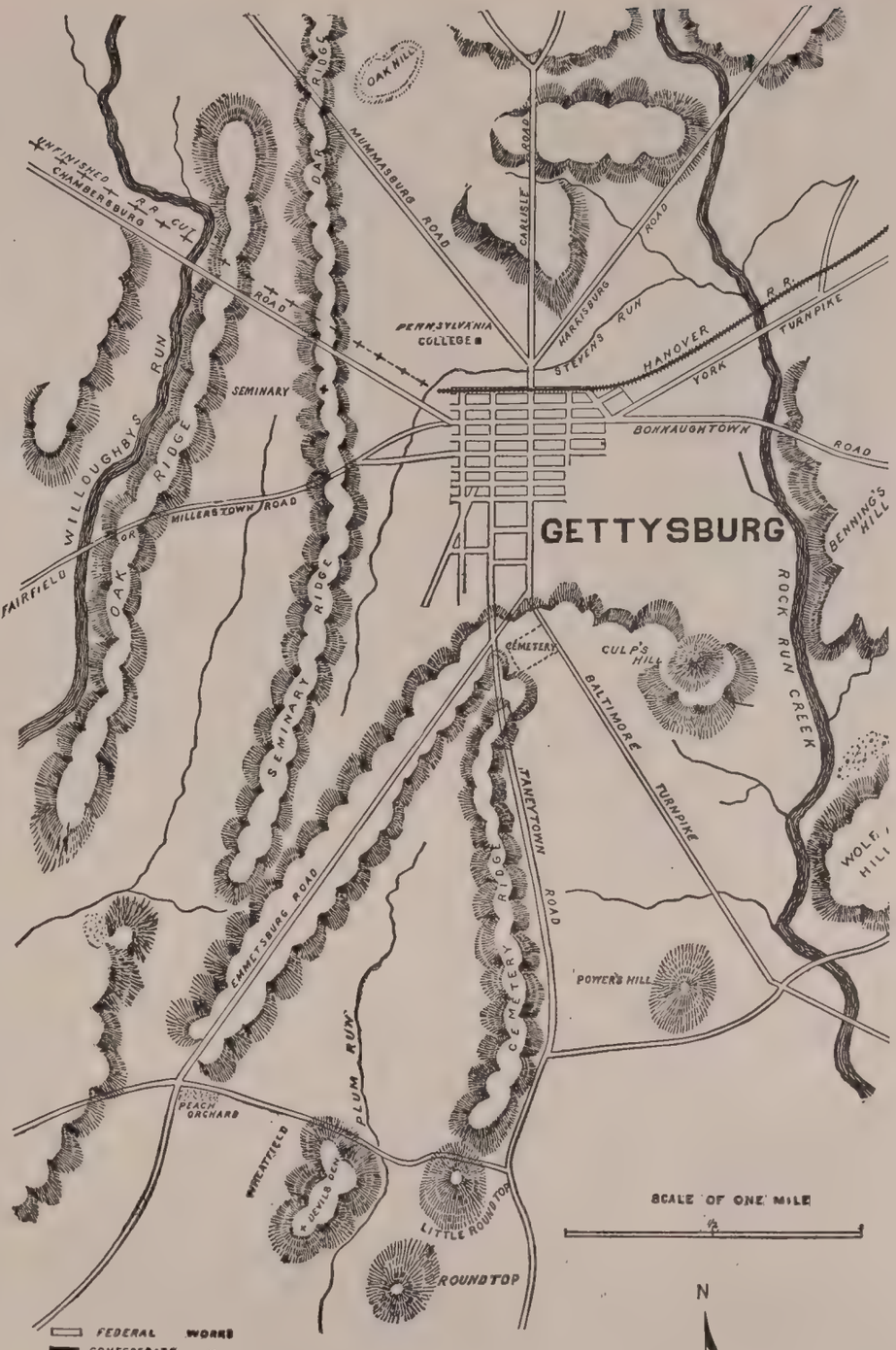
From a Sketch by Edwin Forbes.



MAP SHOWING POSITION JULY 1ST

POSITION JULY 3D

POSITION JULY 2D



OF THE MAP
GETTYSBURG
BATTLE FIELD

Battles are fought on the ground. They are not fought in the air, but have in every part a topographical basis which constitutes their primary explanation. Gettysburg was well chosen by the Federal commanders. It was not pre-considered, but was seized at the opportune moment, and finally held against the most magnificent assault ever made on this continent. The Union position on the first of July was vulnerable. It was less vulnerable on the second, and almost invulnerable on the third. The two Round Tops are the protruberant end of the shaft of a fish-hook, of which Cemetery Ridge is the stem, the cemetery itself the curved bottom, and Culp's Hill the point. The included space is traversed longitudinally from southeast to the northwest by the Baltimore turnpike. Behind this position lies Rock Creek and Wolf Hill. Before it lies Seminary Ridge, and still further on, to the west, Oak Ridge and the brook of Willoughby's Run. These are traversed angularly towards the North by the Chambersburg road. Between Cemetery Ridge and the Seminary Ridge, running from Gettysburg in a southerly direction, is the Emmettsburg road, and at the junction of this with the cross pike running east and west and passing over Little Round Top lies the peach orchard. Between the peach orchard and the Round Tops, about midway, is the broken area called Devil's Den. The Union forces were concentrated on the line of Cemetery Ridge, extending around by the cemetery to Culp's Hill, and southward to Round Top. *To* this position they were forced back by the Confederates approaching from the west and northwest on the first and second of July. *From* this position the terrible cannonade and the assault of Pickett on the afternoon of the third could not drive the defenders of the Union.

DISCOVERY OF A CONFEDERATE BATTERY AT MESSECH'S POINT, ON THE POTOMAC, NEAR THE MOUTH OF BACK RIVER, BY A SCOUTING PARTY OF THE TENTH REGIMENT OF NEW YORK ZOUAVES.

SEARCHING VIRGINIAN FARMERS' WAGONS AT THE GATE OF FORT RUNYON, BEFORE ALLOWING THEM TO PASS THE LONG BRIDGE INTO WASHINGTON.

After the first Bull Run, there was panic, confusion, trepidation, almost despair. The Government at Washington sat uneasily in power. There was more real alarm than was divulged to the country. The art of military lying, if not then invented, was assiduously promoted. Of course courage soon came again. The Confederates on their part pressed their advantage. They came up to the very bank of the Potomac and planted batteries. The upper illustration shows the cross-river discovery of such a battery at Messech's Point by a scouting party of the Tenth Regiment of New York Zouaves. The enemy made his way, not only to the river, but in desultory and subtile ways into the city. The Long Bridge was traversed by his silent footfalls. The knowledge of what was done in Washington was held by the enemy. Great vigilance had to be exercised to cut off the private threads of communication stretching from the Capitol to the headquarters of Johnston and Lee. The scene depicted in the lower engraving shows the examination of farmers' wagons at the gate of Fort Runyon before allowing them to pass the Long Bridge of the Potomac.

UNITED STATES CAVALRY SCOUTING IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, VA.

The war became tremendous in its momentum and violent in its incidental activities. Toward the end of the conflict the cavalry performed prodigies. Armies of rough riders were organized and sent flying through the enemy's country. Destruction was in the trail of every raid. The audacity of the cavalry arm became greater and greater. Noted leaders appeared on both sides, such as Sheridan, Stoneman, Grierson, Kilpatrick, Farnsworth, and many others in the Union ranks, while Stuart, Forrest, and leaders of like daring appeared on the Confederate side. In the illustration of this page we have a fair representation of a company of cavalry pressing forward on an expedition that brooked no delay and regarded no obstacle.

CAMP PRINCETON, AT ARLINGTON, VA., THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL RUNYON'S NEW JERSEY BRIGADE.

The Government and nation gradually recovered from the shock of the first Bull Run. At the first the Confederates were unduly elated, and the Federal authorities greatly depressed. It was a rude shock; but it aroused the nation to a sense of the peril and an apprehension of the magnitude of the coming conflict. From the time that the command-in-chief was given to McClellan, public spirit and hope rapidly revived. For a season the people were patient with that commander while he made his great preparations. He brought order out of chaos, and converted the national militia into an army. As winter came on, he pitched his camps beyond the river, and there gathered and disciplined the ever-swelling force under his command.

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RECRUITING IN THE NEW YORK CITY HALL PARK.

In every place the recruiting office took its character and methods from the material that gathered about it. The country districts witnessed scenes peculiar to the locality. There the yeomanry gathered in the village and were enrolled for service. In the city the scene was different. There many nationalities and every description of men, acting under all possible motives, rushed to the recruiting office and entered the ranks. Here, as well as in the country, patriotism prevailed; but here, owing to the character of the urban populace, a melange of nondescript elements poured together, a small percentage of which was not very creditable to the Union ranks. The illustration is a reproduction of the recruiting station in City Hall Park, New York, with the placards and announcements relative to bounties, etc.

Joseph Derr, Jr., Private Secretary. Captain N. P. Richmond, Adjutant. Captain C. Leib, Quartermaster. Brigadier-General W S. Rosecrans. Captain C. Kingsbury, Jr., Aid-de-Camp.

GENERAL ROSECRANS, COMMANDING THE DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, AND HIS STAFF, AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS, CLARKSBURG, VA.

The initial passages of the Civil War were marred with much absurdity. One of the most foolish and hurtful features of the business was the sudden making and unmaking of great commanders. Ever and anon some officer who distinguished himself in the line of his duty was proclaimed as the coming hero. General McClellan himself was made and unmade in this way. To him was first applied the sobriquet, now much used of brilliant adventurers, namely, the Young Napoleon. General Rosecrans was in like manner quickly made great. The newspapers did it with story and picture. This illustration of a sketch, published at the time, shows General Rosecrans in his headquarters, surrounded with his staff, planning great things. No doubt he was a valiant officer, but the facts by no means justified the sudden fame that was thrust upon him. Afterward a foolish public avenged itself with corresponding injustice toward him.

VIEW OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF SECOND BULL RUN, AS SKETCHED IN AUGUST, 1863, BY EDWIN FORBES.

The same region of country referred to on the preceding page is here viewed from another elevation by the same artist. The line of the Manassas Railway had by this time been completely occupied by the Union forces. Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania had ended in fatal disaster to the Confederate cause. The Army of Northern Virginia had withdrawn into the interior, and the contested ground here delineated was reoccupied, never to be lost again. Henceforth the limits of the Confederacy contracted more and more, until, in less than two years, it was reduced to two points, at Appomattox and Raleigh. The aspect of war here shown has become almost pastoral in its simplicity and peacefulness. The great guns and caissons are the only remaining symbols of the dreadful conflict that rent the country.

A SOUTHERN CARICATURE.—"GENERALS WHEELER AND WHARTON FALLING SLOWLY BACK, CONTESTING EVERY FOOT OF THE WAY."
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF GENERAL BRAGG'S ARMY.

The Civil War had its humors. Though the conflict was deadly the men on both sides had their spells of jocularity and badinage. War pictures were the order of the day. The North, with its great facilities, overmatched the South in the means, rather than in the spirit, of making sport of the enemy. One of the officers of General Bragg's staff amused himself by mocking at a Federal despatch to the effect that Wheeler and Wharton were slowly falling back and fighting on the way. The Confederate picture-maker drew the scene in quite another mood, showing the Federals in the act of facing north and going with all convenient speed, a pack-mule and pusher bringing up the rear.

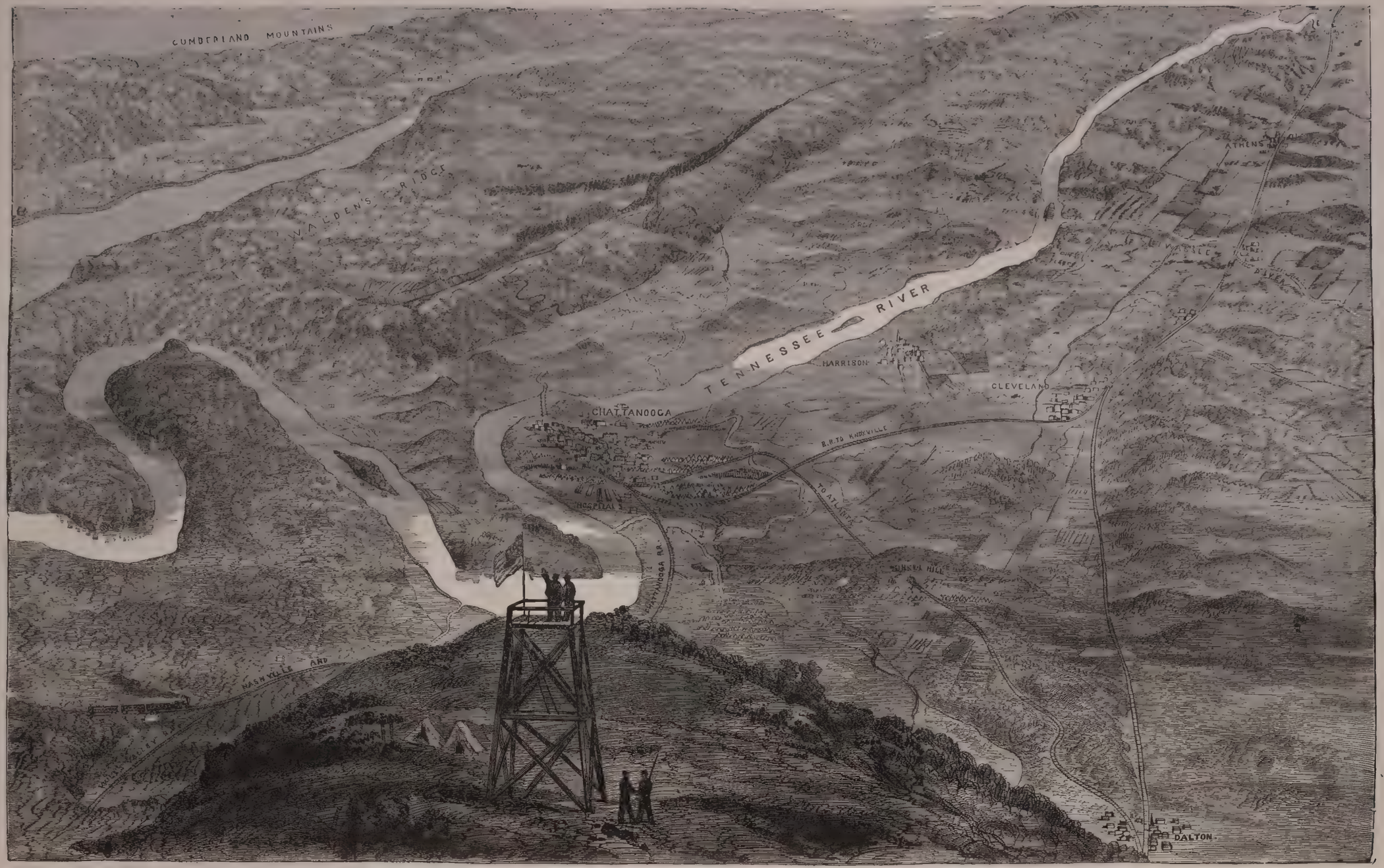
THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC PASSING OVER THEIR OLD BATTLE-GROUND AT MANASSAS, VA.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

An account has already been given, by narrative and illustration, of the movements of the Peninsular campaign. The scene here delineated shows the army of General McClellan setting out for Richmond. The landscape, the tents, the marching soldiers, give the reader a correct notion of the event of that day. The cut shows the Manassas Railroad and junction, and the open country south of Alexandria, which was the scene of several bloody battles.

MOUTH OF THE YAZOO RIVER, MISS., WITH THE FEDERAL FLOTILLA.—FROM A SKETCH BY HENRY LOVIE.

FIGHTING WITH HAND-GRENADES AT THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.

The contending forces at Vicksburg toward the end of the siege were separated by a parapet only. Fighting by hand-grenades was the only mode of warfare possible, as the parapets were high and thick, more like massive earth walls than ramparts. The Confederates had not provided grenades, and, to retaliate, threw back those of the enemy which did not explode, after re-priming them. In the most desperate cases men would stand close to the wall and catch the grenades as they came over, with their fuses burning, and quickly hurl them back.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN., AS SEEN FROM LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.—Drawn by an Engineer of General Bragg's Staff.

WILDER'S MOUNTED INFANTRY PASSING THE BLOCKHOUSE OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.
FROM A SKETCH BY J. F. E. HILLEN.

One of the rapid riders of the Union war was General James A. Wilder, of Indiana. Towards the end of the conflict he became noted as a cavalryman and hard fighter. His forces were designated as the "Persimmon Brigade." He was one of the officers to discover the efficiency of mounted infantry. The Federal forces in the prosecution of the war must advance and advance. Their movements must be rapid. One of the difficulties was that such movements effected by cavalry were not sufficiently enforced with good fighting when the objective point had been reached; hence the expedient of mounting infantry forces, hurrying them to a designated position, and then dismounting the soldiers for battle. This method became a well-established feature of tactics. The illustration shows a body of such troops under the command of Wilder advancing into the enemy's country.

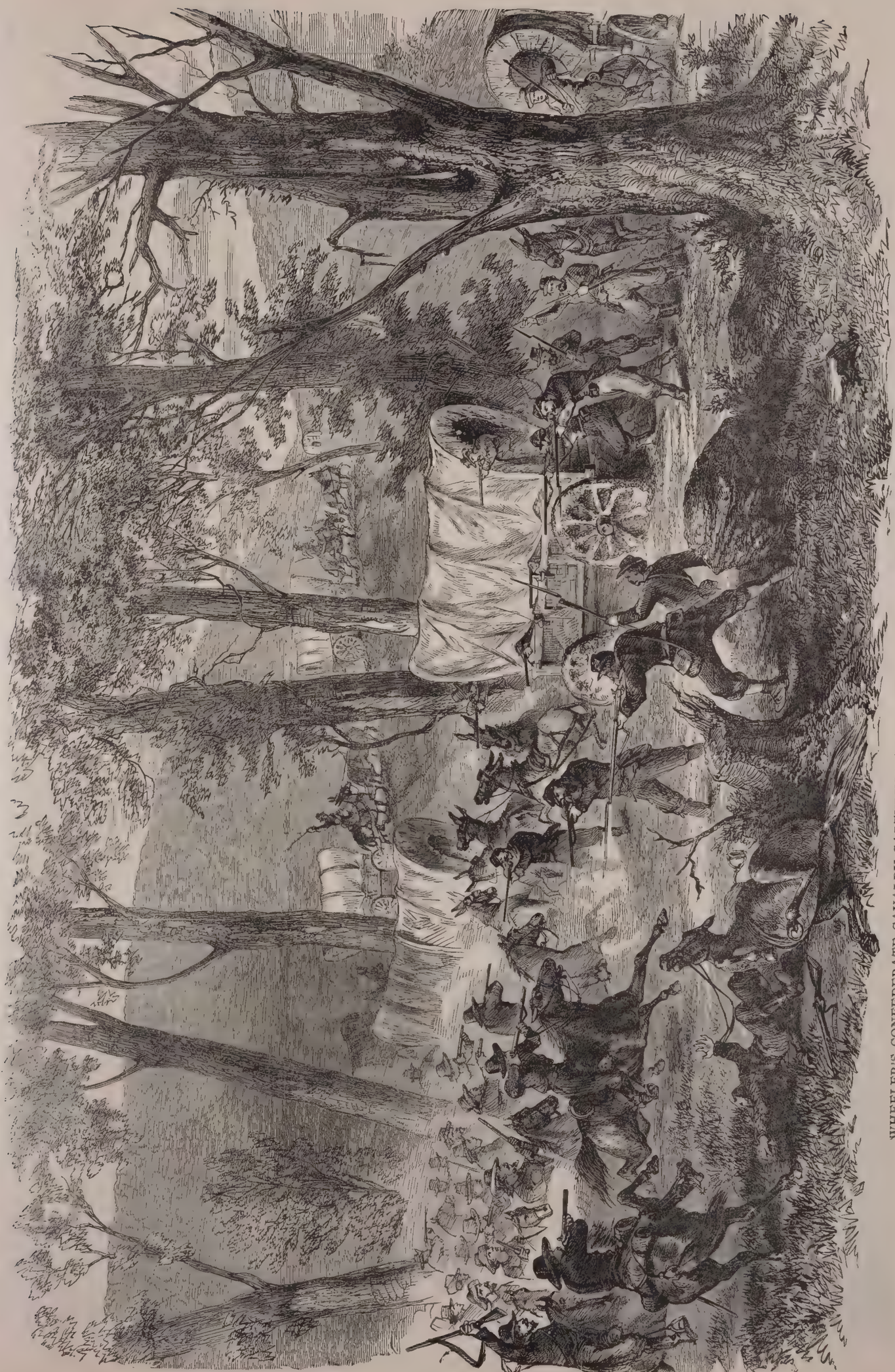
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN., OCCUPIED BY GENERAL ROSECRANS.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN ENGINEER OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

GENERAL BUFORD'S ENGAGEMENT WITH STUART'S CONFEDERATE CAVALRY AT BOONSBORO, MD., JULY 9, 1863.—From a Sketch by C. E. H. Bonwill.

Among the Confederate leaders of the Civil War the greatest cavalryman was General James E. B. Stuart. On the Union side, among the foremost, though not in the first rank as to abilities and audacity, was General Buford. It fell to the lot of these two commanders to cross swords a few days after the battle of Gettysburg. It had been the hope of the Government that General Meade would be able to prevent the recrossing of the Potomac by Lee, who, after his defeat on Cemetery Ridge, began to recede toward the dividing river. But Meade was not able to put himself efficiently across the line of the retreat. He sent his cavalry, however, to do as much as possible in the way of intercepting the enemy. Such movement must be counteracted by the Confederates, and the duty of defence was devolved mostly on General Stuart. The separate action represented in this double-page illustration shows one of the conflicts that ensued when the Federal cavalry was attempting to cut Lee's lines and prevent his escape. The event showed that the general was able to keep on his way, and to cross the Potomac without serious embarrassment. For this he was indebted to the activity and audacity of Stuart's command. The sketch from which this battle scene was vividly drawn was made by C. E. H. Bonwill. It fairly represents the desperate melee which ensues when two bodies of well-disciplined cavalry rush together on the field.

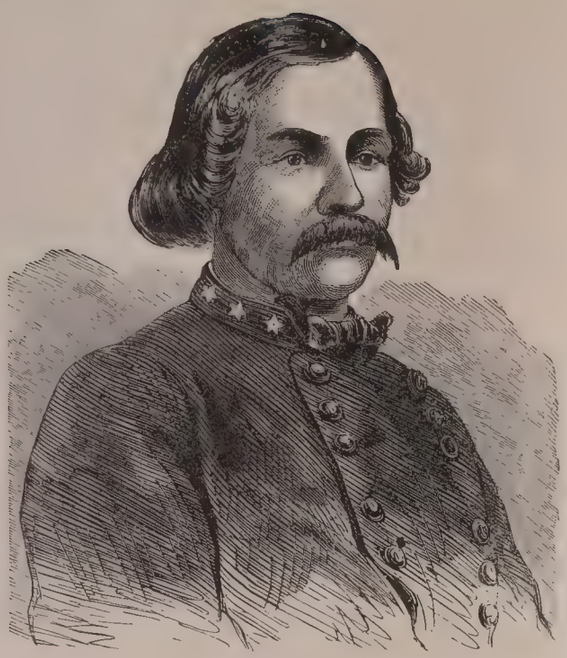
BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, GA.—REPULSE OF THE CONFEDERATES AT CRAWFISH CREEK.—From a Sketch by J. F. E. Hillin.

In the summer of 1863 General William S. Rosecrans crowded the Confederates under Bragg out of Tennessee into Georgia. The Union army at length planted itself at Chattanooga, on the left bank of the Tennessee River. The retreat of Bragg spread alarm through the Confederacy, and there was a heavy rally and concentration of troops for his support. One division, under Johnston, came from Mississippi, and another, under Longstreet, from Virginia. The union of these forces was effected on the line of a small river called the Chickamauga, which falls into the Tennessee seven miles above Chattanooga. Here Bragg got his army well in hand and turned sharply on the Federals. The scene of the battle which ensued is in the northwest angle of Georgia. The conflict began on September 19, and continued during the day with great losses on both sides, but with indecisive results. In this battle Longstreet, who was not far from being the ablest general in the Confederacy, did not participate; but on the following day he threw himself into the fight with more than his wonted energy. On the 20th the battle again hung in equipoise until, by a movement of General Wood, acting under mistaken orders, a gap was opened in the Union lines. Into this Longstreet plunged with all his force. The Federal army was cut in two and routed with horrible slaughter. The Confederate losses were also dreadful. Nothing but the heroism of General Thomas, who here received his sobriquet of "Rock of Chickamauga," prevented the utter overthrow of Rosecrans and the recapture of Chattanooga by the Confederates.



WHEELER'S CONFEDERATE CAVALRY CAPTURING A SUPPLY-TRAIN NEAR JASPER, TENN.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. E. E. HILLEN.

JOSEPH WHEELER.



B. F. CHEATHAM.

MAJOR-GENERAL WHEELER.

Major-General Joseph G. Wheeler was one of the most prominent cavalry leaders in the Confederacy. He had been graduated from West Point only two years when the war broke out, but soon was made a brigadier-general. He participated in the battle of Shiloh and succeeding engagements, and during the next year operated very successfully with an almost independent cavalry command in the west, where he harassed Rosecrans, and later became one of the most persistent and annoying of the enemies in the path of Sherman's "March to the Sea." After the close of the war General Wheeler retired to his plantation, but was soon elected to Congress, where he has sat for several terms.

MAJOR-GENERAL B. F. CHEATHAM.

General B. F. Cheatham was one of the most effective Confederate officers of the Western army. Having had military experience in Mexico, he was early appointed a brigadier-general, and commanded the troops forced back to Paducah, Ky., by Grant in 1861. As a major-general commanding a division of Bragg's army he rendered important service to that commander in 1862 and 1863, especially at Perryville, where, for a time, he overcame McCook; and at Murfreesboro. In the series of battles which began with Chickamauga and ended with the capture of Mission Ridge, he bore a prominent part, and continued in active service until the close of the great conflict, when he retired to private life on his farm in Tennessee.

ATTEMPT OF THE CONFEDERATES TO BLOW UP A FEDERAL SUPPLY-TRAIN, NEAR CUMBERLAND TUNNEL, TENN., OCTOBER 25-26, 1863.

From a Sketch by J. F. E. Hillen.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND ITS VICINITY, FROM THE POSITION OF THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

FROM A SKETCH BY SURGEON J. E. TREXLER, SEVENTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Few battles of the Civil War were more important, interesting and picturesque, than those by which Chattanooga was saved. During the summer of 1863, Rosecrans had been facing Bragg's powerful Confederate forces in Southern Tennessee, and finally had been hemmed in at Chattanooga, where Bragg had fortified the heights of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge overlooking the town, and had nearly cut off communications with the north, so that the Union army was half starved. Grant was ordered to relieve this situation, and late in October was placed in command of the whole region, superseding Rosecrans. Concentrating troops as rapidly as possible, opening roads, etc., occupied him for nearly a month, before he had a complete and well-supplied army of about 60,000 men in and about Chattanooga, commanded (under him) by such generals as Sherman, Thomas, Hooker, W. F. Smith, "Phil" Sheridan, and others of great ability. Chattanooga lies on a small plain in a bend of the Tennessee River, but is surrounded by hills. Across the river towers Lookout Mountain, 2200 feet in height; while behind (east of) the town, was the long wooded elevation called Mission Ridge, five to eight hundred feet in height. Both these heights were strongly fortified, and were defended by more troops than Grant had. The preliminary movements were followed by the capture, by Thomas, on November 23, of the outer works of Mission Ridge. The next morning the attack was renewed by Thomas and Sherman together, whose men charged up the hill, and before night had gained possession of the entire situation, capturing many prisoners and a great quantity of war-material. The most picturesque part of the battle, meanwhile, was taking place on the slopes and crest of Lookout Mountain, where Hooker's men were fighting their way up rugged slopes and overcoming what had seemed an impregnable citadel. The day was misty, and these low-lying mists, combined with battle smoke, hid Hooker's movements from all below, so that this is called "the battle above the clouds." The result was the utter rout of Bragg's great army, and, secondarily, the release of Burnside from his perilous situation at Knoxville, and the forcing of a retreat upon Longstreet.

HOOKER'S BATTLE ABOVE THE CLOUDS, AND CAPTURE OF THE CONFEDERATE POSITION AT LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENN., NOVEMBER 26, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. E. HILLEN.

A CONFEDERATE SCHOONER RUNNING INTO THE FEDERAL TROOPS-TRANSPORT "CHI-KIANG."

VIEWS IN BEAUFORT, S. C., HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH AFTER THE CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL IN 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CRANE.

CAISSONS AND HORSES ON THE FIELD AFTER A BATTLE.—From a Sketch by Edwin Forbes.

WOMEN OF THE SOUTH COMPELLED BY HUNGER TO APPLY TO THE FEDERAL COMMISSARY FOR FOOD.

The people of most parts of the South had a personal realization of the horrors and distresses of war, such as those of the North knew little of. In several States wide areas were utterly desolated; and as all the men of the family were often away and their slaves had fled, there was no one left to cultivate the ground or take care of live-stock. Often, therefore, it happened that even the people accounted wealthy were reduced to absolute want, and were compelled to apply to their conquerors to save them from starvation.

THE DISABLING AND CAPTURE OF THE FEDERAL GUNBOATS "SACHEM" AND "CLIFTON," IN THE ATTACK ON SABINE PASS, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 8, 1863.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.

DAVID G. FARRAGUT.

Farragut (David Glascoe), admiral of the American navy, born near Knoxville, Tenn., 1801, at the age of nine years entered the navy as midshipman, under Captain David Porter, in the "Essex" frigate. At the age of twenty-one he was made lieutenant and appointed to the Norfolk Navy-yard; in 1833 he commanded the "Natchez," on the Brazil station, and in 1838 in the West Indies; in 1847 he was appointed to the sloop-of-war "Saratoga;" in 1851 made assistant inspector of ordnance; in 1854 sent to construct a navy-yard in California, and in 1855, with the rank of captain, appointed to the steam-frigate "Brooklyn" in the home squadron. In January, 1862, he was appointed to the command of a naval expedition to act against the Confederates in the Gulf of Mexico, and on April 24 his squadron passed the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi, and on the 28th he received the surrender of New Orleans. Ascending the Mississippi, he took Natchez. Raised to the rank of vice-admiral, in March, 1863, he once more passed up the Mississippi, successfully ran past the Confederate batteries of Fort Hudson, and aided General Grant in the combined attack on Vicksburg, which resulted in its capitulation, July 4. In August, 1864, after a furious engagement between his fleet and the Confederate forts and vessels at Mobile, in which the "Tecumseh" monitor was sunk by a torpedo, with the loss of all on board, he succeeded in capturing the forts, which led to the fall of the city. In 1866 he attained the rank of admiral, and a purse of $50,000 was presented to him by New York merchants. He died in 1870.

THEODORUS BAILEY.

CAPTAIN THEODORUS BAILEY.

Captain Theodorus Bailey commanded the first division of gunboats, and ranked next to Farragut at the taking of New Orleans, in 1862. He took a notable part in the hotly-contested advance up the Mississippi, and when the conquerors finally lay off the Crescent City, he claimed the privilege of going ashore to claim its surrender. Accompanied only by Lieutenant George H. Perkins, and wearing only side arms, he landed and began a march through the crowded streets that was full of peril. The populace, almost crazed with rage and disappointment, thronged about these two silent men, threatening them and brandishing knives and revolvers in their faces. The slightest provocation would certainly have wrought their destruction. But they controlled themselves and marched straight to the City Hall, about a mile from the landing, and there made their demand upon the mayor of the city. A Southern observer of this incident said it was the bravest act he ever witnessed.

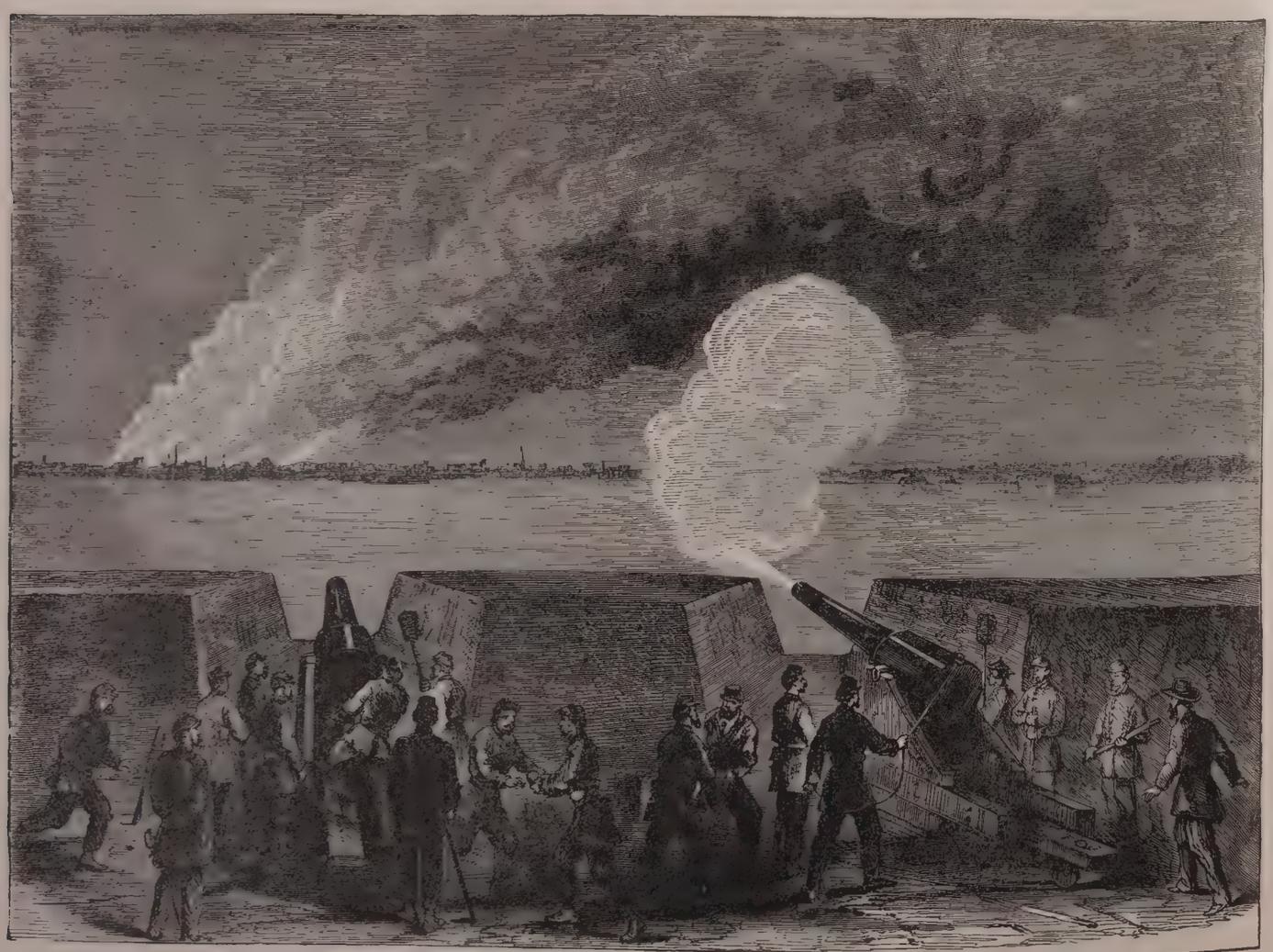
THE NAVAL COMBAT IN MOBILE HARBOR.—THE FLAGSHIP "HARTFORD" ENGAGING THE CONFEDERATE RAM "TENNESSEE."
FROM A SKETCH BY E. B. HOUGH.

MAP OF THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND IN TENNESSEE, GEORGIA AND ALABAMA, SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE BATTLES OF CHICKAMAUGA, CHATTANOOGA, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND MISSIONARY RIDGE.

SHIPMENT OF GUNS AND AMMUNITION FROM THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, N. Y.

HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT BETWEEN FEDERAL CAVALRY, COMMANDED BY GENERAL AVERILL, AND STUART'S CONFEDERATE TROOPS, AT KELLEY'S FORD, ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK, VA., MARCH 17, 1863.

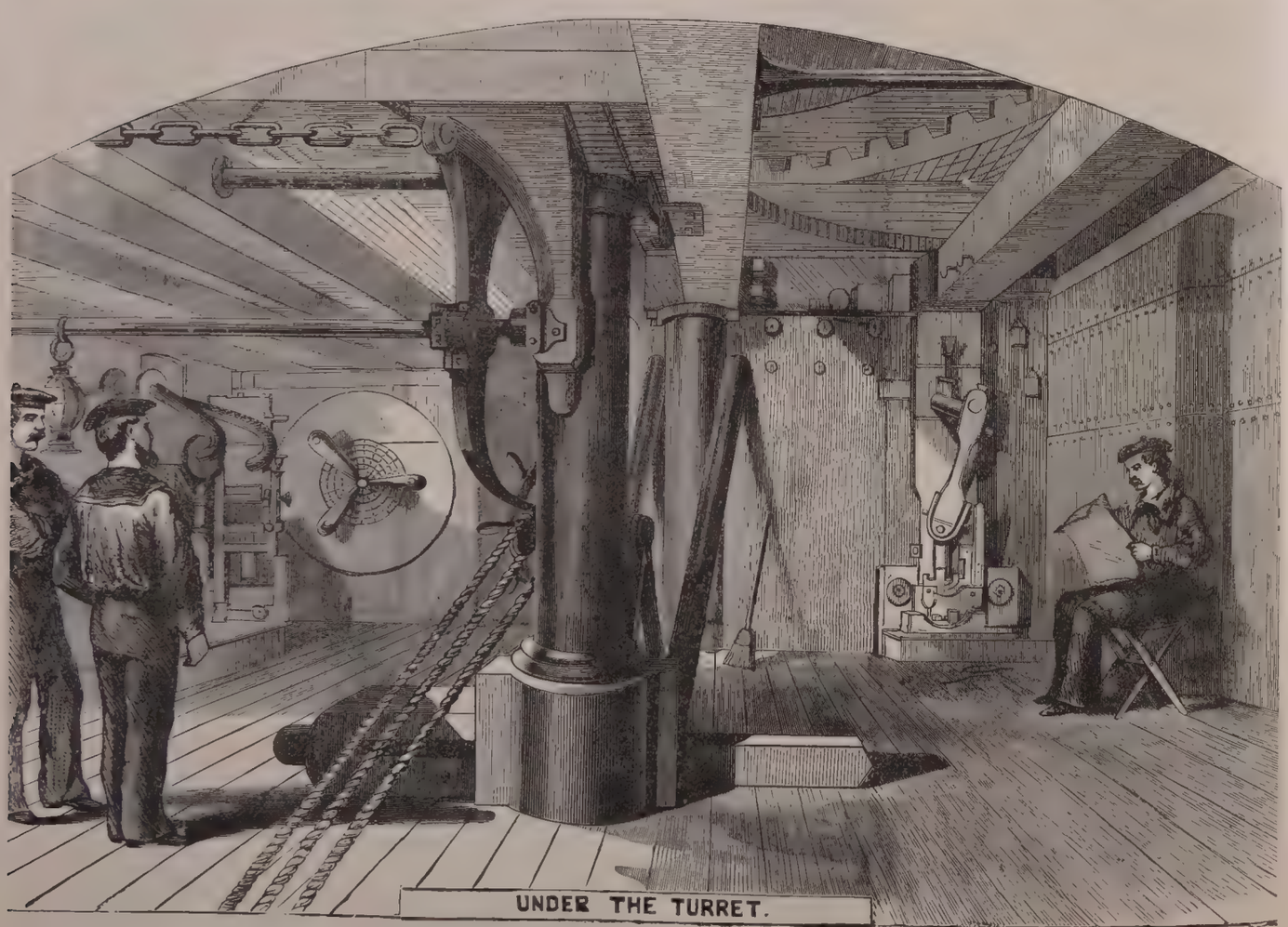
CAMP LILLIE, HEADQUARTERS OF FREMONT AT JEFFERSON CITY, MO.



THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., FIRED BY EXPLOSIVE SHELLS FROM GENERAL GILLMORE'S GUNS IN FORT PUTNAM, JANUARY 7 1864.

FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CRANE.

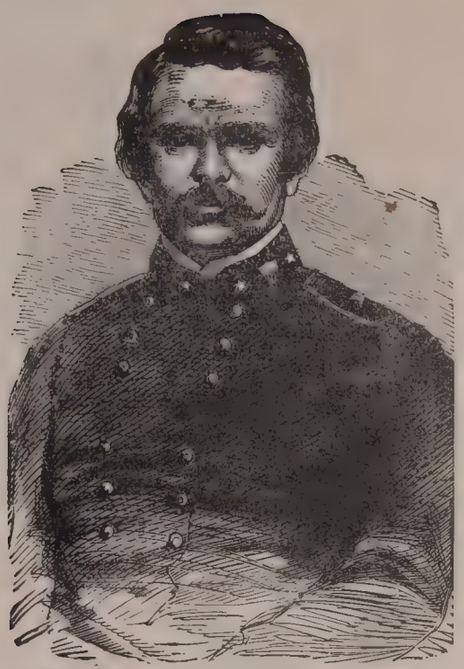
FIVE LOCOMOTIVES BUILT AT VICKSBURG BY THE SOLDIERS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL COLBAUGH, OF McPHERSON'S STAFF.—From a Sketch by F. B. Schell.



INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES MONITOR "MONTAUK."—FROM SKETCHES BY W. T. CRANE.

THE CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.—1. BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MOULTRIE AND BATTERIES BEE AND BEAUREGARD IN THE HARBOR, SEPTEMBER 7 AND 8, 1863.
2. INTERIOR OF BATTERY GREGG, LOOKING TOWARD WAGNER.—FROM SKETCHES BY W. T. CRANE.

ANDREW HULL FOOTE, U. S. N.,
Commander of the Union fleet in the attack on Fort Donelson.



GENERAL SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, C. S. A.,
Commanding at Fort Donelson at the time of its surrender.

REAL-ADMIRAL A. H. FOOTE.

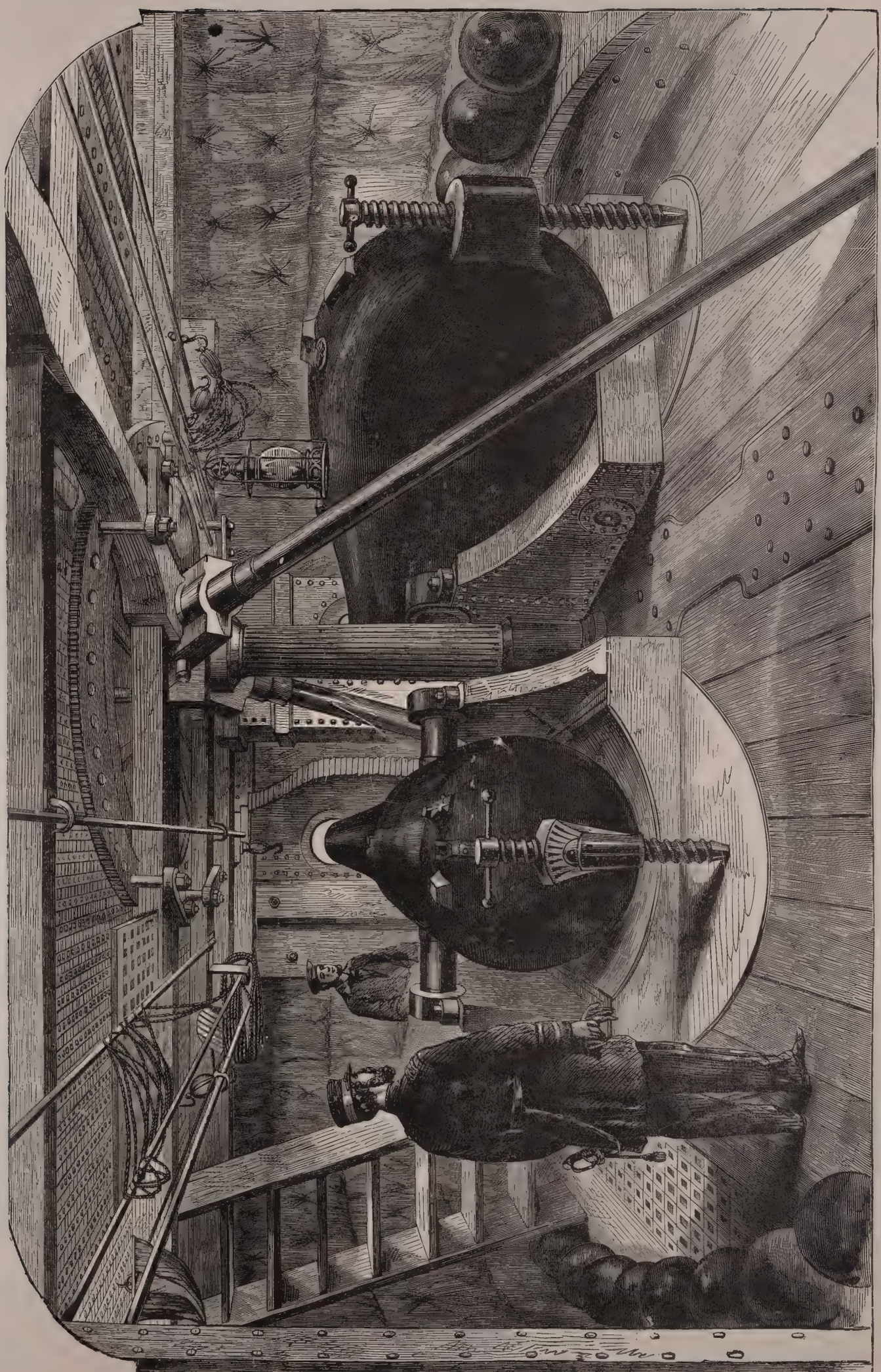
Real-Admiral Foote was one of the victims of the battles around Donelson. He commanded the western flotilla and with his fleet, unaided, had reduced Fort Henry, as a preliminary to the attack on the more important post. His vessels opened fire on Donelson on the 14th, and after a heavy bombardment succeeded in demoralizing the Confederate troops within the works. The fleet, however, was repulsed by the terrible fire poured upon it from the guns of the fort and the water batteries on the shore. Foote was wounded while standing beside the pilot of the flagship St. Louis. Congress tendered the gallant flag-officer a vote of thanks, and made him rear-admiral for his services at Forts Henry and Donelson. He died in New York city in June, 1863.

GENERAL S. B. BUCKNER.

General Buckner acquired great prominence in the war by his manly conduct at Fort Donelson. He was a veteran of the regular service, and one of the heroes of the Mexican war. Buckner's position at Donelson was a subordinate one until the desertion of his superiors left him in chief command. He led a brigade during the fighting. When the council of war decided that the fort must fall, Buckner declined to follow the example of his leaders and leave the place surreptitiously. He remained and turned over the garrison in regular order to the victors, becoming a prisoner of war with the rest. After his exchange he commanded a division in the west and fought in the battles of Perryville, Stone's River and Chickamauga.

BURNING A CONFEDERATE SCHOONER IN QUANTICO CREEK, BY A DETACHMENT OF THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA UNDER LIEUTENANT HARRELL.
FROM A SKETCH BY A FEDERAL OFFICER

Early in the conflict the State of Virginia began the erection of batteries along the Potomac River, on the points formed by the numerous inlets, or creeks, which indent the shore. These waters were the rendezvous of trading vessels running the blockade of the Union flotilla, and many daring expeditions were set on foot to destroy them. The cut represents one of these expeditions planned by Commander Ward, of the Potomac flotilla. The steam launches used by Lieutenant Harrell were each armed with a single boat howitzer. Besides the opposition met with on the water, the plucky Union sailors were under fire from the Confederate riflemen concealed along the shores of the narrow channel.



INTERIOR OF THE TURRET OF THE UNITED STATES IRONCLAD MONITOR "MONTAUK."—FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CRANE.

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, GA., FOUGHT SEPTEMBER 19–20, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. F. HILLEN.

The battle of Chickamauga was one of the hardest fought and most momentous of the war in the west. It perhaps saved the Ohio valley from being invaded by the Confederates, and led to the subsequent defeat and almost the annihilation of Bragg's great army. During the summer of 1863 General Rosecrans, commanding the Union forces, had gradually forced the Confederate armies, under General Braxton Bragg, south of the Tennessee River, and in September was arranging to force him away from his stronghold in Chattanooga. Bragg, however, who had been retreating, suddenly received large reinforcements and assumed the offensive. He had about 70,000 men, while Rosecrans had only 55,000. The armies met on the banks of West Chickamauga Creek, a few miles south of Chattanooga, on September 19. Rosecrans' line was commanded on the right by McCook, in the centre by Crittenden, and on the left by General George H. Thomas—"Old Pap Thomas, the Rock of Chickamauga," as his soldiers affectionately styled him after that. The attack was fierce and sustained all day, often so close at hand that men clubbed their muskets, and lost and regained batteries and positions within an hour or two. This first day's battle was, however, indecisive, and the armies rested over night in substantially the positions of the morning. Bragg's effort was to beat back the Union troops, particularly upon the left, so that he might swing his line between them and Chattanooga. The battle of the 20th was directed toward this purpose with extraordinary fierceness. By noon the rebels had nearly accomplished their object, for, partly by an accidental mistake in respect to orders, they were able to break through the right-centre of the Union line and cut off McCook's corps, which, finding itself about to be surrounded, fled in a panic. Crittenden, in the centre, was affected by this disaster and crushed by the overwhelming forces poured against him. Thomas, however, undismayed, made a new disposition of the half of the army left to him, and so successfully resisted the incessant charges of Longstreet's divisions that he held his own, unbeaten, until night. He then withdrew in good order to Rossville, where he was joined by Sheridan, who, with consummate generalship, had saved a large body of men from the wreck of the right of the line, and the whole army retired to their defences at Chattanooga. This was one of the bloodiest battles of the war, the total losses on both sides, killed, wounded and missing, exceeding 35,000.

BANKS' ARMY CROSSING VERMILION BAYOU, OCTOBER 10, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. F. BONWILL.

If war was only all fighting, it would be more satisfactory to the warriors. But the fighting was really the exceptional and occasional thing; while marching, slowly crawling across immense stretches of country with sluggish army trains, and the countless tedious details of camp life, constituted much the largest portion of the career of even a fighting army. Banks' crossing of the Bayou Vermilion, in Louisiana, in October, 1863, was one of the movements preliminary to his famous Red River expedition in that year. This expedition was not a military success, nor was it even a military necessity. It was rather a political necessity, undertaken at a time when the state of the public mind required that "something be done" to satisfy it—a state of mind that always tyrannically interferes with wiser military plans in every protracted war, especially in a country having a free and unbridled press. So it became necessary to make an effort to plant the American flag in Texas, although from a military point of view there was little for it to do after it was planted there, except just to wave. This much, indeed, Banks succeeded in doing; but it would have been better for the Federal military cause if he had been permitted to carry out his own plans.

A CHARACTERISTIC ARMY SCENE.—WEIGHING RATIONS PREPARATORY TO A CONTEMPLATED MOVEMENT.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

THE CONFEDERATE RAM "EL TOUSSON," CONSTRUCTED BY LAIRD.

The name of Laird, known in England as one of the greatest of English ship-builders, is best known in America as the builder of a number of piratical Confederate cruisers which scoured the seas for two years, enormously damaging the American merchant marine and resulting in the famous Geneva Award, by virtue of which Great Britain paid to this country $15,000,000 damages, known as "Alabama claims." The destruction of American shipping was not the most important effect of this surreptitious supply of Confederate war vessels by English builders. Except for them the American navy need not have been half as large as it was forced to be. A few vessels would have sufficed to blockade the Southern ports and to capture the seaboard cities. There were no facilities in the South for building even one considerable sea-going war vessel. But, supplied as they were with cruisers, English-built, English-armed and equipped, and even British-manned, the Confederacy became sufficiently powerful at sea to force the United States to vastly increase its naval establishment. The Confederate cruisers were, little by little, blockaded in foreign ports, not daring to venture out to risk a sea fight, and the most celebrated of them all, the "Alabama," was sunk off Cherbourg in June, 1864, by the "Kearsarge," under Captain Winslow.

BATTLE OF GRAND COTEAU, LA., NOVEMBER 3, 1863.—FURIOUS ATTACK OF THE SIXTIETH INDIANA REGIMENT, COLONEL OWENS
FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. H. BONWILL.

CAPTURE OF MISSION RIDGE, NEAR ROSSVILLE, TENN., BY GENERAL THOMAS, NOVEMBER 25, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. F. HILLEN.

During the summer of 1863, while Grant was at work upon the reduction of Vicksburg, Union and Confederate armies, commanded by Rosecrans and Bragg respectively, confronted each other in southeastern Tennessee, each intent on keeping the other from taking part in the operations around Vicksburg. Little by little Rosecrans drove Bragg back as far as Chattanooga, and then, by a well-conceived feint of invading Georgia, he caused the Confederate general to relinquish Chattanooga, which Rosecrans thereupon occupied. Unaware that Lee had sent Longstreet from Virginia to reinforce Bragg, Rosecrans pressed on and unsuccessfully engaged the enemy in the disastrous battle on Chickamauga Creek, September 19, afterward withdrawing into Chattanooga, where Bragg virtually locked him up by taking up strong positions on the northern ends of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, occupying the valley between with his main army. The forces remained thus for about two months. Meantime the Union forces here were reorganized, with Grant, who had captured Vicksburg, in command. He promptly prepared to drive the enemy from their position before Chattanooga. When Bragg, who commanded the forces on Mission Ridge, withdrew many troops from the valley between the elevated flank positions to strengthen himself against an attack from Sherman, who was immediately in front of him, Grant sent Thomas directly through the centre thus weakened, and then by a flank movement Thomas moved up the Ridge, driving Bragg before him and utterly defeating his army. It was from the position at Chattanooga thus conquered that Sherman ultimately advanced on his wonderful campaign against Atlanta and his march to the sea.

SINKING OF THE MONITOR "WEEHAWKEN" AT THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 7, 1863.

From a Sketch by W. T. Crane.

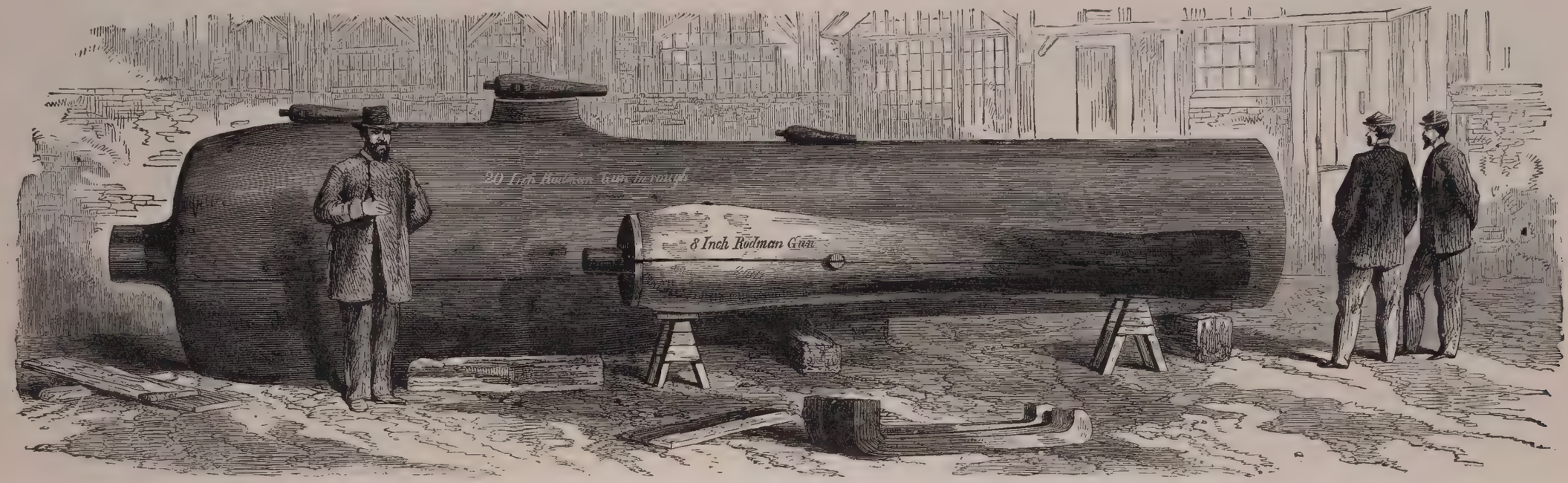
ORDNANCE DEPOT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES ON MORRIS ISLAND, CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CRANE.

Morris Island and Folly Island were two low sand reefs bordering the southern entrance to the harbor of Charleston, S. C. As soon as possible after the taking by the Confederates of Fort Sumter measures were instituted by the Washington authorities for closing the port of Charleston and for the ultimate capture of the city. The latter was, however, not effected until the very end of the war. A blockading fleet lay continuously off the city, but entrance to the harbor was prevented by the great strength of the forts in and about it and by a liberal sprinkling of torpedoes; while, on the other hand, the escape and entrance of rebel blockade-runners, with supplies for the Confederacy from England, were of frequent occurrence. A determined attempt was therefore made in the spring of 1863 to approach the city by land, and General Gillmore selected Folly and Morris Islands as the route. Batteries on Folly Island reduced some rebel works on Morris Island, and an unsuccessful assault was made on Fort Wagner, which yielded only to regular siege approaches. Later the celebrated "Swamp Angel" battery was placed on Morris Island, where the mud was twenty feet deep, and bombarded the city of Charleston until the huge gun burst. Morris Island remained in Federal hands, and was used as a depot of supplies and a point of offensive operations.

ENGINEERS' DEPOT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES ON MORRIS ISLAND, CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CRANE.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, OCCUPIED BY THE ARMY UNDER GENERAL BANKS, NOVEMBER, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY L. AVERY.

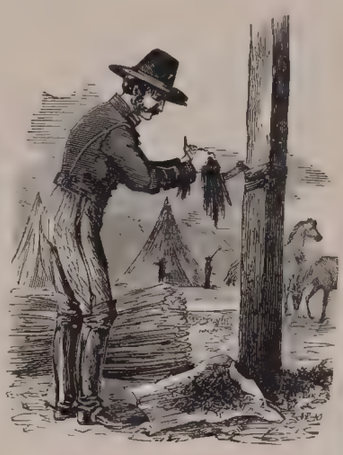
During General Banks' occupancy of New Orleans, he desired approval of his plan for moving on the city of Mobile, and all the military authorities wished him to do so. But it seemed all-important to the statesmen at the head of government to utilize the proximity of the army to the State of Texas to "re-possess" that territory, and also to close up that avenue of egress for cotton and ingress of munitions of war, which passed freely in and out through Mexico. Banks first sent Franklin on an expedition to Sabine Pass, on the Gulf, which failed. He then planned to seize and hold all the harbors on the coast. He sailed from New Orleans with 6000 men and some war vessels, and landed early in November, 1863, at Brazos, Santiago, driving off a small cavalry force which he surprised there and which he pursued to Brownsville, some thirty miles up the Rio Grande, where he established his own headquarters and thence sent out expeditions which promised the speedy closing of all the Texas ports. With a small reinforcement, which it was impossible to give him, he could have taken Galveston, but he did not dare venture a pitched battle with Magruder's troops, and he returned to New Orleans, having driven the Confederates out of a considerable portion of Texas, and he left General Dana to watch them.



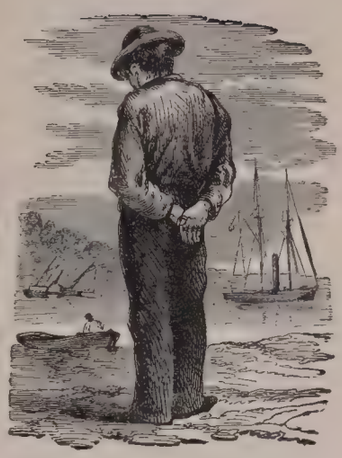
MAMMOTH CANNON CAST AT FORT PITT FOUNDRY IN 1863, KNOWN AS THE 20-INCH RODMAN GUN.

WATERSKIN, AND MODE OF CARRYING IT.

SIGNALING WITH A PIECE OF LOOKING-GLASS.



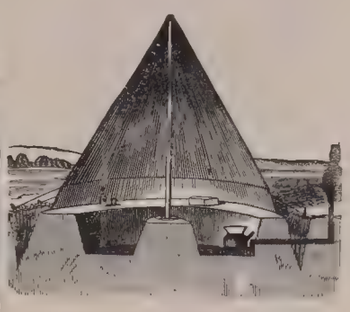
CUTTING COARSE FORAGE INTO CHAFF.



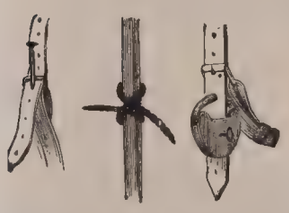
HOW TO SECURE A PRISONER.

SLED MADE OUT OF A BOUGH.

BRIDGING ACROSS A GAP.



SECTION OF TENT WITH FIREPLACE.

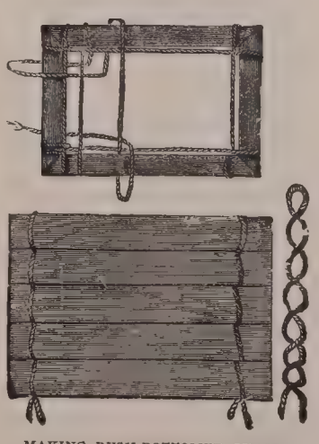


1. A BROKEN TONGUE MENDED. 2. FASTENING ROPES. 3. A STRAP PADLOCKED.

DESCENDING A STEEP HILL.

FRAMEWORK FOR SMALL TENT.

UNDERGROUND TENT WITH TWO STORIES.



MAKING RUSH-BOTTOMED CHAIR.

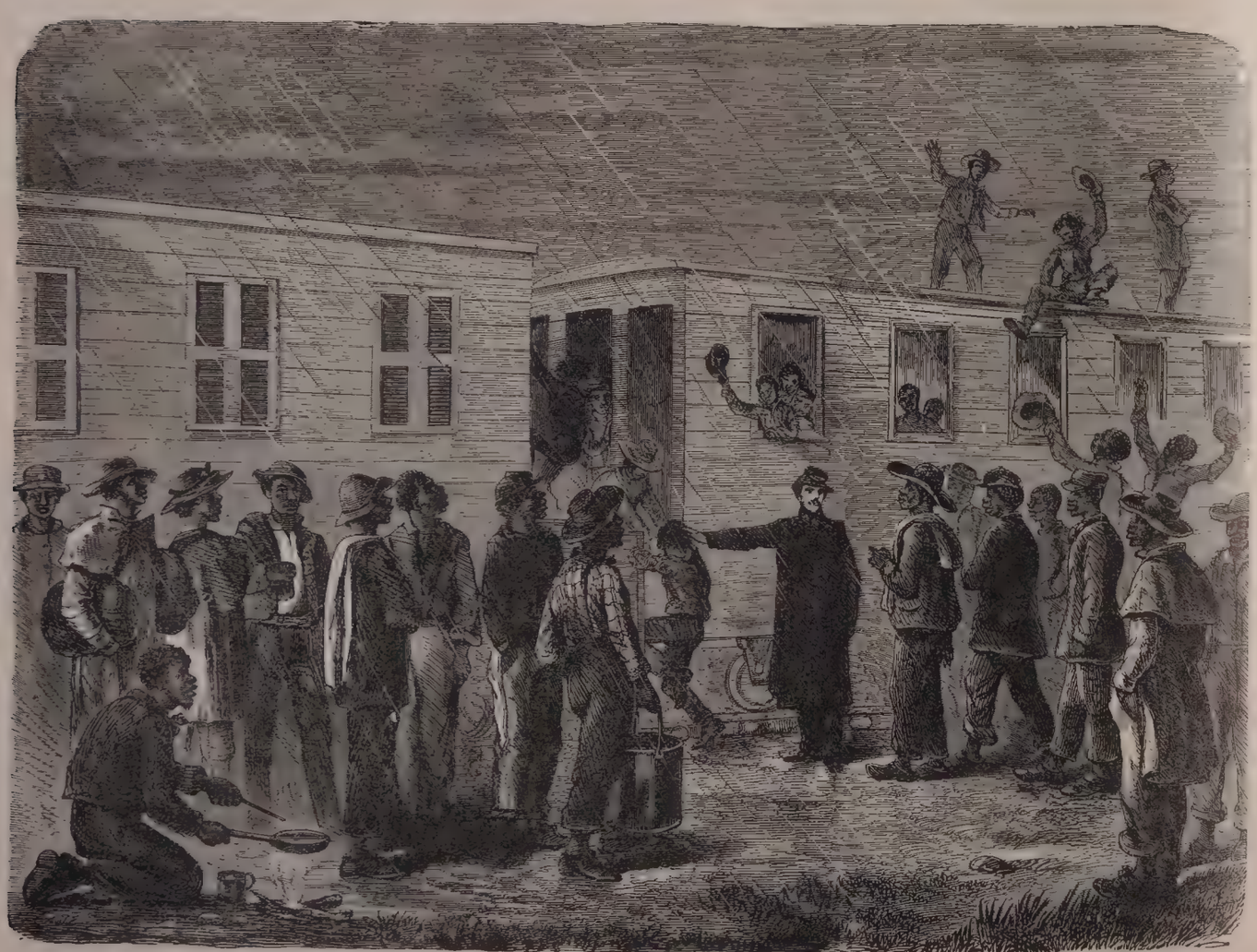
SHELTER AGAINST A DRIVING WIND.

MODE OF DISTILLING SEA-WATER.

SAFE MODE OF SLEEPING WITH A LOADED GUN.

INGENIOUS DEVICES OF SOLDIERS IN THE CAMP AND ON CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL McPHERSON ENTERING CLINTON, MASS., ON HIS RAID FROM VICKSBURG.—From a Sketch by C. E. H. Bonwill.



NEGRO RECRUITS TAKING THE CARS FOR MURFREESBORO, TENN., TO JOIN THE FEDERAL ARMY.—From a Sketch by C. E. F. Hillen.

McPHERSON'S ARMY CROSSING BIG BLACK RIVER AT MESSENGER'S FERRY, OCTOBER 15, 1863.—From a Sketch by F. B. Schell.

As soon as Chattanooga had been relieved, Grant's army was pushed southward, co-operating with the forces along the Mississippi. McPherson's corps was particularly active, detachments of greater or less strength raiding into northern Mississippi and Alabama, and securing control of an immense territory which had been a source of valuable supplies to the Confederacy, not only of food, but of cotton—their only means for purchasing supplies abroad, since the South had no gold mines, little money, and was obliged to send cotton in payment for everything purchased in Europe. Here, too, were many iron-mines, foundries, and machine-shops, where cannon, shot and shell and other munitions of war were made, and they were all destroyed. Many engagements were fought during all the autumn of 1863 and the succeeding winter, which, in any other war, would be remembered as great battles; and the cavalry acquired an experience in raiding and the army generally in living on an enemy's country, which was of incalculable benefit to it in its training for the work that it was later called to do.

STEVENSON, ALA., DEPOT FOR GENERAL ROSECRANS' ARMY.—From a Sketch by J. F. C. Hillen.

COLONEL ULRIC DAHLGREN.

Colonel Dahlgren, son of Admiral J. A. Dahlgren, whose services during the first two years of the Civil War gained for him the distinction of special thanks from Congress and an extension for ten years of service-term on the active list, was born in Bucks County, Pa., in 1842. When six years of age his father moved to Washington, D. C., where special opportunities arose for Ulric's technical education in the construction and use of ordnance.

He began to study civil engineering in 1858, and started on a law course in 1860. This was interrupted at the beginning of the Civil War, when his father gave him the command of a naval battery on Maryland Heights. This led to his selection as one of General Sigel's aides. He served with credit through the campaigns of Generals Fremont and Pope, and was present as General Sigel's chief of artillery at the second battle of Bull Run. With a body-guard of fifty-seven men he attacked Fredericksburg, held it for three hours and took thirty-one prisoners, gaining for his pluck and skill in this affair a position as aide, successively on the staffs of Generals Burnside, Hooker and Meade.

He greatly distinguished himself at Chancellorsville and in the Gettysburg campaign. In the early part of the latter battle he obtained from his chief, General Pleasanton, a small detachment of men and a roving commission, and scoured the country for a bearer of despatches whom he had learned was coming from Richmond to General Lee. He succeeded in capturing the man and securing a letter from Davis to Lee, in which the former wrote of the exposed condition of Richmond, owing to the presence of a large Union force at City Point. It is said that General Meade had already ordered a retreat of the Army of the Potomac, and his cavalry was occupying prominent points in order to cover and protect this retrograde movement, when Dahlgren's captured despatches were brought to him, and he countermanded the order and fought the battle to a successful finish.

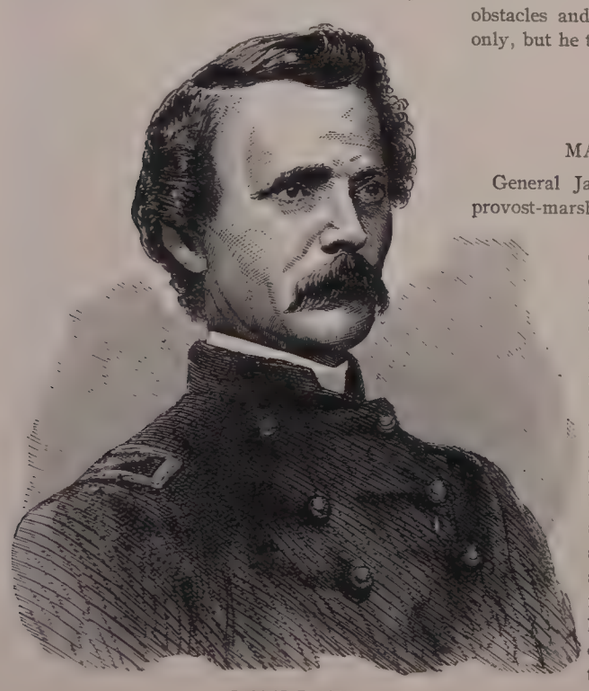
When the rebel retreat began Dahlgren pursued the enemy into Hagerstown, where a sudden and fierce resistance was encountered, and where he received such a wound that he was left prisoner for a time in the enemy's hands. Subsequently he was brought to Washington and his leg was amputated. For this gallant exploit he was promoted to a colonelcy, and, as soon as his wounded limb permitted, returned to active service with the cavalry of Kilpatrick. In February, 1864, a daring expedition was undertaken with a view to the release of the Federal prisoners held in Libby Prison and on Belle Isle, across the river from Richmond. The whole command marched to Spottsylvania Court-house, when Colonel Dahlgren, with five hundred picked men, pushed on to the James River, while Kilpatrick in one direction and Custer in another made raids which were useful in themselves and designed to draw away opposition from Dahlgren. The latter reached the river, indeed, but met unexpected obstacles and forces, and his purpose failed not only, but he there met his death.

ULRIC DAHLGREN.

MAJOR-GENERAL FRY.

General James Barnet Fry, whose work as provost-marshal-general of the Union army from 1863 to 1866, was wonderful in its scope and effectiveness, was born in Carrollton, Greene County, Ill., in 1827. He graduated from the military academy at West Point in his twentieth year, was commissioned a brevet second lieutenant in the Third U. S. Artillery, and after having served as assistant instructor of artillery at the academy for a short time, joined his regiment in Mexico during the progress of the war. His special knowledge of artillery led to his re-appointment at the academy in 1853, and from 1854 to 1859 he served as adjutant at West Point.

In 1861, as assistant adjutant general, he served under Generals McDowell and Buell, being chief of staff to the latter during 1861 and 1862. General Fry was present at the first battle of Bull Run, Shiloh, the advance upon and siege of Corinth, operations in Northern Alabama and the action at Perryville. In 1863, as brigadier-general, he was made provost marshal-general of the United States, and served as such until the office was abolished in 1866. During these three years he put into the army more than 1,000,000 men by conscription, substitution and enlistment, returned to the army more than 75,000 deserters, and collected more than $26,000,000. In 1865 he was breveted major-general in the United States army for distinguished services, and from 1866 to 1881, when he was retired, served continuously as an adjutant-general of division.

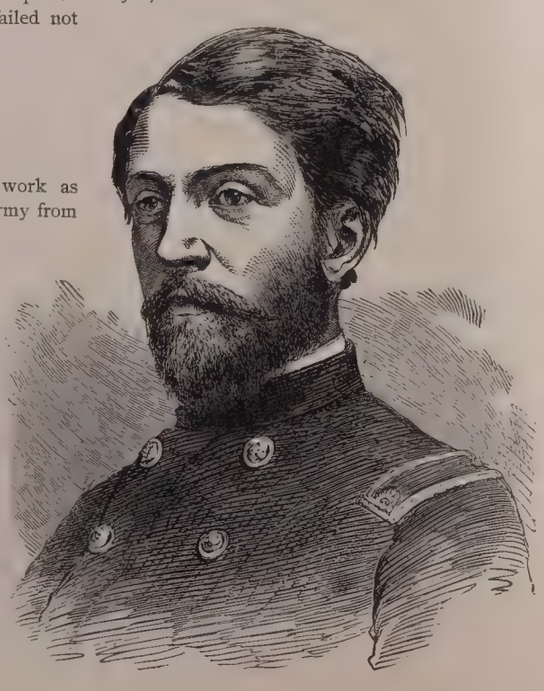


JAMES B. FRY.

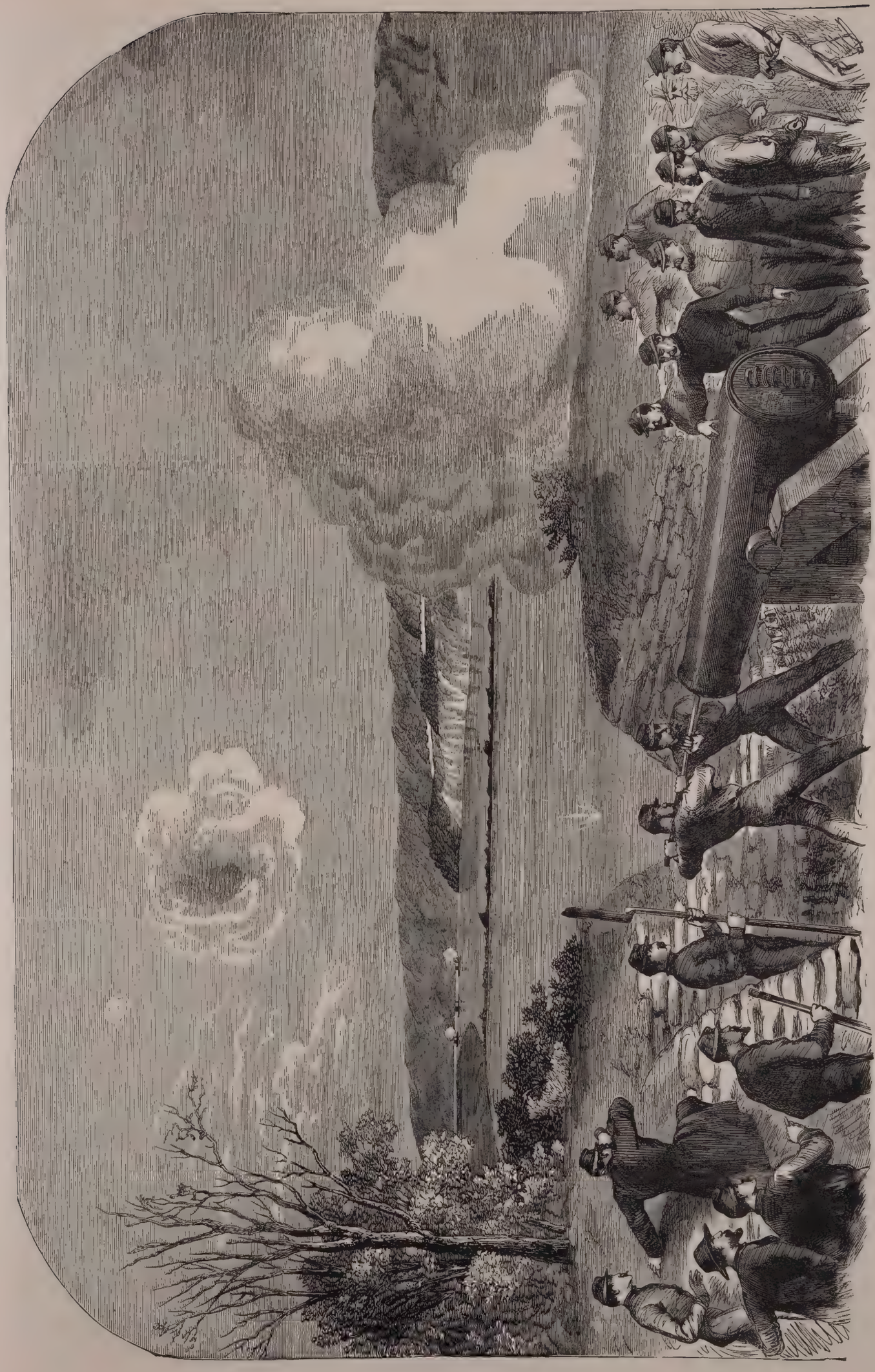
MAJOR-GENERAL CLARK.

General William T. Clark, conspicuous on several occasions during the siege of Vicksburg under General Grant, was a native of Connecticut. His family afterward took up its residence in Iowa. Little is recorded concerning his early life and education. At the outbreak of hostilities he entered the Union army, and proved his military capacity so well that he was selected for the responsible position of adjutant-general and chief of staff to General Grant. He served with the Seventeenth Army Corps, holding rank as lieutenant-colonel.

During the progress of events before Vicksburg his conduct attracted such favorable attention among his superiors that he was, within a short space of time gazetted colonel, brigadier-general, and brevet major-general. General Clark accompanied General Sherman in his march through Georgia, and from Savannah to Washington, being in command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. He was mustered out of the volunteer service on February 1, 1866.



WILLIAM T. CLARK.



HOWLETT'S CONFEDERATE BATTERY, ON THE JAMES RIVER, VA., SHELLING THE FEDERAL MONITORS AND THE LABORERS ON THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.

ADMIRAL DAVID DIXON PORTER.

Admiral Porter, the successor of Farragut as the highest officer of the United States Navy, was a native of Pennsylvania, son of Commodore David Porter—famous for his captures of British vessels during the war of 1812, and brother of Commodore William D. Porter, who, in 1861, fought at Fort Henry and afterward destroyed the ram "Arkansas." He was born in or near Philadelphia in 1813, entered the navy as a midshipman in his sixteenth year, and became lieutenant when only twenty-eight years of age. From 1836 to 1840 he did good service with the coast survey. Subsequently he was posted for duty to the Naval Observatory at Washington. In 1846-47 Lieutenant Porter joined in the naval operations against Mexico, doing excellent service on land and water. In 1861 he was promoted to the rank of commander and ordered to the "Powhattan," with instructions to relieve Fort Pickens, Florida. This work having been achieved he undertook the construction of a mortar flotilla. With twenty-one mortar boats he reduced Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, below New Orleans, in April, 1862. In the fall he took charge of a gunboat flotilla on the Mississippi, aided at the capture of Arkansas Port, and co-operated with General Grant against Vicksburg. For these services he was made rear-admiral in July, 1863. He took part, with General Banks, in the expedition against Shreveport, 1864, and commanded the naval forces at the attack and reduction of Fort Fisher, 1864-65. He was appointed vice-admiral July 25, 1866, and, five years later, admiral, being the only one of that rank. He died February 13, 1891.

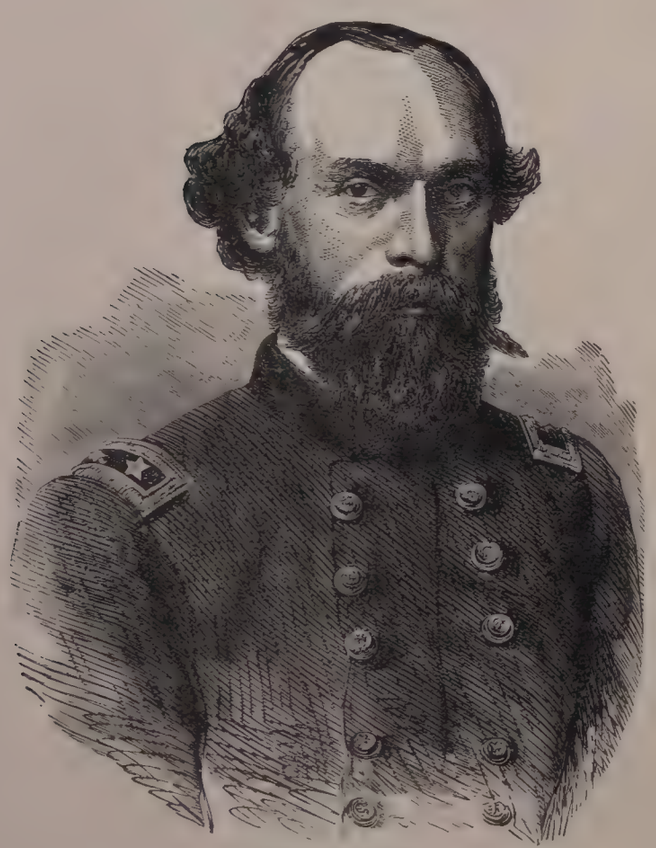
DAVID DIXON PORTER.

MAJOR-GENERAL GORDON GRANGER.

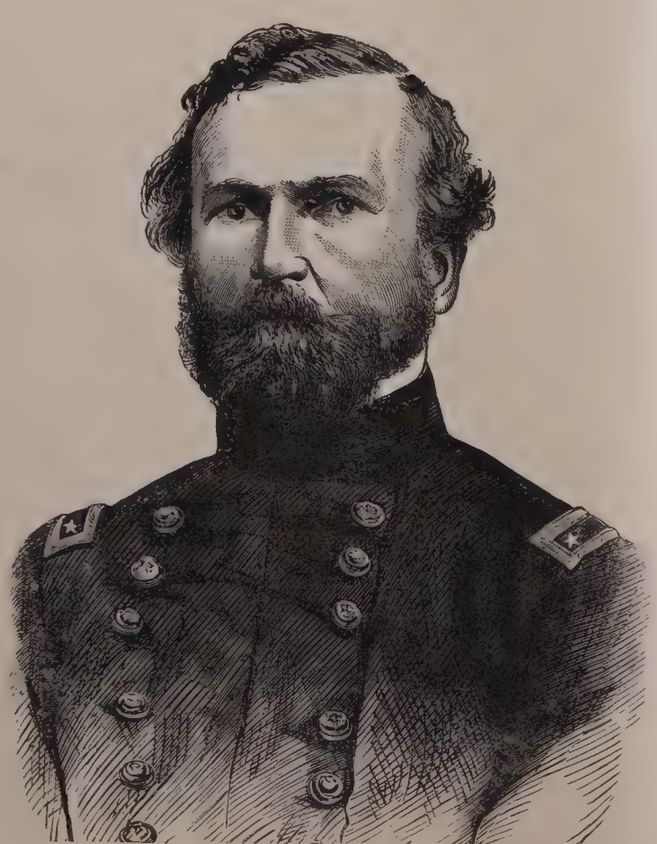
General Granger, one of the most daring and successful of the Federal commanders during the Civil War, was a native of New York State. He was born about 1825, passed the final examination at West Point, and was gazetted as brevet second lieutenant of infantry in 1845. The next year he was transferred to the Mounted Rifles, and, in 1847, became second lieutenant. His war record in Mexico included Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and the seizure of the capital city. From 1848 to 1861, during which time he received two promotions and a transfer to the cavalry, his services were against Indians on the frontier. In June, 1861, Captain Granger joined the field staff of General Sturgis, and took part in actions at Dug Spring and Wilson's Creek. Three months later he was chosen to command the Second Michigan Cavalry. Early in 1862 he was gazetted brigadier-general of United States volunteers, served under Generals Halleck and Grant in the west, commanded the cavalry at the advance on Corinth and pursued Beauregard's retreating force. In September, 1862, he was chosen major-general of volunteers, held commands in Kentucky and Tennessee, and actively participated at the defence of Franklin, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge—where he commanded the Fourth Army Corps—the storming of Blakely, and the final seizure of Mobile. He subsequently commanded the district of Texas and department of Kentucky. His brevets for bravery included every rank from first lieutenant to major-general. General Granger died in 1876.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS.

General Thomas, whose disastrous defeat of General Hood at Nashville, Tenn., in December, 1864, after two days' hard fighting, won for him the thanks of Congress and a gold medal from the State of Tennessee, was born in Southampton County, Virginia, in 1816. He was sent to the academy at West Point in 1836, graduated in 1840, was gazetted to the Third Artillery Regiment, served against the Indians in Florida for two years, and took an active part in the Mexican War, being engaged in the defence of Fort Brown, at Monterey and Buena Vista, winning brevets as captain and major for gallantry. From 1851 to 1854 he was instructor at West Point. In 1855 the appointment of major in the Second Cavalry was given him. He remained in Texas with the regiment for five years. When the Civil War began a number of officers in his regiment resigned to take service in the Confederacy. Thomas remained firm and entered upon a brilliant career in the Union Army. In May, 1861, he became colonel of the Fifth Cavalry, and shortly afterward was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded a division under Buell in Kentucky, defeated Zollikoffer near Mill Spring, was promoted to be major-general, and, in May, 1862, had charge of the right wing of Halleck's army operating against Corinth. General Thomas took an active part at Stone River, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Franklin. He succeeded General Rosecrans in command of the Army of the Cumberland, and served under Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, and was then commissioned by that general to drive Hood out of Tennessee. In 1868 he declined the brevets of lieutenant-general and general. His death occurred two years later.



GORDON GRANGER.



GEORGE H. THOMAS.

GENERAL GEARY'S HEADQUARTERS AT ATLANTA.

THE CITY HALL, ATLANTA.

RUINS OF A CONFEDERATE FORT IN THE SOUTHEAST OF ATLANTA, WITH CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE AND ABATIS IN FRONT.

THE CAPTURE OF BUZZARD'S ROOST, AT HOVEY GAP, GA.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS E. G. RANSOM.

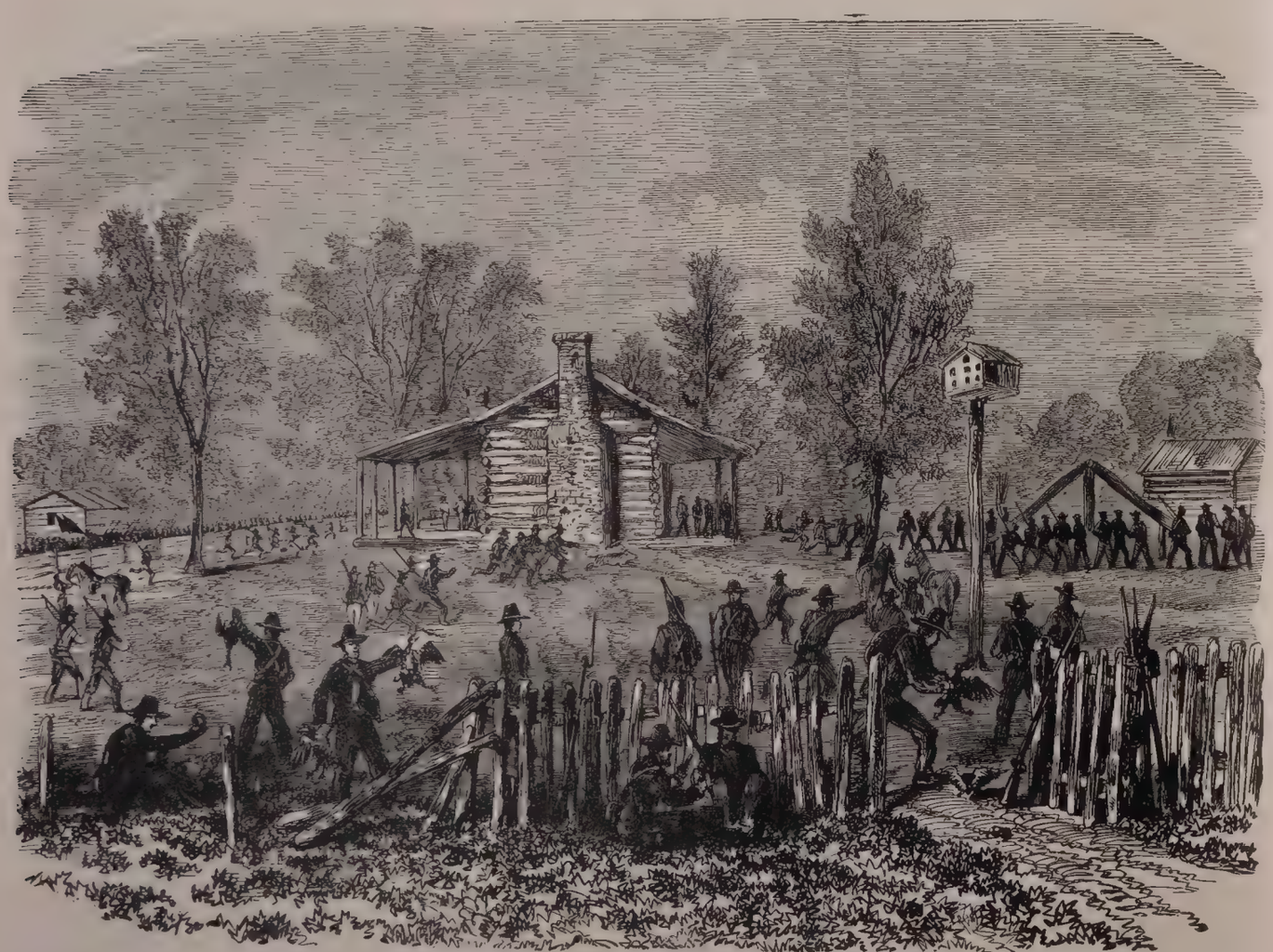
General Thomas Edward Greenfield Ransom, conspicuous for bravery during the Civil War at Charleston (Missouri), Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, was born at Norwich, Vermont, in 1834. He received a military training at Norwich University, of which his father, Colonel Trueman B. Ransom, was president. Four years after his father's death [killed in action at Chapultepec, 1847], he became a civil engineer in Illinois, then a real estate agent.

When the Civil War broke out Mr. Ransom raised a volunteer company for the Union army, was elected major of the Eleventh Illinois Volunteers for three months' service and then, on its reorganization, chosen to be its lieutenant-colonel. He led his regiment in the attack on Fort Donelson, where he was severely wounded. He was promoted to be colonel, led his regiment at Shiloh, and was wounded in the head during that action. His next appointments were as chief of staff to General McClernand, and inspector-general of the Army of the Tennessee. He was afterward on General Grant's staff near Vicksburg; was appointed brigadier-general, participated in the Red River campaign, commanding General McClernand's corps; was dangerously wounded at Sabine Cross Roads in April, 1864; had charge of a division in the Atlanta campaign and, although seriously ill, accompanied the Seventeenth Corps as commander, in pursuit of Hood. He died at Rome, Georgia, October 29, 1864, from the exposure and hard work which he had undergone.

THOMAS E. G. RANSOM.

McPHERSON'S FORAGERS.

If there was one thing more than another that all of Sherman's men excelled in it was in foraging. When the commander cut loose from supplies, and proposed to march through the heart of the South by "living off the country," every soldier did his best to make the thing a success by getting as much living off the country next to him as that country afforded. He might not be good in geography or arithmetic in general, but he knew of every smoke-house, corncrib, orchard and hen-coop inside his horizon, and performed astonishing sums in subtraction of food therefrom and its addition to the mess of his squad.



McPHERSON'S TROOPS FORAGING AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL WHITFIELD.—From a Sketch by F. B. Schell.

GENERAL McPHERSON.

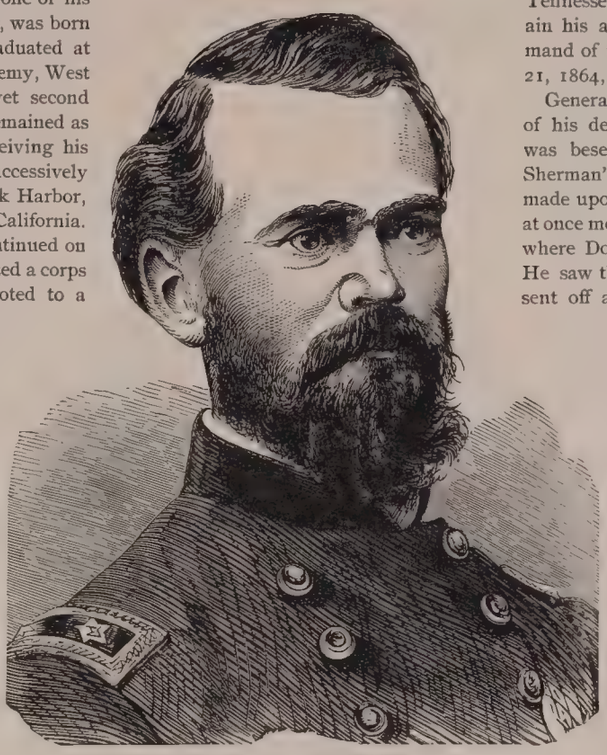
Major-General James Birdseye McPherson, described in a despatch of General Grant as one of his ablest engineers and most skillful generals, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, in 1828, graduated at the head of his class at the Military Academy, West Point, in 1853, and was appointed brevet second lieutenant of engineers. For a year he remained as assistant instructor at West Point. Receiving his next step at the end of 1854, he was successively selected for engineering work in New York Harbor, at Fort Delaware, and at Alcatray Island, California.

Gazetted first lieutenant in 1858, he continued on special work until 1861. He then organized a corps of engineers and, in August, was promoted to a captaincy. Three months afterward General Halleck chose him as an aide, with rank of lieutenant-colonel.

At the capture of Fort Donelson, Lieutenant-Colonel McPherson was chief engineer under General Grant, also at Shiloh.

In May, 1862, his appointment as colonel in the United States Army and brigadier-general of volunteers was announced. His command broke through General Price's lines at Corinth and relieved the garrison. This brought about his next step in rank. As major-general, he commanded the Seventeenth Army Corps at Vicksburg.

His corps gained a victory at Raymond, and, with General Sherman's Corps, at Jackson. His conspicuous military skill and bravery, especially under Grant and Sherman, resulted in his appointment, 1864, as commander of the department and army of the Tennessee. At Reseca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain his army took an active part. Whilst in command of the left grand division before Atlanta, July 21, 1864, his brilliant career was suddenly closed.

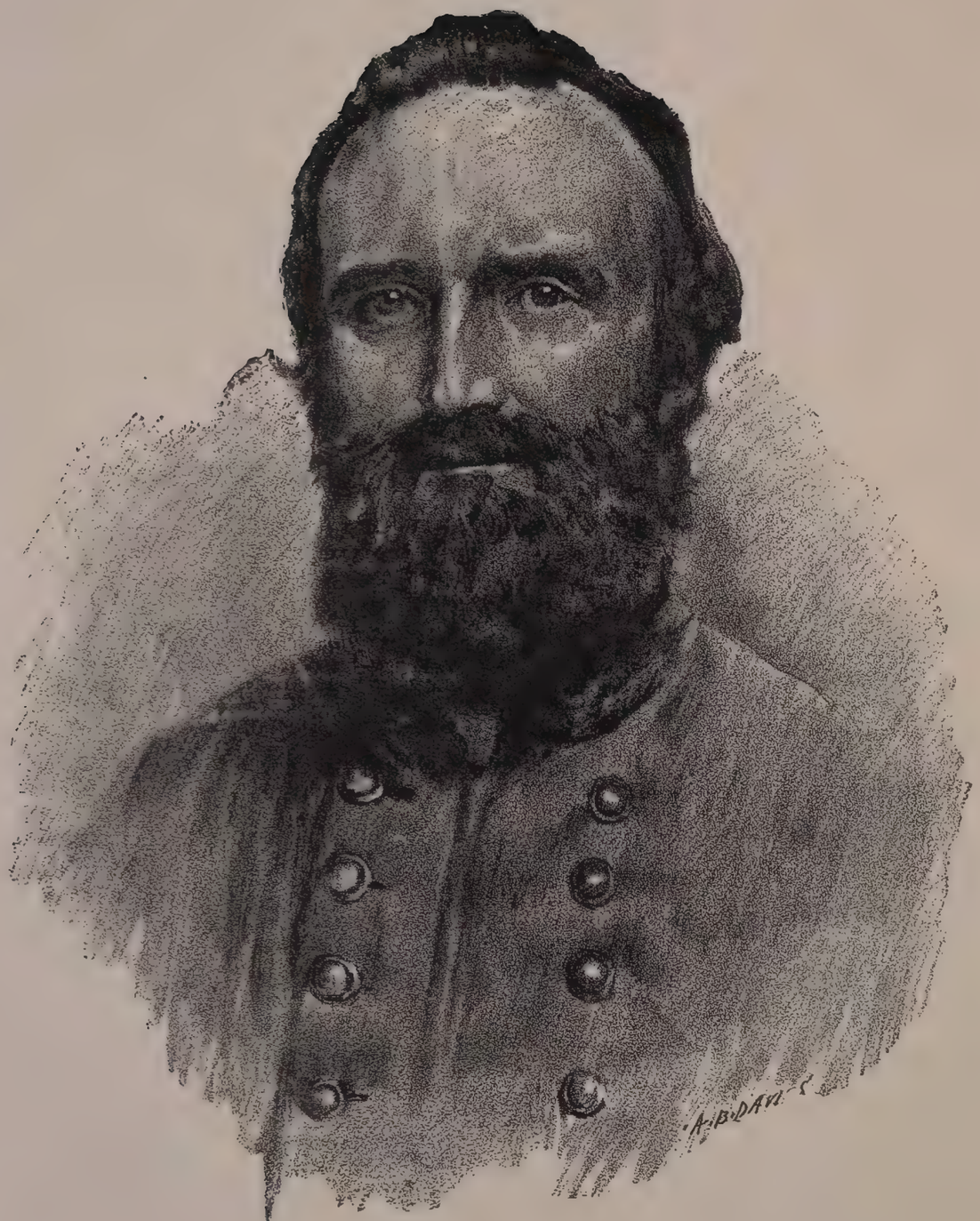


JAMES B. McPHERSON.

General Howard has given the following account of his death: Sherman's army, on July 21, 1864, was besetting Atlanta. McPherson was visiting Sherman's headquarters when a sharp attack was made upon his front, under Dodge, and McPherson at once mounted and galloped away to the battle-line where Dodge was successfully resisting the attack. He saw that everything was going well there and sent off aides and orderlies with despatches until he had but one or two left. He then rode forward to pass to Blair's left through the thick forest interval. Cheatham's Confederate division was just coming up. The call was made: "Surrender!" But McPherson, probably without a thought, save to escape from the trap, turned his horse toward his command. He was instantly slain, shot, it is said, by a man bearing the same surname, and fell dead from his horse. One of his orderlies was wounded and captured, the other escaped to tell the sad news. While the battle raged, and before Cheatham was driven back, the general's body was brought to Sherman's headquarters. "His death," adds Howard, "occasioned a profound sense of loss, a feeling that his place can never be completely filled."

GENERAL McPHERSON DRIVING THE CONFEDERATES FROM THEIR POSITION ON THE CANTON ROAD, NEAR BROWNSVILLE, MISS.

FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.



T. J. Jackson

INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR OF THE OPERA HOUSE ERECTED BY THE SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS, COMMANDED BY GENERAL RICE.

CAPTURE OF A TRAIN, NEAR MEADOW BRIDGE, VA., BY GENERAL STONEMAN.

GENERAL MEADE RECROSSING THE RAPPAHANNOCK, OCTOBER, 1863, BEFORE LEE'S ADVANCE.—From a Sketch by Edwin Forbes.

During the summer of 1863 Lee's Army of Northern Virginia was opposed by Meade's Army of the Potomac, and the operations were mainly along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge and in its numerous gaps. A long series of battles, some of considerable importance, were fought, and the cavalry of both sides were in constant activity. Meade established himself firmly at Culpepper Court-house, while Lee's lines were south of the Rapidan. In September, however, Meade's army was greatly lessened by the sending of reinforcements to Grant at Chattanooga. This, and other considerations, led him to undertake a withdrawal nearer to Washington; and the crossing of the Rappahannock river by his army, in the course of this movement, which Lee was unable to intercept, forms the subject of the above illustration.

CAPTURE OF STUART'S CONFEDERATE GUNS, NEAR CULPEPPER, BY GENERAL CUSTER'S CAVALRY BRIGADE, SEPTEMBER 14, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

One of the most interesting features of the Civil War, from a military point of view, was the extensive use made of cavalry in the ordinary operations of strategy; and there were developed on both sides large forces and distinguished commanders in this arm of the service, such as Wheeler and Stuart among the Southerners, and Sheridan, Kilpatrick and Custer among the Northerners. Stuart and Custer were constantly pitted against one another, in the Virginia campaigns, each displaying great valor and keen manœuvring. The engagement pictured above took place during Meade's operations against Lee, in Northern Virginia, in 1863, and Custer "got even" with Stuart for a previous defeat in which Custer's camp had been over-run by Stuart, and his personal baggage and papers captured—which were good-naturedly returned to him by the Southern cavalryman.

THE ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY COVERING THE ESCAPE OF FEDERAL PRISONERS FROM LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA.

Libby Prison was an old tobacco-warehouse, near the river, in Richmond, adopted by the Confederates for the confinement of captured officers, whose sufferings there were dreadful. In 1863 some of them succeeded in digging a tunnel under the walls, and a number of prisoners escaped before the discovery. Parties were immediately sent after them, accompanied in many cases by bloodhounds. The prisoners, very weak from long confinement and insufficient food, and ignorant of the country, had small chance of escape, and many were recaptured; but many succeeded, notably one party which was met by Federal cavalry, and rescued from the very clutches of their pursuers.

A NIGHT BURIAL ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

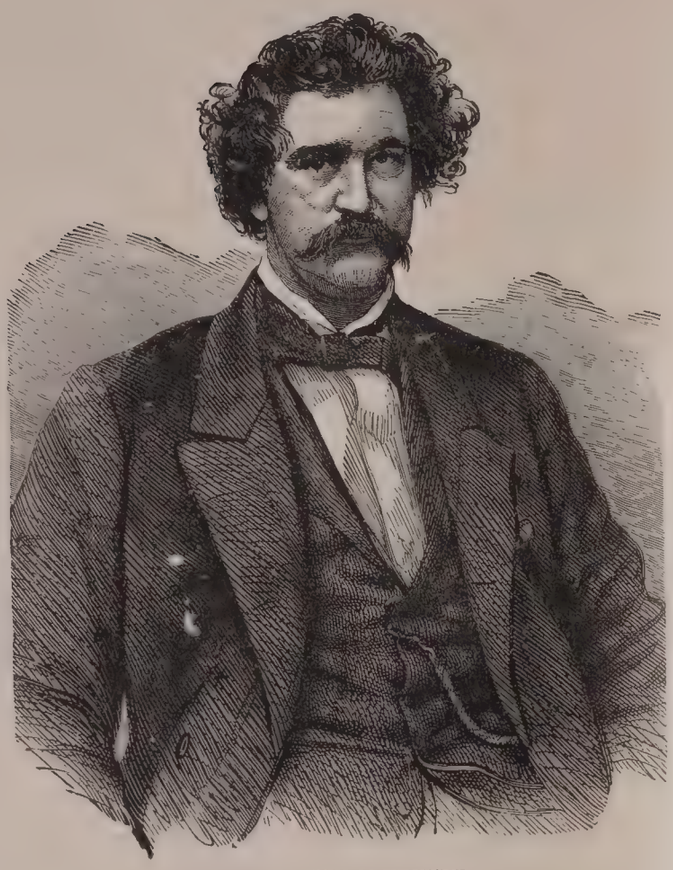
As soon as a battle ceased the troops were, as a rule, withdrawn a little from the actual field of the conflict and devoted themselves to such rest and refreshment and repairing of damages as they could obtain. Then began the dread work of succoring the wounded and counting and burying the dead. It almost always happened that this was at night, since most battles of any consequence were fought or the pursuit was kept up until darkness came. The surgeons and hospital corps, lanterns in hand, began scouring the field to recover any wounded, friend or foe alike, who had not been carried to the rear during the day; and sometimes these numbered thousands. Beside them went the parties detailed from each command to bury the dead on their part of the line. The pockets of each man were searched, and what they contained were kept to be sent to his friends at home. His name and regiment, where it could be ascertained, was recorded in the note-book of the officer in charge of the party; and a marked board set at the head of the shallow grave. As soon as possible these bones were disinterred by the Government and transferred to the various national cemeteries; or were brought home by friends. But of thousands all identity was lost, either before or after burial, and they will molder to dust in unknown graves.

RECAPTURE OF A FEDERAL WAGON-TRAIN FROM MOSEBY'S GUERRILLAS.

There were recognized by the Confederacy a class of independent cavalry-commands, like privateers on the sea, which were styled bushwhackers in the West and guerrillas in the East. They were half-way soldiers, and received only half-way recognition, depending on circumstances, for they varied in quality. Among the most respectable and orderly of these semi-regular cavalrymen were those under the command of a Virginia rough-rider named Moseby, who operated mainly in the mountain region, every gap and side-road of which they knew, where they had friends in every cottage, and whence they descended upon foraging and reconnoitering parties, raided isolated camps, cut off and looted wagon-trains and generally harassed the flanks of the Union army.

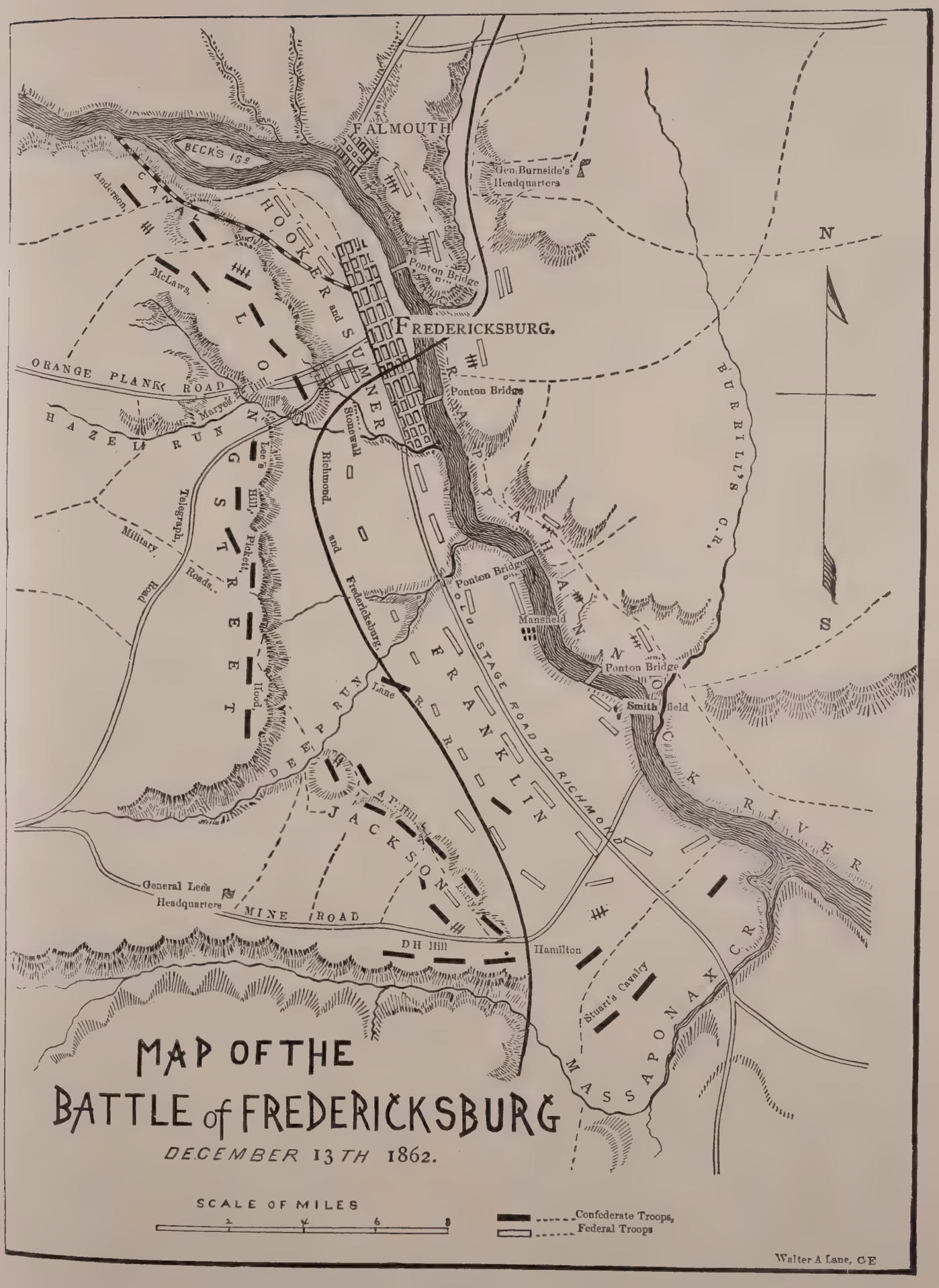
NEW ORLEANS IN 1862.—THE FEDERAL FLEET AT ANCHOR IN THE R, APRIL 25.—COTTON AND SHIPPING BURNING ALONG THE LEVEE.

GENERAL JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.



GENERAL JUSTUS McKINSTRY.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL McPHERSON.
FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.

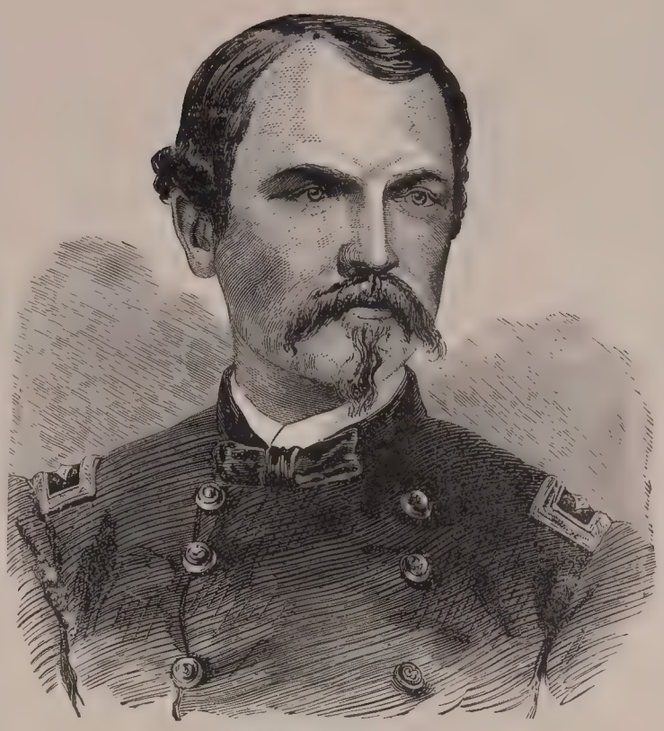

FALMOUTH
BECKS Sq
CANAL
Anderson
HOOKER and SUMNER
Gen. Burnside's Headquarters
Ponton Bridge
McLaws
FREDERICKSBURG.
ORANGE PLANK ROAD
Marye's
HAZEL RUN
Stonewall
Richmond and Fredericksburg
Lee's Hill
Telegraph Road
Military Road
Pickett
Roads
Hood
Lane
DEEP RUN
STREET
RAPPAHANNOCK
Ponton Bridge
Mansfield
OLD STAGE ROAD TO RICHMOND
FRANKLIN
R. R.
Smith field
RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER
BUERIL's CR.
N
S
JACKSON
A. P. Hill
Early
General Lee's Headquarters
MINE ROAD
DH Hill
Hamilton
Stuart's Cavalry
MASSAPONAX CR.
MAP OF THE
BATTLE of FREDERICKSBURG
DECEMBER 13TH 1862.
SCALE OF MILES
2 4 6 8
Confederate Troops,
Federal Troops
Walter A Lane, CE

THE SOLDIERS OF MEADE'S ARMY DISCOVERING UNBURIED FEDERAL DEAD ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF GROVETON.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM W. AVERILL.

General Averill, famous as a cavalry officer in charge of mountain raids through Western Virginia during the war, was born in New York State in 1830, and received a military training at West Point. After his graduation in 1855 he served as a lieutenant of mounted riflemen on the western frontier, and in warfare with the Indians. His first conspicuous feat was the surprise and capture of a body of Indians in New Mexico. In 1859 he was severely wounded during an engagement with a party of these savages.

As an officer of the Union army during the Civil War, he took part in the Bull Run conflict, July, 1861, and in the same year was chosen colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. The cavalry-brigade around Washington, D. C., was placed in his charge. In the Virginia peninsular campaign of 1862, he was present at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill. In the same year he was appointed a captain in the Third United States Cavalry, with brevets, and chosen as brigadier-general of volunteers. His subsequent service includes Fredericksburg; Kelly's Ford—where he commanded the Union forces; Stoneman's cavalry expedition toward Richmond; command of raids, etc., in West Virginia, Tennessee and Shenandoah Valley; Opequan and Fisher's Hill. His pluck and skill when serving under Generals Hunter, Sigel and Sheridan in 1864 were highly commended. After the war, General Averill became consul-general in Canada.



WILLIAM W. AVERILL.

The best remembered work of General Averill was in the mountains of West Virginia, where he was operating with General Crook, who afterward became so famous as an Indian fighter, and with Hunter in his famous raid on Lynchburg. At Saltville, Christiansburg, and elsewhere in the neighborhood of Lynchburg, his bold riders, the first Union troops that had ever penetrated so far into the heart of the Confederacy, destroyed a great amount of railroad and telegraph lines, bridges, factories, foundries, warehouses and stores, inflicting very serious damages upon the rebels before they could muster force enough to drive them back into the western mountains where they were secure. Again, in July, 1864, Averill's prompt and forcible action in leading about 1000 cavalry and some infantry to the rear of Early's force near Winchester, which was seriously menacing the Union army in the Shenandoah Valley, compelled that commander to turn back and show fight. Early despatched a force under Ramseur which far outnumbered his, Averill's, 2700 men, and these were met three miles north of Winchester. Scarcely giving the Confederates time to form, Averill deployed his men to the right and left and opened a hot fire with his twelve guns placed in the centre. This was immediately followed by a vigorous rush upon the enemy's line, which broke and fled panic-stricken to Winchester, leaving four guns, their wounded and many prisoners in Averill's hands. The Southern newspapers spoke of this affair with an exaggerated sense of humiliation.

Another brilliant incident in Averill's career in the valley was his rush upon the camp and force of the rebel General McCausland, on the 7th of August, near Romney. The rebels were surprised, demoralized and utterly routed, losing all their artillery, wagon-trains, and many prisoners. Early reported to Lee that this defeat had a very damaging effect upon his cavalry for the rest of the campaign.

SHAVING IN CAMP.—A SCENE IN GENERAL MEADE'S ARMY, NEAR CULPEPPER.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

GENERAL SAMUEL COOPER.

General Samuel Cooper, whose father fought in the Revolutionary war at Lexington, Bunker Hill, Monmouth and Germantown, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, in 1798, and graduated from West Point when but seventeen years of age, receiving a commission as second lieutenant of artillery. The next few years were employed in garrison duty, and as aide to Generals Macomb and Worth, serving as chief of staff with the latter during the Florida war.

From 1842 until 1852, he did special duty at the National Capital, receiving, while there, his brevet as colonel for Mexican services. From 1856 to 1861, he held the post of Adjutant-General of the U. S. army, ranking as a staff-colonel. For a short time he acted as Secretary of War.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, Colonel Cooper joined the seceding forces, and was appointed adjutant and inspector-general of the Confederate army, with rank as senior general.

His special talent in military matters was in organizing, and in the systematic arrangement and maintenance of all affairs connected with discipline and administration. He prepared and published in 1836, a book of instructions for the militia and volunteers. His latter years were spent near Alexandria, Va., where he died in 1876.

SAMUEL COOPER.

THE MINE RUN MOVEMENT.

After the repulse of the invasion of Pennsylvania, by the defeat of his Army of Northern Virginia, at Gettysburg, General Lee retreated slowly to a final position south of the Rapidan River. General Meade had followed steadily, fighting many battles and constantly skirmishing. Meade's army crossed the Rappahannock in September, but soon after his force was reduced by the detachment of two corps which were sent to Tennessee, and he had to abandon his plans for an aggressive campaign, and devoted himself to manœuvring and to cavalry engagements. At the end of November Lee's front was pressing him hard, and Meade determined to crush him if he could. A defeat of Early by Sedgwick at Rappahannock Station was not followed up, and Lee withdrew to the Rapidan. Meade then advanced, at a cost of great labor and suffering, but discovered that the Confederates were so strongly intrenched along a tributary of the Rapidan, called Mine Run, that it would be unwise to attack him; and after certain demonstrations he withdrew.

BATTLE OF MINE RUN, VA.—POSITION OF THE ARMIES OF LEE AND MEADE, DECEMBER 1, 1863.
FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

CAMP DENISON, ABOVE CINCINNATI, O., ON THE BANKS OF THE MIAMI RIVER, FIRST USED BY GENERAL COX AS A RECRUITING CAMP, AND LATER IN THE WAR AS A PERMANENT CAMP OF INSTRUCTION IN THE WEST.

CAMP DENISON.

At the opening of the war the enlistment and organization of troops was in the hands of the various States, and in each one or more camps for rendezvous and instruction were formed. One of the largest and most famous of these was Camp Denison, near Cincinnati, which was at first in charge of General "Sunset" Cox. Here General McClellan superintended the organization and despatch to the front of most of Ohio's early contingent of troops, and it witnessed scenes of tremendous enthusiasm, as well as pathetic partings. It was named after the Governor of Ohio at that time, who, like Andrew of Massachusetts, Dix of New York, and some others, has been called the "great war-governor" ever since.

Subsequently, Camp Denison was taken over by the General Government, and used as a depot and school of instruction for troops in the West, the fragments of the splendid regiments that had been mustered in there, gathering sadly, when peace came, to be mustered out of service.

BIG BETHEL.

Big Bethel is a small hamlet, a few miles south of Yorktown, Virginia. It became famous early in the war (June 10, 1861) as the locality of one of the first encounters that might be called a battle. The place was held by a rebel force, against which was despatched a hasty little expedition from Fort Monroe, accompanied, among the officers, by Major Theodore Winthrop, who had gone to the front at the first call with the Seventh Regiment of New York, and was later attached to the staff of General Butler, and by Lieutenant Greble. Both were killed, and the attack was repulsed by the rebels.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS AT BIG BETHEL, VA.
FROM A SKETCH BY E. S. HALL.

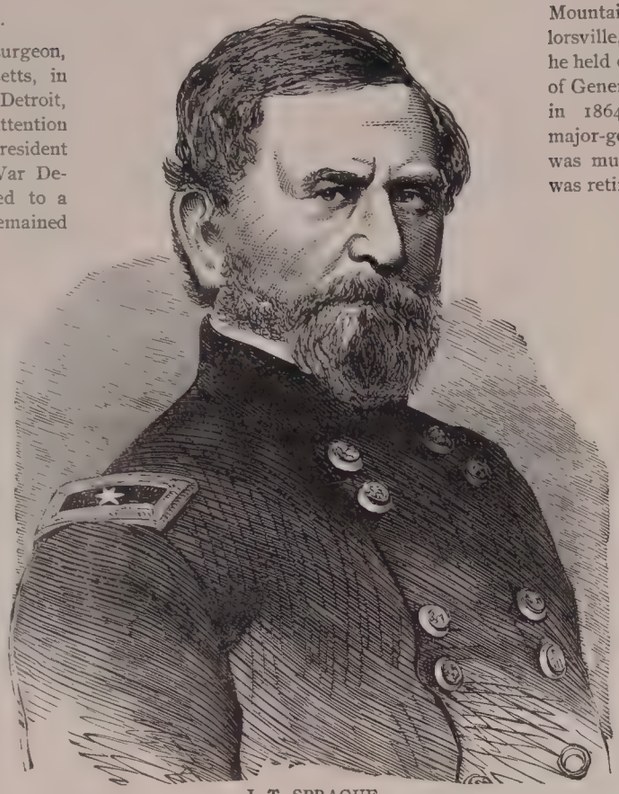
The loss of Major Winthrop was universally deplored. He was an author of novels, the best known of which was "Cecil Dreeme," which had charmed the fancy and won the admiration of the country, and his future promised to be a brilliant literary career.

It is said that he was shot by an ignorant drummer-boy, while other accounts say that a negro borrowed a musket from a soldier and killed him; but, at any rate, Big Bethel will be remembered more by that incident than for the far greater movements and conflicts that took place about it, a year later, when the Army of the Potomac was fighting its way up the Peninsula, and the great McClellan established his headquarters for a brief time in one of its cabins.

COLONEL JOHN T. SPRAGUE.

Colonel Sprague, the son of a navy surgeon, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1812. His father afterward settled in Detroit, Michigan, where the boy attracted the attention of General Cass, who, on responding to President Jackson's call for his assistance at the War Department, had young Sprague appointed to a position under his charge. There he remained until 1836, having two years previously been made lieutenant of marines.

He served against the Creek and Seminole Indians in Florida, was appointed quartermaster and commissary of troops, and subsequently an aide on the staff of General Jessup. When the Eighth Infantry was formed by Colonel Worth, he was made first lieutenant, and, in 1839, joined the Florida campaign against Wildcat. For brave conduct at the affair of Pilacklikiha, Lieutenant Sprague received the brevet of captain. His regiment was sent to Texas in 1846. Later, he assumed charge of the Department of Florida and wrote an excellent history of the Florida war. His subsequent service included active work in New Mexico and Texas. In 1861 he became major in the First Infantry, and served as chief of staff to General Pope. He was Adjutant-General of New York State, 1861–1865; became colonel of the Seventh Infantry in 1865, and retired in 1870.



J. T. SPRAGUE.

MAJOR-GENERAL PLEASONTON.

General Alfred Pleasonton, famous for his brilliant work at Chancellorsville, where, in May, 1863, he successfully operated a body of cavalry to prevent the threatening advance of Stonewall Jackson's corps, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1824, entered at West Point, and graduated in 1844, when he was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the First Dragoons.

He served in the Mexican war, received a brevet as first lieutenant for gallantry at Palo Alto and Reseca de la Palma, and was made captain in 1855. After the Mexican campaign, he did good service in California, New Mexico and Texas. For several years he held a prominent position on General Harney's staff.

In the Civil War, he was given command of his regiment on the march from Utah to Washington, and served with it during the Virginia Peninsular campaign of 1862. Captain Pleasonton was gazetted major of the Second Cavalry in February, 1862, receiving the appointment of brigadier-general of volunteers in the following July. He had command of General Stoneman's brigade of cavalry, and led the van when General McClellan, in October, 1862, crossed the Potomac. His war services include Boonsboro, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the actions preceding Gettysburg, where he held chief command of cavalry, and the rout of General Price's invading forces from Missouri in 1864. He was promoted to the rank of major-general after Chancellorsville. In 1866 he was mustered out of the volunteer service, and was retired from the regular army in 1888.

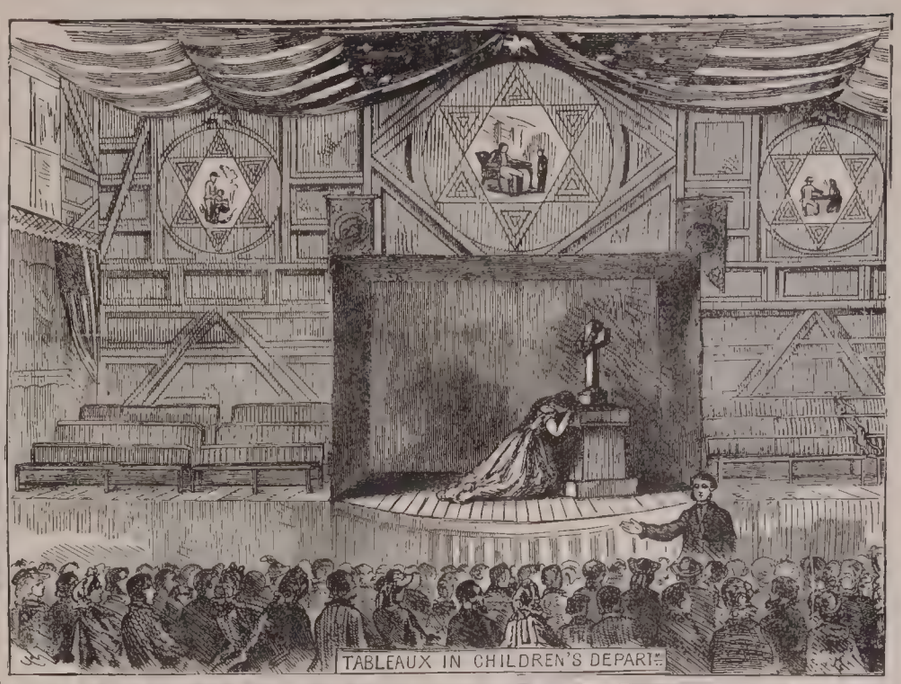
MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD FERRERO.

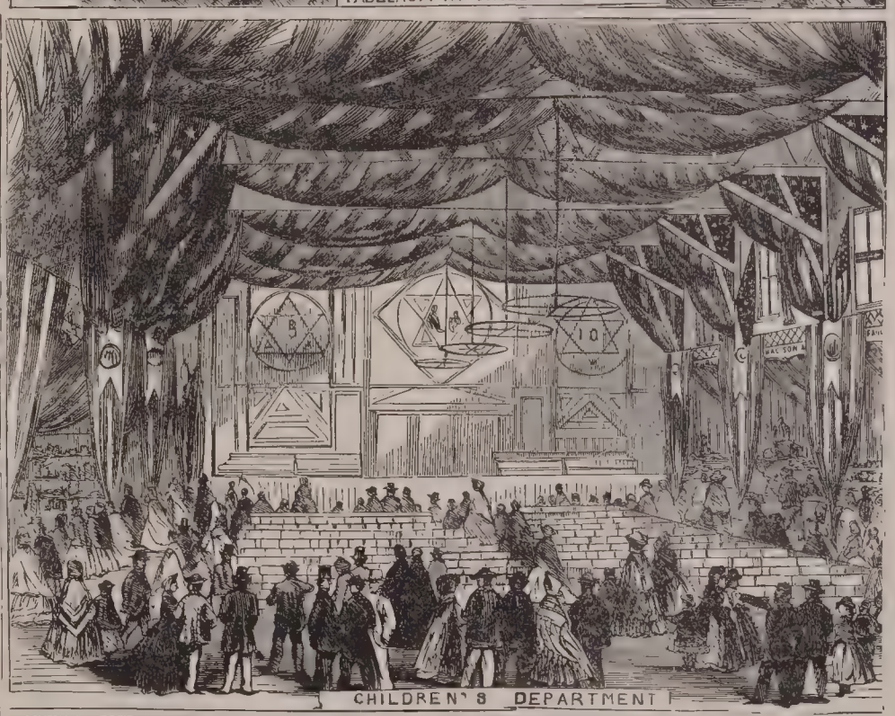
General Ferrero was a Spaniard by birth, but was a resident of New York at the beginning of the war, and a field officer in the Eleventh Regiment of the State militia. In the summer of 1861 he organized and was made colonel of the Fifty-first New York Volunteers, which styled themselves the "Shepherd Rifles" This regiment fought with distinctiou on the coast of North Carolina, and its colonel was rewarded with the command of a brigade. He distinguished himself at the second battle of Manassas, and was of especial service in protecting the Federal retreat on the succeeding day at Chantilly. He had a brigade command again at the battle of South Mountain; and his services on the field of Antietam won for him the full rank of brigadier-general.

He was also at Fredericksburg, where his brigade lost two-fifths of its whole number. Transferred to the west, Ferrero's brigade was joined to the Ninth Corps, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg; and afterward pursued and defeated Johnston at Jackson, Miss. Detached again, General Ferrero and his men were shut up in Knoxville, Tenn., with Burnside, in 1863, and to him was committed the defence of Fort Saunders when Longstreet's legions unsuccessfully assaulted it with such desperate valor. This was perhaps the most brilliant of his achievements. Later he returned to the east and was given command of a division of colored troops. He was made a brevet major-general and left the army when it was disbanded in 1865.

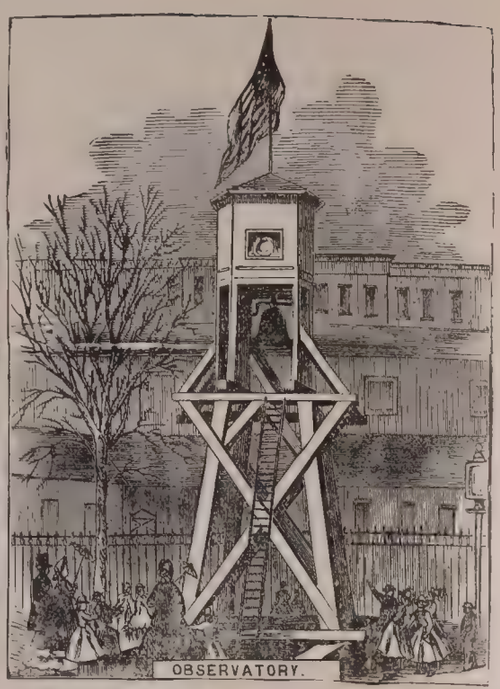
ALFRED PLEASONTON.

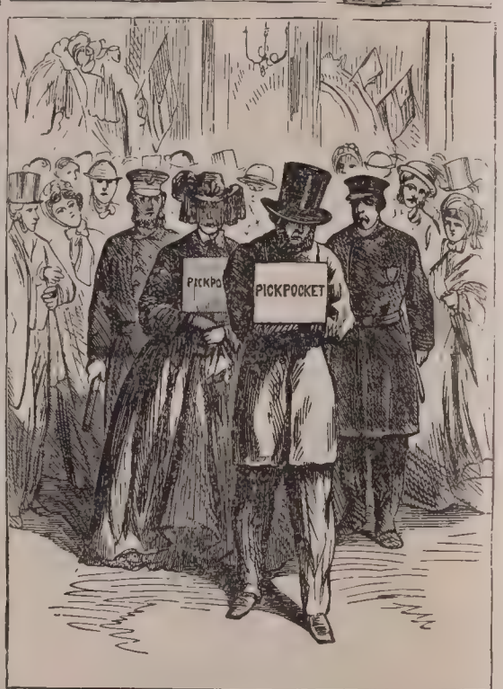
EDWARD FERRERO.





METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR, NEW YORK CITY.—SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.





METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR, NEW YORK CITY.—SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

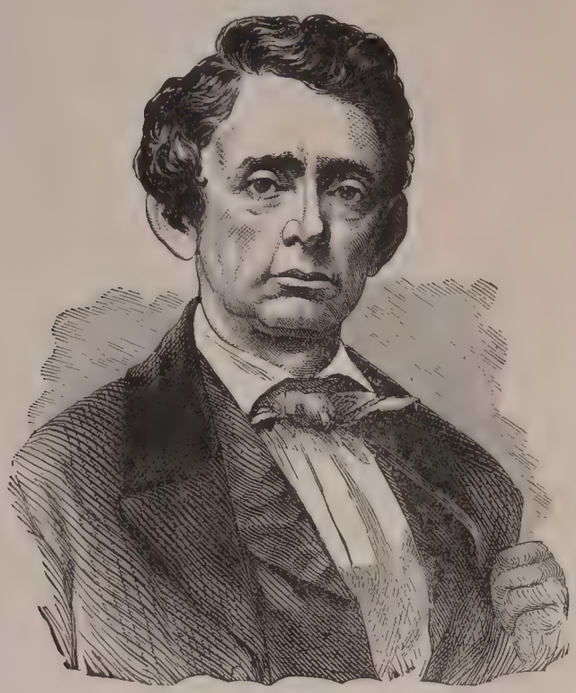
CAPTURE OF FORT DE RUSSY, LA., MARCH 15, 1864, BY THE FEDERAL FORCES UNDER GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON SMITH.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. H. BONWILL.

BANKS' ARMY IN THE ADVANCE ON SHREVEPORT, CROSSING CANE RIVER, LA., MARCH 31, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. H. BONWILL.

THE BATTLE OF PLEASANT HILL, LA., BETWEEN GENERAL BANKS AND THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL DICK TAYLOR, APRIL 9, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. H. BONWILL.

In the spring of 1864 General N. P. Banks, commanding at New Orleans, organized an expedition of combined land and naval forces to clear the rebels out of northern Louisiana and Arkansas. The objective point was Shreveport, at the head of steam navigation. Troops sent from Vicksburg by Sherman captured Fort de Russey, at the mouth of the Arkansas, and then waited for Banks. The united commands then proceeded, but were met by a strong Confederate force at Sabine Cross Roads, and driven back with great loss and confusion. Rallying upon a new line at Pleasant Hill, a few miles back, he was ready to resist a second attack from the rebels, under General Dick Taylor, and they were repulsed. The victory could not be followed up, however, and it was only by some brilliant work on the part of their officers that the expedition succeeded in withdrawing without worse disaster than before.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.



WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

GENERAL JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Joseph Emerson Brown, prominent in the public affairs of Georgia, for more than forty years, was born in Pickens County, South Carolina, in 1821. After some experience at home as school teacher and law student he graduated at Yale Law School in 1846. His first public office was accepted in 1849, when he became State Senator. From that time he took a conspicuous part in nearly all State matters of importance, holding many positions of great trust and responsibility, being selected successively as presidential elector in 1852, judge of the Superior Court in 1855 and Governor in 1857, re-elected in 1859, 1861 and 1863, each time receiving a larger majority of votes.

When the war began he seized Forts Pulaski and Jackson, near Savannah, even before his State seceded. After the formal secession he occupied the United States Arsenal at Augusta, and raised ten thousand fighting men, but refused, on applicaton, to send them out of Georgia. When General Sherman desired his presence at a conference in 1864 he refused to attend, declaring that he was not free to act without legislative sanction. He was arrested at the close of the war, and when released worried his State to accept the reconstruction terms as offered. This attitude his State did not approve. He became a Republican, but since 1872 acted with the Democrats, and was, in 1880 and again in 1884, chosen for the United States Senate.

"PARSON" BROWNLOW.

William Gannoway Brownlow, an ordained minister of the Methodist Church, a journalist and a prominent public man for nearly fifty years, was born in Wythe County, Virginia, in 1805. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1829, preaching on circuit until 1839. It was during this period that he became a strong anti-nullification advocate, arousing fierce opposition. In 1837 he became the owner of the Knoxville, Tenn., *Whig*, and earned the title of the "Fighting Parson." Bitterly opposed to the anti-slavery movement, he took part, in 1858, in a public debate at Philadelphia on the question, "Ought American Slavery to be Perpetuated," and emphatically declared in favor of perpetuation. But he opposed secession, and so boldly, that his arrest by the Confederate Government occurred in 1861, on a charge of treason. He was kept in the jail at Knoxville for three months, then sent into the Union lines at Nashville. A lecturing tour of the Northern States was afterward made. When the war terminated the Republican party elected Brownlow as Governor of Tennessee. He held that position from 1865 to 1869, and was then selected to represent Tennessee in the Senate of the United States. When living in Philadelphia, after his release from the prison at Knoxville, he published a work on Secession, with an account of his prison experiences. Mr. Brownlow died in 1877.

BATTLE OF WILSON'S PLANTATION, LA., BETWEEN GENERAL LEE AND GENERAL GREEN, APRIL 7, 1864.

GENERAL EWELL.

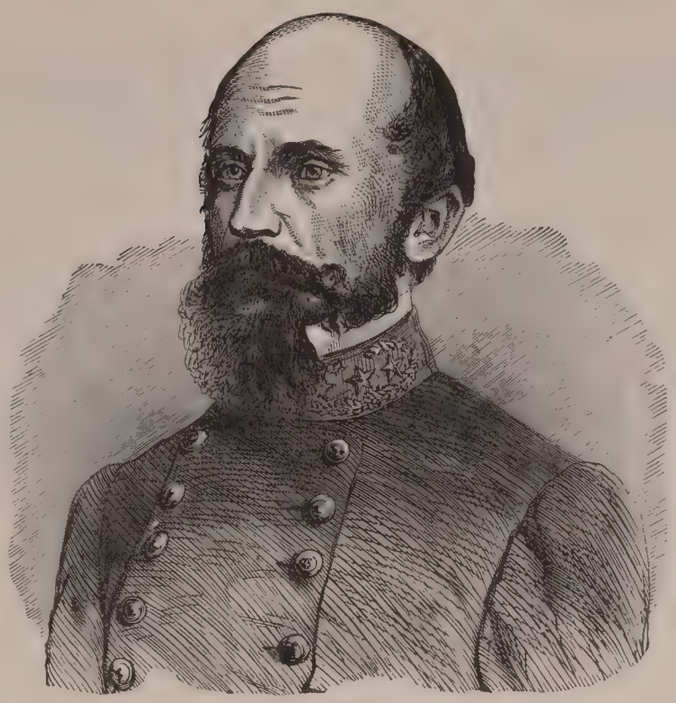
Richard Stoddard Ewell, one of the most distinguished Confederate commanders during the Civil War, was born at Georgetown, a suburb of Washington, D. C., in 1818. He became a military cadet, graduated at West Point in 1840, served on the Western frontier for five years, and then took a post on the Coast Survey.

From 1846 to 1848, he served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war, being present at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec.

In the following year he was gazetted captain of dragoons, and in 1850 went on frontier service in New Mexico. In 1857 and 1859, Captain Ewell took part in the Gila and Pinal Apache expeditions.

When the Civil War broke out, he resigned and took rank in the Confederate Army as lieutenant-colonel. He participated in the Manassas campaign of 1861, was engaged during 1862 at Blackburn's Ford, Bull Run, White Oak Swamp, Cedar Mountain, Groveton (where he lost a leg), Manassas, and in the Maryland campaign. He was given rank as major-general in the same year. In 1863 he became lieutenant-general, succeeded Stonewall Jackson and commanded the Second Corps at Winchester, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness. He was engaged at Spottsylvania Court-House, and, during the siege of Petersburg, he and his force were taken prisoners by General Sheridan at Sailors' Creek, April 6, 1865.

At the close of the war, he made his residence at Spring Hill, Tennessee, where he died, January 25, 1872.



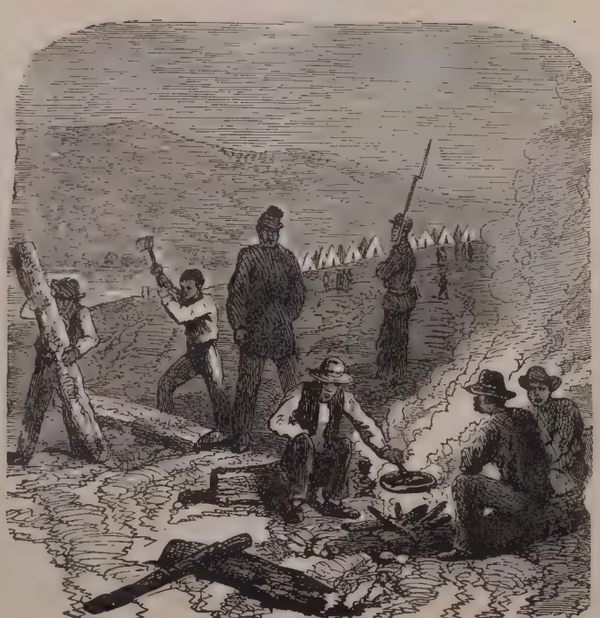
R. S. EWELL.

CONFEDERATE ATTACK ON GENERAL LEE'S WAGON TRAIN AT MANSFIELD, LA., APRIL 8, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. F. BONWILL.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE TWENTIETH UNITED STATES COLORED INFANTRY, COLONEL BERTRAM, IN NEW YORK CITY, MARCH 5, 1864.

THE NEGRO IN THE WAR.—VARIOUS EMPLOYMENTS OF THE COLORED MEN IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.

From Sketches by C. E. F. Hillen.



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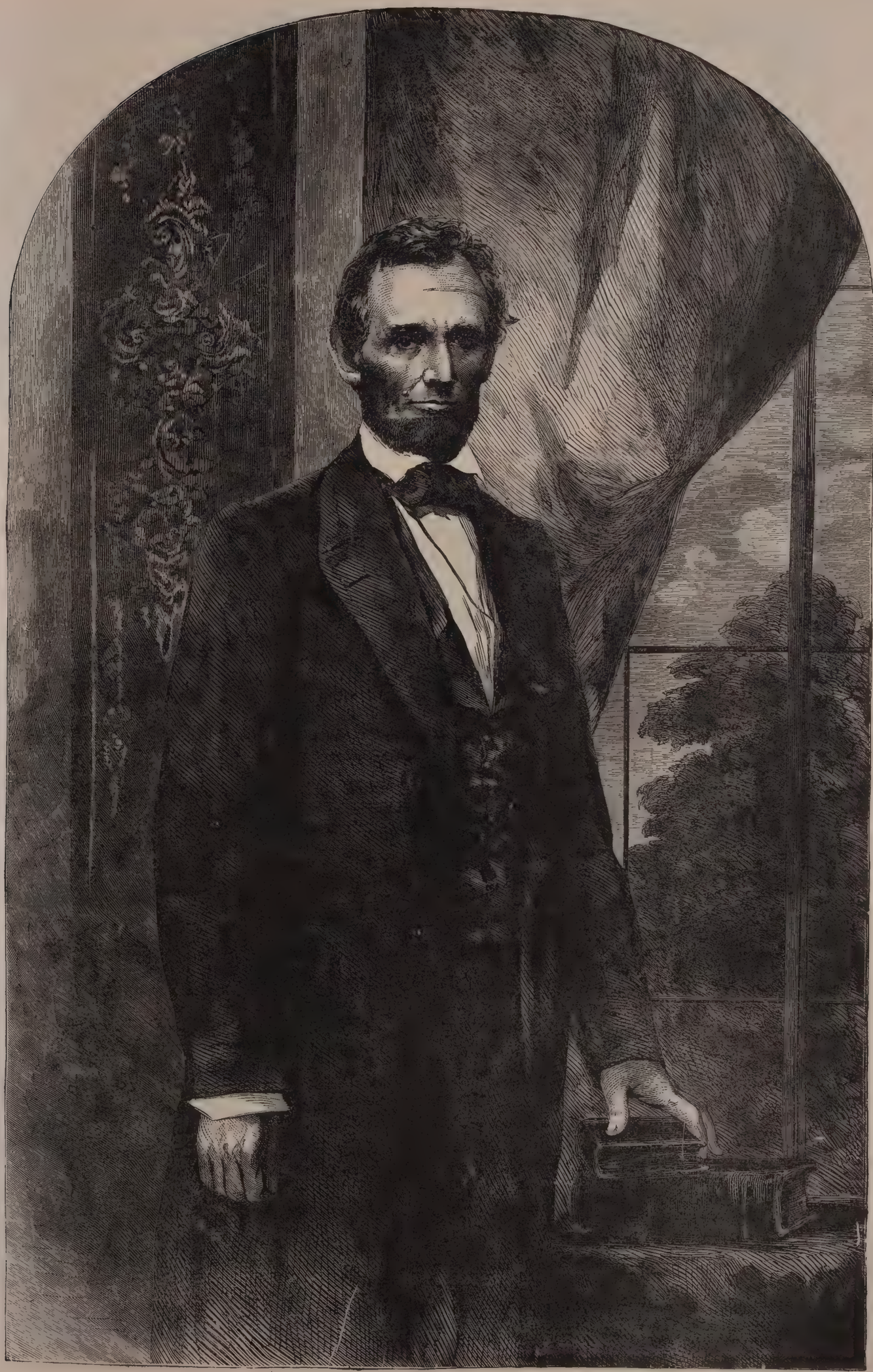


ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OBSERVATORY, MORRIS ISLAND.

BUILDING BATTERIES ON JAMES ISLAND.

U.S. SIGNAL STATION CRAIGS HILL

HAULING SIEGE GUNS.

ADMIRAL J.A. DAHLGREN.

GEN. Q.A. GILMORE.

FEDERAL SHARPSHOOTERS.

WRECK OF THE BLOCKADE RUNNER RUBY.

THE REMAINS OF THE KEOKUK.

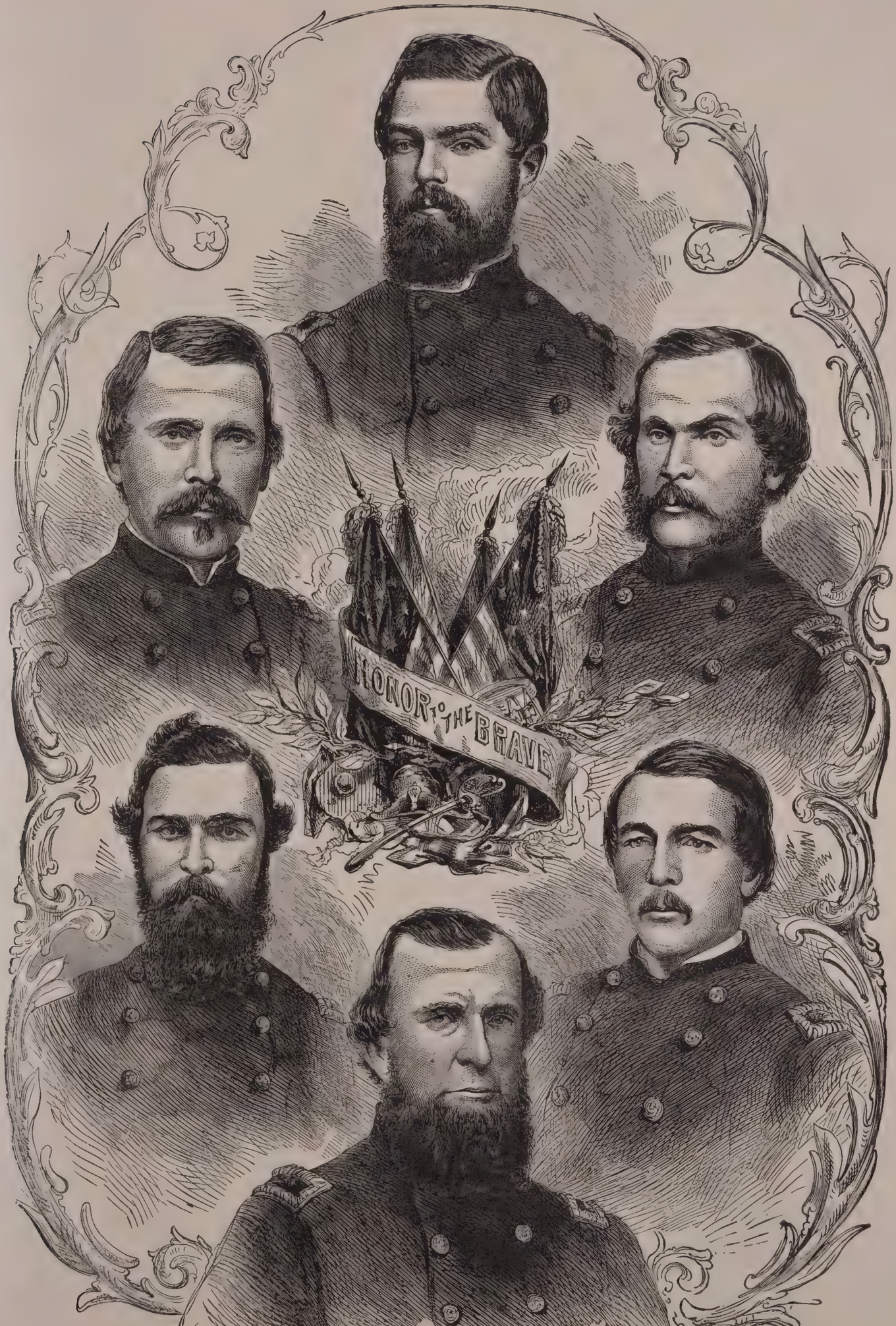
THE FRIGATE NEW IRONSIDES.

INFANTRY GUARDING THE TRENCHES

FORT SUMTER.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—PORTRAITS OF THE FEDERAL COMMANDERS, WITH VIEWS OF THE OPERATIONS.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CRANE

HORSESHOEING IN THE ARMY.—From a Sketch by Edwin Forbes.



Colonel W. Krzyzanowski, 58th N. Y.
Colonel P. Kelly, 88th N. Y.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. Avery, 102d N. Y.
Colonel G. L. Prescott, 32d Mass.
Colonel O. H. Morris, 66th N. Y.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. McConihe, 169th N. Y.

COLONELS OF VETERAN REGIMENTS WHO RE-ENLISTED FOR THE WAR.

GATHERING, PACKING AND SHIPPING THE COTTON CROP CAPTURED BY THE FEDERAL ARMY ON THE SEA ISLANDS, AT PORT ROYAL, S. C.—From a Sketch by W. T. Crane.

THE BATTLE OF RESACA, FOUGHT MAY 14, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. F. HILLEN.

By the end of April, 1864, the organization of General Sherman's Union army was complete, and on May 3 the advance toward Atlanta was begun. During the succeeding week the army slowly drove back, with incessant fighting, the rebel army, under Johnston, from Tunnel Hill, Rocky Fall (Ridge), Buzzards' Roost and Dalton. Meanwhile, a large detachment, under McPherson, had been making a slow detour over the mountains westward, in an endeavor to get to the rear of the left of the Confederates below Resaca, and not only destroy the railroad, but break and demoralize Johnston's line. McPherson reached a point near the railroad and below Resaca on the 9th, but was opposed more powerfully than he expected and found himself unable to seize the road. It is a moot point whether he might not have dashed on and secured it; but he acted within his orders; and Confecerate writers, who were there, say he did wisely. At any rate, the next day it was impossible. The Union lines were everywhere advanced, and the persistent assaults of Hood and other Confederate commanders were unable to drive them away. On the other hand, Sherman could get nearer to his goal only by slow steps, and day after day was spent in small and numerous battles, where the sum of the loss was great on both sides. Johnston, however, found it was costing him too much to continue holding that point, and on the night of May 15 withdrew his whole force southward, to reorganize and face the enemy again, two days later at Adairsville.

GEARY'S SECOND BRIGADE CHARGING UP THE MOUNTAIN AT THE BATTLE OF RESACA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ASSISTANT-SURGEON J. S. TREXLER, SEVENTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

GENERALS MEADE AND GRANT IN CONSULTATION DURING THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.—From a Sketch by J. C. Fitzpatrick.

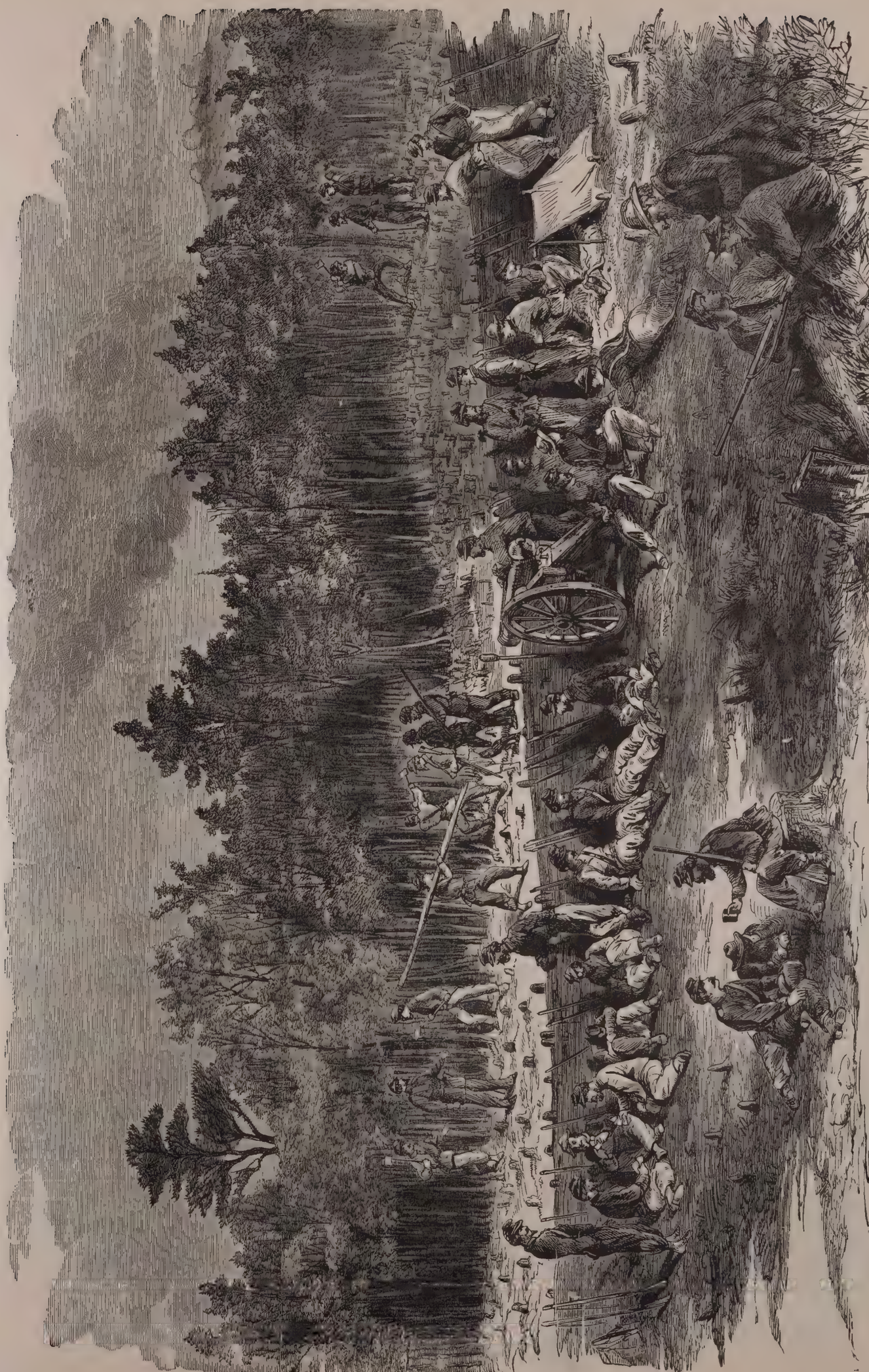
When Major-General U. S. Grant, who had made so brilliant a name in the west was commissioned lieutenant-general or commander of all the armies, in March, 1864, and came east to take personal command of the Army of the Potomac, he found at its head Major-General George Gordon Meade. General Meade was a Pennsylvanian, now just 50 years of age. He was a graduate of West Point, had served throughout the Mexican war, where Grant had made his acquaintance; had been with McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, and at Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and had been commander of the Army of the Potomac since the battle of Gettysburg. Grant now superseded him in authority, but did not wish to appear to do so, and always gave his orders through him. This happened in spite of Meade's offer to make way for any one else. "He urged," writes the great hero, "that the work before us was of such vast importance to the whole nation that the feeling or wishes of no one person should stand in the way of selecting the right men for all positions. For himself, he would serve to the best of his ability wherever placed. I assured him that I had no thought of substituting any one for him. This incident gave me even a more favorable opinion of General Meade than did his victory at Gettysburg the July before. It is men who wait to be selected, and not those who seek, from whom we may always expect the most efficient service." The picture illustrates a characteristic incident of the campaign which opened with the battles of the Wilderness. Grant kept his headquarters close to Meade; and more than once the two men must have met thus, and talked over the situation. This was as near as Grant ever came, however, to a council of war. He kept his own counsel and acted upon his own judgment. An incident at the close of the first day's battle of the Wilderness, related by Charles Carleton Coffin, in *The Century*, illustrates Grant's character in the presence of great responsibility. Grant was sitting at the foot of a tree smoking and whittling. Suddenly firing and a great hubbub arose from the Sixth Corps, in line a short distance away, and an excited officer reported that the enemy had turned the flank of that corps, and dreadful disasters had already happened. Meade asked if he should send the Ninth Corps to the help of the Sixth, to which Grant replied: "If you think best." The order was sent, while the noise increased. Grant presently remarked: "I don't believe that story. Warren and Hancock have been fighting all day, and Lee hasn't had time to mass his forces here." In less than half an hour a staff-officer reported that the affair had been greatly exaggerated and then for the first time Grant laid down his whittling and rose from his seat.

GENERAL BUTLER LANDING AT FORT POWHATAN, ON THE JAMES RIVER, VA.

A part of General Grant's plan for the reduction of Richmond was the command of the James River, a task entrusted to General Butler. He embarked 30,000 men at Fortress Monroe, on May 6, 1864, and, pretending to go up York River, turned in the night, and, defended by monitors, steamed up the James to the bluff banks at the mouth of the Appomattox. This place was seized and fortified by earthworks, suitably named Fort Powhatan; and it formed the base of immediate warfare there not only, but became afterward, as City Point, the great supply depot and headquarters of all the operations about Petersburg and Richmond. Within a short time thereafter all the Army of the Potomac was in that neighborhood, fighting Beauregard night and day; but they were easily supplied and communicated with, because they owned a navigable river to the very heart of their theatre of operations.

GENERAL MEADE CROSSING THE RAPIDAN, MAY 4, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

Meade's greater half of the Army of the Potomac had been living in winter quarters north of the Rapidan from December, 1863, until May, 1864, when Grant's great forward movement was to begin, all the armies of the country, except Banks' Gulf-State's force, concentrating on Richmond. Meade had at this time three full corps, and Grant's additions brought the number up to about 116,000 men. The Rapidan there is about 200 feet wide, and five pontoon bridges were laid between Germania and Ely's fords. About 36 hours from midnight of May 3 were required for this host with its artillery and wagon-trains to cross, and then it plunged into the dreadful battle-jungle of The Wilderness.



SKETCH ON THE LINE OF THE SECOND CORPS AT THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, VA., MAY 10, 1864.—WAITING FOR THE ENEMY.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, VA.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES AT FALMOUTH, VA.

THE FIFTH CORPS HOSPITAL AT THE BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, VA.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

When it is remembered that the fighting about Spottsylvania Court House, from the 8th to the 11th of May, resulted in losses of our 13,000 killed and wounded on the Union side alone; and that the Fifth Corps was always in the thickest of the fight and suffered especially in the frightful struggles over "Death Angle," the reader can imagine what scenes of suffering were to be witnessed about these log-houses and hospital tents just in the rear of the battle-field.

DOUBLE LINE OF BREASTWORKS THROWN UP ON THE NIGHT OF MAY 6, 1864, IN THE WILDERNESS, BY THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS. THE FOURTEENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT AWAITING THE ENEMY.

FROM A SKETCH BY J. BECKER.

The battle of the Wilderness, where the Fifth Corps took part, was not only in thick woods, but ebbed and flowed so that each part of the line, unable to see what was going on elsewhere, was liable to find itself attacked from almost any direction. Aware of this, the thoughtful and ingenious veterans of the Fourteenth New York took advantage of an hour or two of quiet to throw up banks of earth on both sides of them, capping them with logs; and thus were protected from surprise at the rear as well as attack in front.

DISTANT VIEW OF THE BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, MAY 12, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

The battle of Spottsylvania immediately followed that of the Wilderness, and was a part of General Grant's policy of continuous hammering at Lee—"fighting it out on this line" all summer. The night of May 11, 1864, was dark, cold and rainy, and under protection of its gloom Hancock's Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac prepared to assault a second time Lee's fortified position at Spottsylvania Court House, Burnside and Wright supporting his attack. The point of assault was a salient, consisting of an earthen wall, protruding from the line of intrenchments into the woods at a sharp angle. Along the top of the wall at this salient were laid heavy head-logs, and the work was defended by an abatis of tangled trees and a deep ditch. This salient was held by Johnston's division of Ewell's Confederate corps. On the 10th an assault had been made, the works carried, 3000 prisoners and many cannon captured, and the Union troops had pressed on to the second line of intrenchments, but the rebels withstood them there, drove them back and recovered their salient. The Sixth Corps was now hurried to Hancock's support, and both were soon deeply engaged. The fire was terrific and the loss almost unparalleled, but the men held on, although Lee filled with fresh troops the whole space in the rear of his resisting front. As the day (May 12) advanced he wall alone separated the Union from the rebel hordes, and some men fired 300 to 400 rounds of ammunition. Advance on either side was out of the question, but no man could show himself and survive, and the carnage on both sides was awful. At this juncture a battery of Union artillery literally charged the works—the only instance of the kind on record—and, wheeling their guns so that their muzzles almost protruded over the works, poured in canister as long as a gunner was left to serve it. Only two men of the whole battery came out alive. The headlogs of the breastwork were gnawed to pieces by bullets, and several large trees nearby were literally cut down and fell. At midnight Lee's men withdrew, and when, in the early morning, the Union troops took possession of the "bloody angle," they found great heaps of dead men lying on top of one another and choking the ditches. More men were killed and disabled in the single twenty-four hours of hand-to-hand fighting at Spottsylvania than in the several days' battles of "The Wilderness."

MAP OF THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

ALDIE, THE SCENE OF ONE OF GENERAL PLEASANTON'S CAVALRY ENGAGEMENTS.
FROM SKETCHES BY EDWIN FORBES.

1. HANCOCK'S SECOND CORPS CHARGING LEE'S RIGHT, IN FRONT OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, VA., MAY 12, 1864. 2. GUNS CAPTURED IN HANCOCK'S CHARGE.
FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

KINGSTON, ON THE ETOWAH RIVER, GA., OCCUPIED BY SHERMAN, MAY 14, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. F. HILLEN.

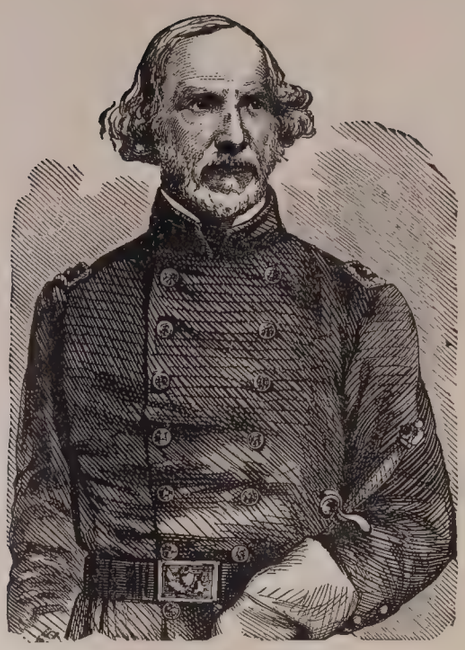
VIEW OF THE JAIL AT DECATUR, GA., IN WHICH FEDERAL PRISONERS WERE CONFINED.

VIEW OF THE BATTLEFIELD, NEAR ATLANTA, GA., WHERE GENERAL McPHERSON WAS KILLED.

TROOPS STARTING FROM RINGGOLD, GA., FOR THE FRONT.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. F. HILLEN.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864.—FEDERAL FORCES UNDER GENERAL U. S. GRANT; CONFEDERATE FORCES UNDER GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. BECKER.

The battle, or, more properly, battles, of the Wilderness, during the second week of May, 1864, opened the great campaign of the Union Army of the Potomac against Lee's Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. Ulysses S. Grant had been made commander-in-chief of all the armies of the United States, and was personally leading the troops in Virginia, though Meade retained his place as ranking major-general and nominal commander. Grant's idea was that the proper object of attack was not Richmond, but Lee's army, and his purpose was to follow that wherever it went and attack it as often as possible—to force the fighting from the start. The campaign opened by the movement of crossing the Rapidan, which was accomplished by the end of the 4th of May. South of the river was a large tract of rough, hilly, ravine-cut, sparsely inhabited country, almost covered by brush and pine woods, and traversed only by narrow roads. It was a country in which cavalry could do little, and artillery be moved only with great difficulty. Grant proceeded very cautiously, expecting attack, and on the morning of the 5th received it. He was still in the heart of the woods and ravines, but he was prepared, and though the parts of his line of 100,000 men had no knowledge of what was happening elsewhere, for thickets and ridges hid everything but their own squad from view, the commander had his host well in hand and was ready. The first day's fighting was principally between Hancock and Longstreet, and each in turn repulsed and drove the other back. Toward the end of the day Longstreet was disabled, whereupon Lee took personal command and made an assault upon Hancock's line, which was almost successful. The losses on both sides had been very heavy, and to add to the horror, the woods were set on fire by the shooting, Hancock's breastworks burned, and his lines had to retreat before the flames, which at the same time protected them from the rebels, consumed the dead of both sides, and put to death many a wounded man who could not be saved from the conflagration. The next day the battle was fiercer and more general. Lee made the most determined assaults, hurling his whole army again and again upon the Union line, and men struggled and charged and withstood onsets in the midst of the rocks and forests and swamps, under falling trees and amid the smoke of burning brush, cannon-mouths and incessant musketry. Thousands were killed and many more thousands wounded and lost in the maze of woods There is something peculiarly dreadful about this battle, with its awful concomitants of burning forest and inability to understand what others were doing, or to see whence would come the next on-surge of the enemy through the smoke-laden districts. On the night of the second day (May 6) Lee retired to his line of entrenchments, and swung his flank backward to protect his road to Richmond. The 7th of May was quiet except for cavalry engagements, but on the 8th Grant moved forward by the left flank and began those aggressive movements which brought on the battle of Spottsylvania, and ultimately carried him to the threshold of the Confederate capital.

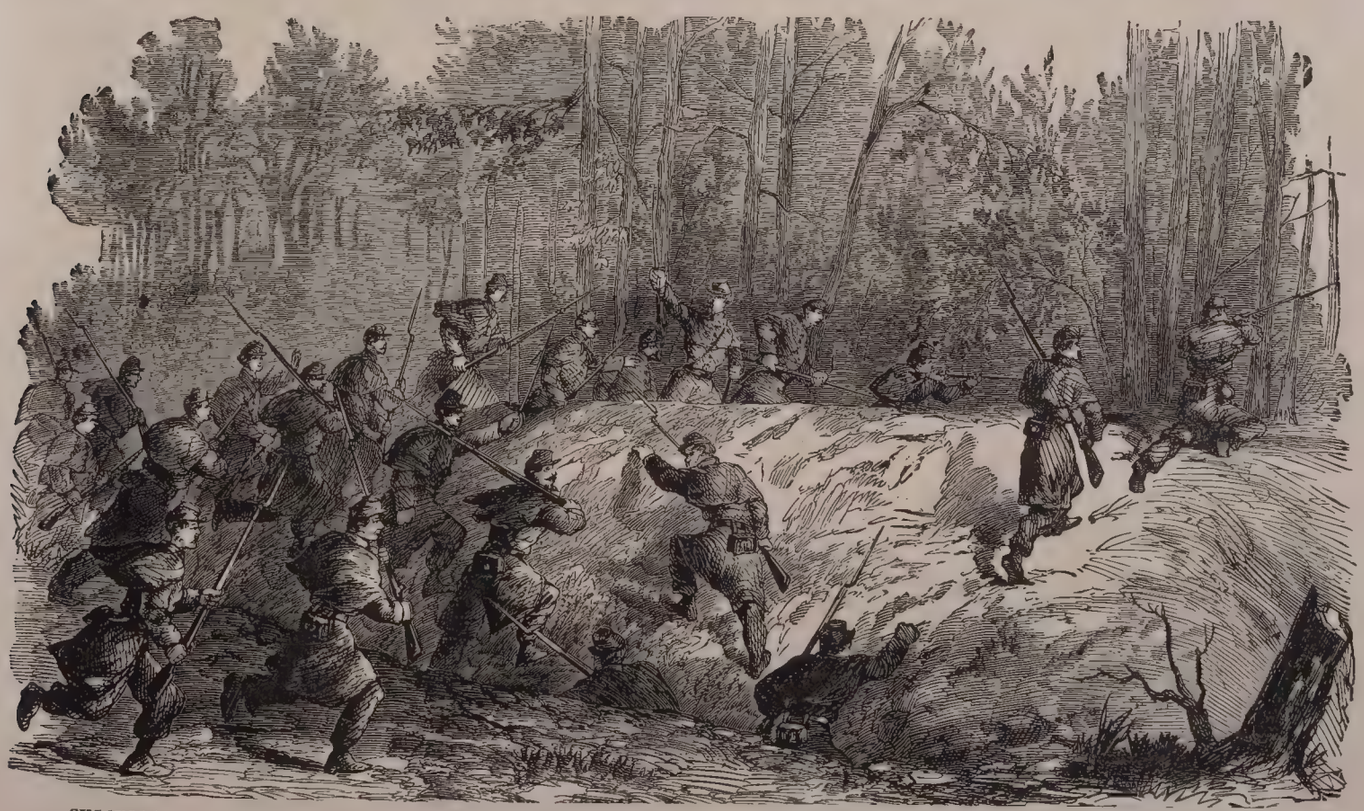


GENERAL E. B. TYLER, U. S. A.

GENERAL CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, U. S. A.

GENERAL WILLIAM N. JEFFERS, U. S. A.

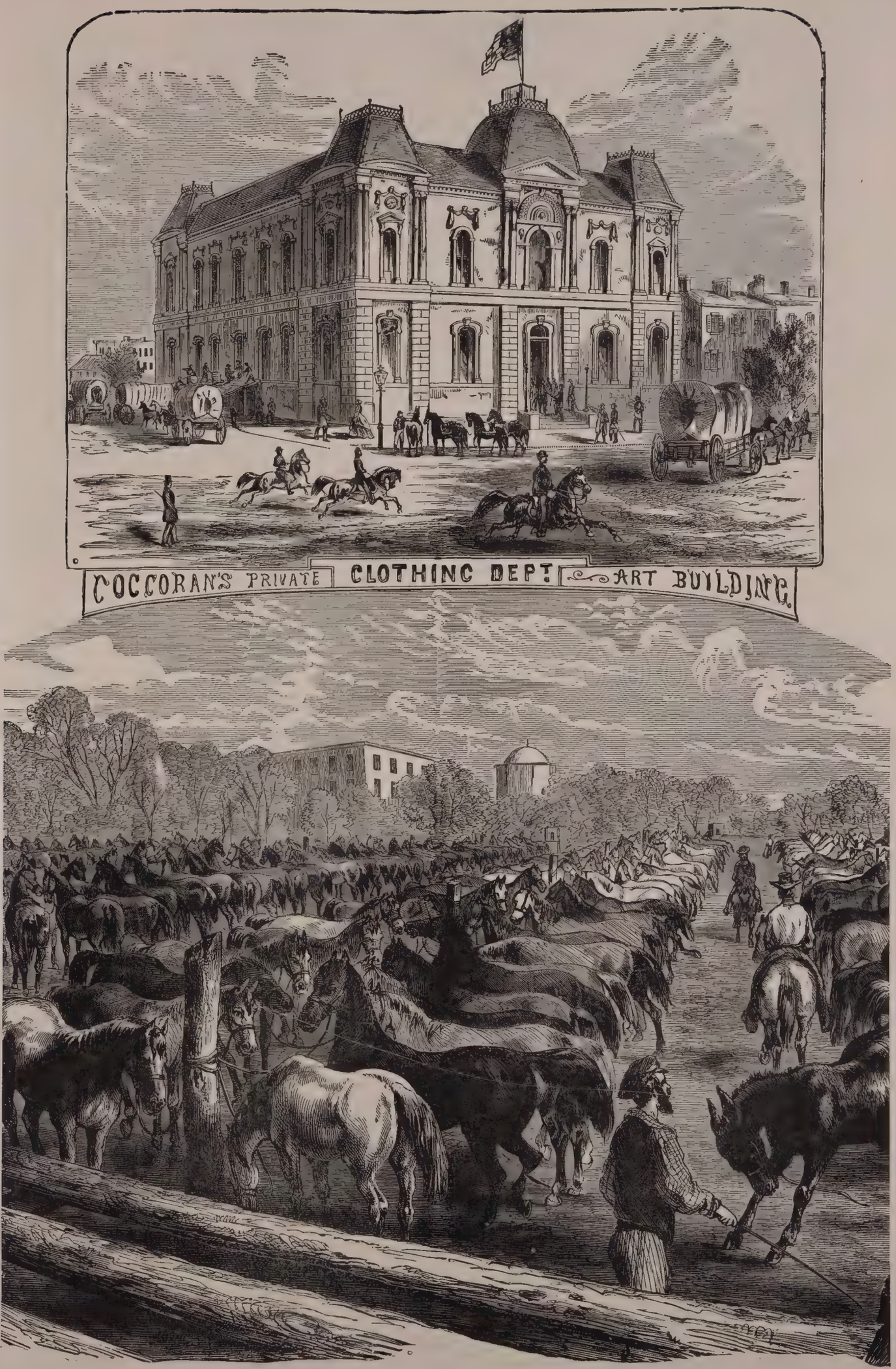
MASON'S MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY C OPENING FIRE ON THE CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS NEAR YORKTOWN.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. S. HALL.



SUCCESSFUL CHARGE OF COMPANY H, FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT, ON A CONFEDERATE REDAN BEFORE YORKTOWN.

BATTLE OF JERICHO FORD, ON THE NORTH ANNA RIVER, VIRGINIA, MAY 23, 1864.—From a Sketch by Edwin Forbes.

FORTY-FOURTH INDIANA REGIMENT. AT PITTSBURG LANDING, APRIL 6, 1862. THE WOODS ON FIRE.—From a Sketch by H. Lovie.



GRAND CORRAL OR HORSE DEPOT NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

BATTLE BETWEEN CRAWFORD'S DIVISION, OF WARREN'S CORPS, AND RODES' DIVISION, OF EWELL'S CORPS, AT BETHESDA CHURCH, VA., MAY 30, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

The fight near Bethesda Church, on May 30, 1864, was an incident in the overland campaign which was made that summer by Grant. He had just been appointed to the newly-created office of lieutenant-general, and under him, for the first time during the war, all the armies in the field were under the direction of one man. The Virginia campaign was intended to satisfy the impatient North that progress was being made toward ending the war, and it was made correspondingly vigorous. It was Grant's first appearance on the Eastern battle-ground, and not only did he impress the Confederates with the fact that they had a strategical master to deal with, but his control of all the armies, East, West and South, enabled him to give unity to the simultaneous aggressive movements then undertaken. Their success was really the beginning of the end of the war. Grant aimed at the destruction of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, and plunging into the "Wilderness" south of the Rapidan, he began his campaign. The attack of the enemy brought on the battle of the Wilderness, as a result of which the Confederates kept to their entrenchmets thereafter. With the object of getting between the enemy and Richmond, Grant began a series of masterly flank movements, his army racing with that of the enemy for position. Battles at Spottsylvania, Yellow Tavern, the North Anna, Chickahominy and Cold Harbor followed in rapid succession, all bloody and costly of life; and after six weeks thus employed, Grant crowned the campaign with the remarkable feat of withdrawing his whole army unsuspected from the very front of the enemy, crossing the James River and investing Richmond from the South. The engagement at Bethesda occurred during the manœuvering that preceded the battle of Cold Harbor.

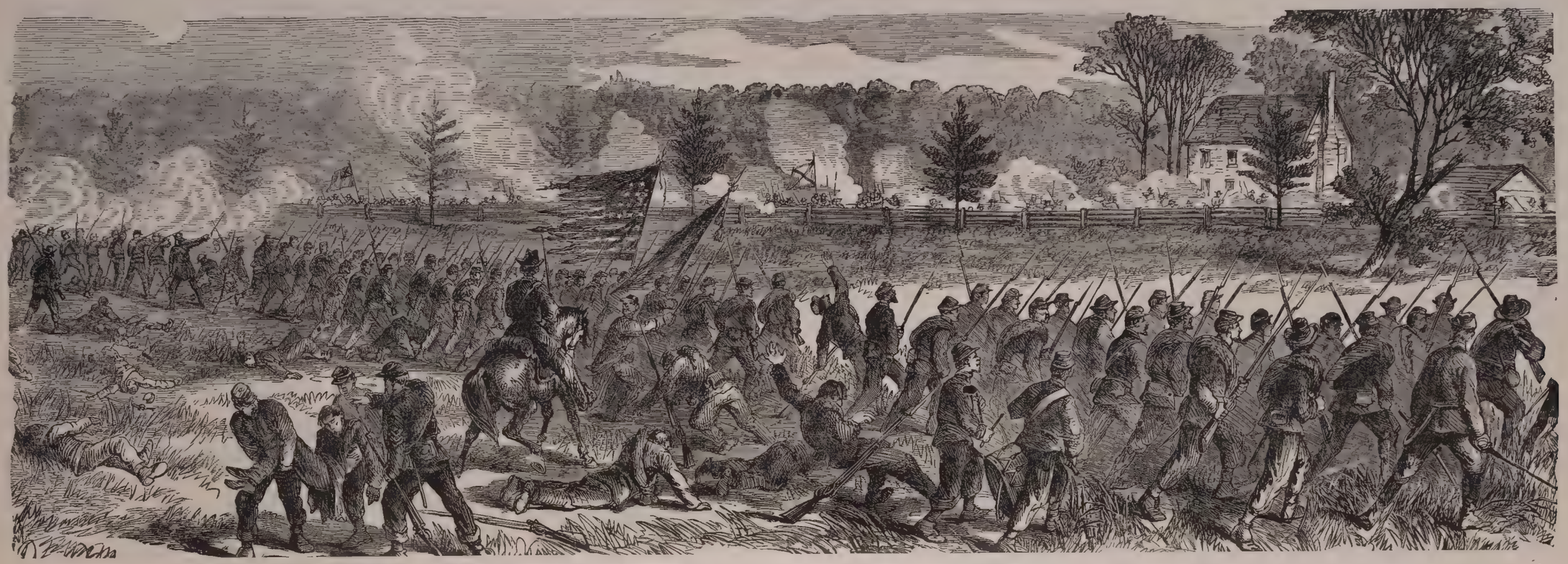
COLD HARBOR, THE SCENE OF STONEWALL JACKSON'S FLANK MOVEMENT AND OF GRANT'S OPERATIONS.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

The first battle of Cold Harbor was fought June 27, 1862, when McClellan was on the Peninsula trying to get to Richmond. The second was fought June 1, 1864, when Grant's forces were moving southeast toward the James. The significance of the name of this place has been much discussed. It is an old English term, meaning a house of entertainment where travelers can be provided with shelter, but not with fire.

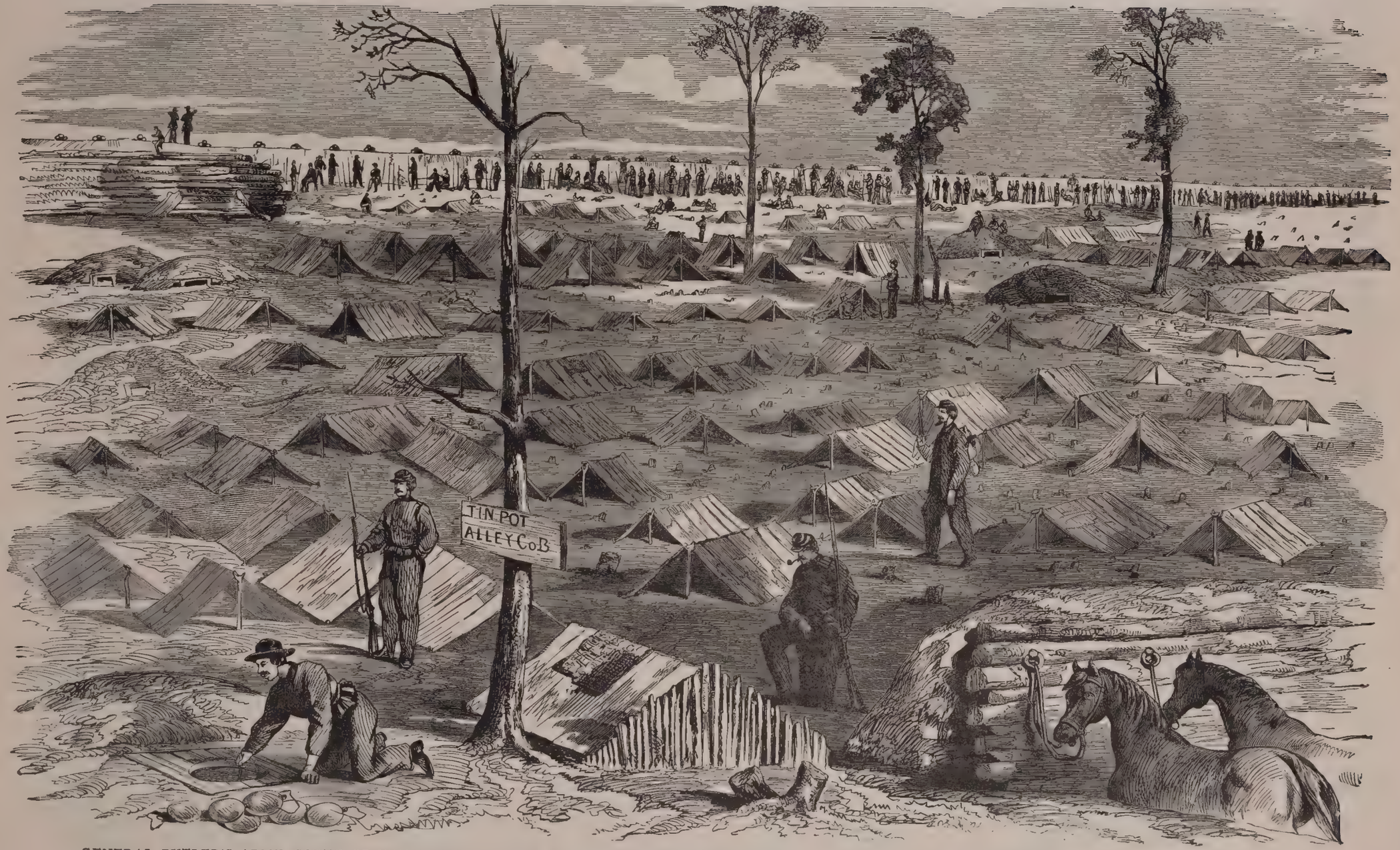
BUILDING BREASTWORKS AT HAWES' STORE, VA., MAY 29, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

The fight at Hawes' Store was a desperate cavalry engagement, in which Sheridan's men were successful against the Confederate troopers.

COMMISSARIAT DEPOT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, AT MANASSAS, VA.—From a Sketch by Edwin Forbes.



THE BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR, VA., JUNE 1, 1864.—THE EIGHTEENTH CORPS DRIVING LONGSTREET'S FORCES FROM THEIR FIRST LINE OF RIFLE PITS.—From a Sketch by Edwin Forbes.



GENERAL BUTLER'S ARMY, SOUTH OF THE JAMES.—TROOPS IN POSITION AWAITING AN ATTACK PREVIOUS TO THE ARRIVAL OF GRANT'S ARMY, JUNE 3, 1864.

From a Sketch by E. F. Mullen.

General Butler, who usually was not lacking in energy, made the great mistake of his life on this occasion, when, instead of awaiting attack, he should have pushed forward with all his forces to seize the defences of Petersburg. Had he done so the campaign might have been very greatly shortened.

HOLD OF THE CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER "ALABAMA," CAPTAIN SEMMES, IN WHICH WERE CONFINED THE OFFICERS AND CREWS OF THE WHALERS AND MERCHANTMEN CAPTURED BY THAT VESSEL. LETTING DOWN WATER TO THE PRISONERS IN IRONS.—From a Sketch by a Released Sailor.

CAPTURE OF LOST MOUNTAIN, GA., BY GENERAL HOOKER, JUNE 15, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. F. HILLEN.

The capture of Lost Mountain was one of the last of the small engagements that preceded the battle of Atlanta and the capture of that city by Sherman. Early in May, 1864, Sherman set out from Chattanooga with 100,000 men to take Atlanta. Holding on to the railroad, which ran in a straight line back to Nashville, whence he drew his supplies, he followed Johnston as the latter withdrew toward Atlanta, forcing him from successive positions at Dalton, Resaca and Cassville, and when he found Johnston very strongly posted, as he was at Allatoona, cutting around behind him and forcing a further retreat as an escape from a rear attack. Johnston re-formed to meet Sherman's circuit around Allatoona, and took positions first at New Hope Church, then on Kenesaw, Pine and Lost Mountains, finally withdrawing to a shorter line between Marietta and Kenesaw Mountain. Defeated at Kenesaw, he crossed the Chattahoochee River and withdrew to before Atlanta, where he was superseded by Hood, who finally had to surrender Atlanta to the victorious Sherman.

THE MILITARY COLLEGE, MARIETTA, GA.—FROM A SKETCH BY D. R. BROWN, TWENTIETH CONNECTICUT.

KNAPP'S PENNSYLVANIA BATTERY SHELLING PINE MOUNTAIN, SCENE OF THE DEATH OF THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL POLK.

This was one of those singular incidents that sometimes takes place in war, and seem as if they could hardly have been other than providential, or at least not accidental. It happens also that the two principal witnesses were the commanding generals of the two contending armies, Sherman and Johnston. General Sherman tells us that he observed a group of Confederate officers on the mountain, and gave orders to a battery, which happened to be near at hand, to fire a shot or two at them. This he did not with any expectation of injuring them, but simply to drive them away, because from their position they could easily look down upon and count his troops. The gunner did as he was ordered, and the general then passed on. Sherman thought little more about it until sometime later in the day, when one of his signal officers told him that they had discovered the key to the Confederate signals, and therefore knew that the Confederate signal men had just signalled over their heads this message: "Send an ambulance for General Polk's body." General Sherman some months afterward was astonished on being accused by a secession woman of having killed General Polk with his own hand. It appears that the story, like other stories traveling from mouth to mouth, had varied this much when it reached the non-combatant. Sherman told the lady it must have been a mistake, for he never had killed anybody. General Johnston tells us that the group consisted of himself and two of his corps commanders, Generals Polk and Hardy, who were surrounded by a few minor officers. They were on the mountain for the very purpose that Sherman had conjectured. Johnston saw the battery preparing to fire, and as he knew from many costly experiences that the National artillerists were generally good marksmen, he at once warned his associates what was coming, and ordered them to mount quickly and scatter. General Polk, Johnston says, was very heavy and also a little pompous, and apparently anxious to make a show of despising the enemy. Therefore, while the others were riding away, he had walked slowly and dignifiedly to his horse, and was still in the act of mounting when the ball came that instantly destroyed him. Leonidas Polk, who was a cousin of James K. Polk (President in 1845–49), was educated for a soldier at West Point, and served some time in the United States army immediately thereafter. Afterward he resigned his command, studied theology, entered the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and at the beginning of the war was bishop of Louisiana. When Louisiana seceded, he laid aside his priestly robes, resumed the garb of a soldier, entered the Confederate service, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, commanding a corps. General Johnston speaks in high terms of Polk's character as a soldier and as a gentleman. It is probable that before the group of Confederate officers was dispersed they had really gained all the information that was to be had from that position, for Johnston knew perfectly well the size of Sherman's army without counting it, and only needed to know in what direction and in what order it was moving.

ENGAGEMENT AT KULP HOUSE, JUNE 22, 1864, IN SHERMAN'S ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.—THE FEDERAL ARTILLERY DRIVING HOOD'S MEN BACK TO THEIR EARTHWORKS.

FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. F. HILLEN.

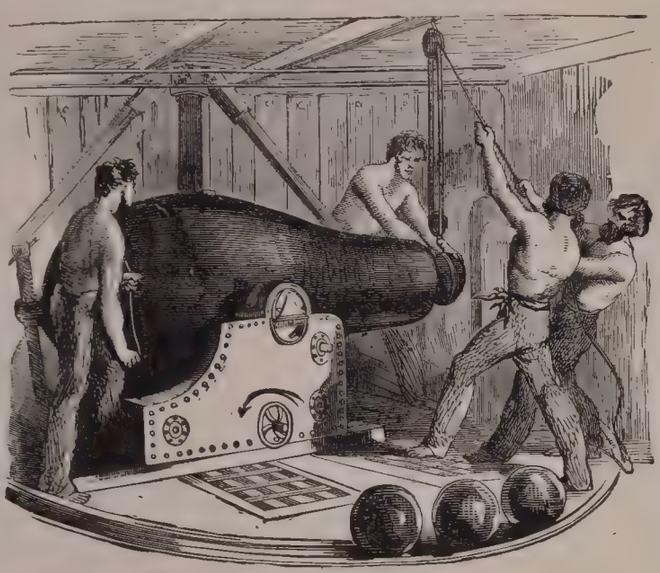
At the Kulp House, three miles from Marietta, Ga., on June 22, 1864, Hood's corps attacked that part of Sherman's line which was held by Hooker and Schofield, and serious fighting ensued, which resulted in the complete repulse of Hood, who left abont 200 of his dead on the field. At this time Sherman said, in one of his dispatches: "Our lines are now in close contact, and the fighting is incessant, with a good deal of artillery fire. As fast as we gain one position the enemy has another all ready, but I think he will soon have to let go Kenesaw, which is the key to the whole country."

THE CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER STEAMER "ALABAMA" ("290"), CAPTAIN RAPHAEL SEMMES.—From a Photograph Taken at Liverpool, where She was Built.

The "Alabama" was built in an English shipyard at Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool, for the purpose of preying upon American commerce. She slipped out of that port under false pretences, and went to the Azores, where a private English steamer brought her armament. Her commander, Semmes, was an Alabamian who had formerly been in the United States service, and her crew were nearly all English sailors. She had a remarkably successful career of destruction until she met her match in the United States cruiser "Kearsarge," commanded by John A. Winslow, which completely vanquished her and sunk her in the English channel off the harbor of Cherbourg, June 19, 1864. As the Confederates had been accorded belligerent rights it could hardly be denied that they had a right to send out privateers, but the United States Government held that in such case they should follow the universal law of privateering, and bring their captures into some port for proper adjudication. This Semmes never did; he constituted himself a court of judicature on the high seas, and burned nearly all his prizes as soon as he had taken them. For this circumstance the Government held that he was in reality a pirate, yet when the war closed he was not punished as such.

SIXTEEN TRANSPORTS CROSSING CHESAPEAKE BAY WITH NEW YORK TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON, VIA ANNAPOLIS.

THE TRANSPORTS.—At the outbreak of the war there was a powerful secession movement in Maryland, which was especially encouraged by secessionists in States farther south who hoped to secure that State for the Confederacy. This element was centered in Baltimore, and showed itself in riotous demonstrations the first time that troops went to the National Capital by way of that city. How they were attacked in the streets, and the bloody scenes that ensued, are told elsewhere in this volume. The chief of police of Baltimore, who was secretly a secessionist, then severed the northward connections of that city, and the Governor and the mayor requested the Federal Administration not to send any more troops through the city. Mr. Lincoln, who was wise enough not to take an unnecessary number of quarrels upon his hands at once, assented to this, and the next troops that came were carried across Chesapeake Bay in transports, as shown in the illustration, and landed at Annapolis, whence they went to Washington, repairing the damaged railroad as they went. This state of things, however, did not last long, for in the next month the Thirteenth New York Regiment, led by Colonel Isaac F. Quinby, a West Pointer, showed how Baltimore could be crossed in safety in spite of any rioters that could congregate. Colonel Quinby ordered every musket loaded and capped before his regiment arrived at Baltimore. Immediately on reaching the city, he deployed his first company across the street from curb to curb, followed by the other companies, in columns of fours in the middle of the street, the last company being deployed like the first. When the howling mob saw this arrangement, saw the fixed bayonets and the caps on the muskets, and knew that on making any riotous demonstration they would immediately be subjected to fire from three directions, they contented themselves with gnashing their teeth and doing no more. Thereafter there was no difficulty in taking new troops through Baltimore.

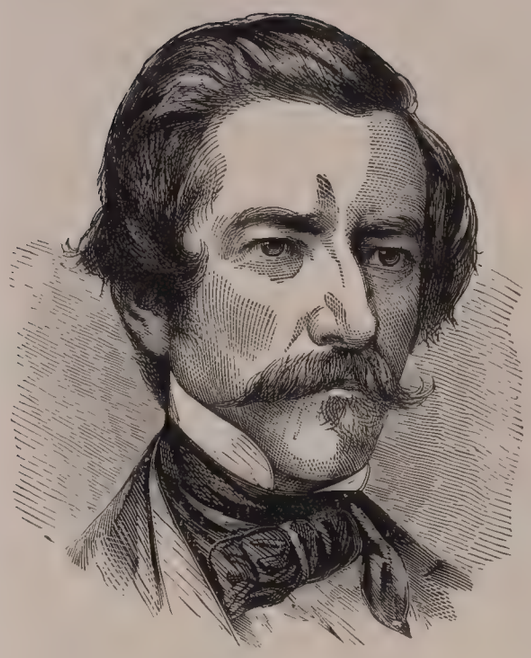


LOADING A 15-INCH GUN.

LOADING THE GUN.—The great guns of modern warfare are elaborate and costly machines, and their projectiles are so heavy as to require special apparatus for handling them. The day of the seventy-four-gun ship, which was the pride of last century, passed away when rifled guns were invented. The half-dozen great guns carried by a modern warship are more destructive, both because of the weight of the shot and the accuracy of their fire, than an entire broadside of a whole line-of-battle ship, and still it is a constant neck-and-neck race between protective armor and destructive projectiles. The shot of the Merrimac that riddled the Cumberland glanced harmlessly from the turret of the Monitor.

DECOYING THE VESSEL.—Captain Semmes, in his famous career as commander of the "Alabama," sailed nearly every sea and resorted to nearly every device known to cruisers. His favorite stopping place was the British port of Nassau, in the island of New Providence, West Indies, where he was always enthusiastically welcomed, as anybody would be welcomed who was crippling any commerce that competed with that of England. He captured in all sixty-nine vessels. The illustration shows one of the devices to which he resorted to get swift sailers within his reach.

CAPTAIN SEMMES, OF THE PRIVATEER "290," OR "ALABAMA," DECOYING SHIPS TOWARD HIM BY BURNING A PRIZE VESSEL.



RAPHAEL SEMMES.

JOHN A. WINSLOW.

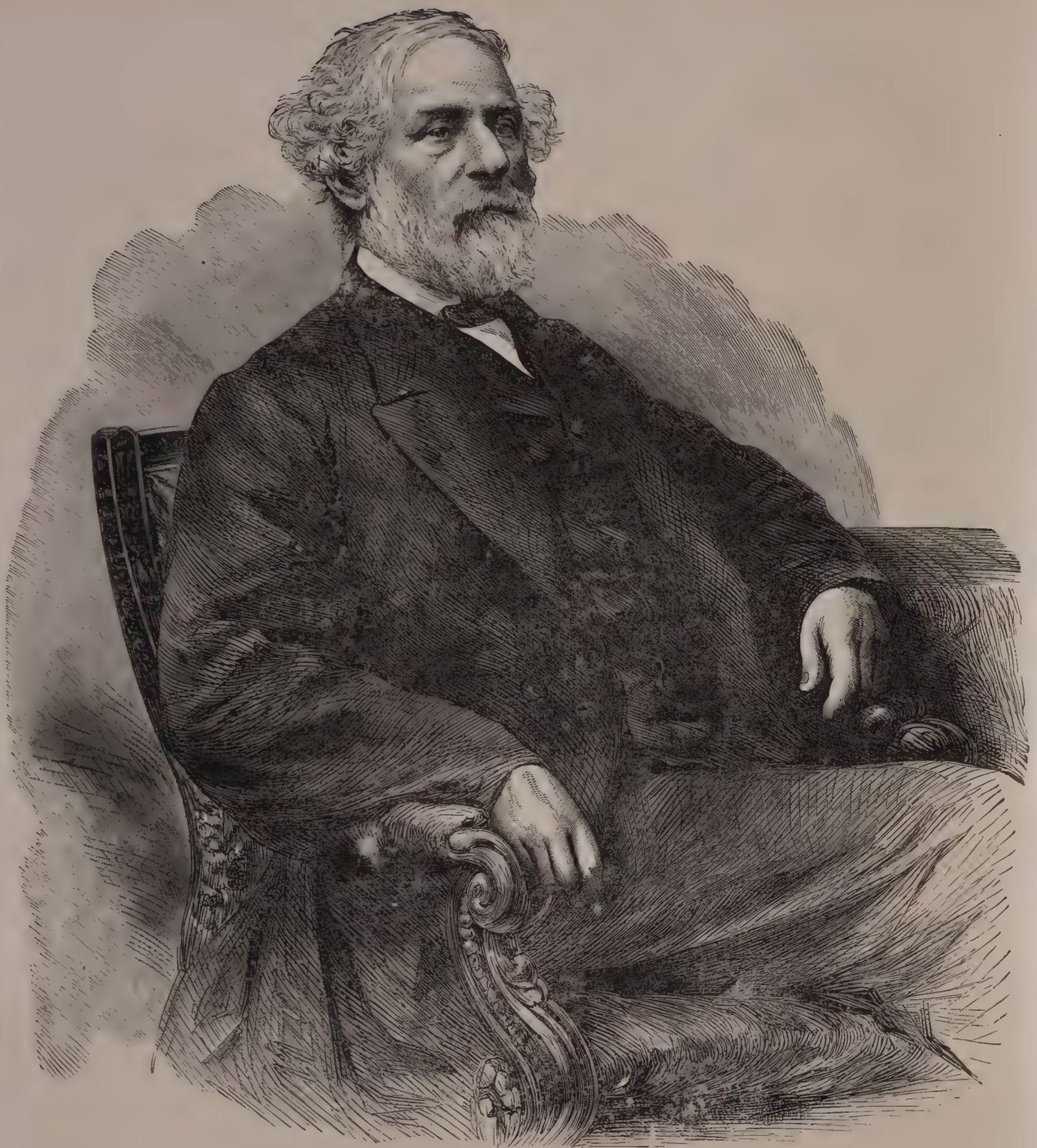
RAPHAEL SEMMES.

Raphael Semmes was born in Charles County, Md., September 27, 1809. He was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy in 1826, but did not enter upon active service till several years later, the intervening time being devoted to the study of law. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar, but deciding to remain a seaman he was commissioned lieutenant in 1837, and commander in 1855. During the Mexican war he served as a flag lieutenant in the squadron in the Gulf, and he was in charge of one of the naval batteries during the siege of Vera Cruz. In 1858 he became secretary of the Lighthouse Board in Washington, but when the Civil War began he resigned this office and reported to Jefferson Davis, by whom he was sent north again to procure mechanics skilled in the manufacture and use of ordnance, and to purchase war material. Upon his return to the South he was placed in command of the Confederate steam privateer "Sumter," with which he captured 18 merchantmen. After the blockade of that ship at Tangiers by two United States men-of-war, he sold his vessel and returned to England. There he took command of the steamer "Alabama," which was built for him at Birkenhead, and set out on a new career of privateering, in which he captured 62 merchantmen, burning most of them at sea. On June 19, 1864, the "Alabama" was sunk in an engagement with the United States steamer "Kearsarge," off the harbor of Cherbourg, France, and Semmes was taken up by an English yacht and carried to England, where he was presented with a sword to replace the one cast into the sea from the deck of his sinking vessel. Upon his return to the United States he was appointed rear-admiral of the James River squadron, and guarded the water approaches to Richmond until the evacuation of that city. In December, 1865, he was arrested and taken to Washington, but was imprisoned only four months. He died at Point Clear, Ala., August 30, 1877.

JOHN A. WINSLOW.

John Ancrum Winslow was born in Wilmington, N. C., November 19, 1811. In 1827 he entered the navy as a midshipman; in 1839 was promoted to lieutenant and served in the Mexican war. He was placed in command of the schooner "Union," which was lost on a reef off Vera Cruz in 1846. In 1855 he was commissioned commander, and in 1861 joined the Mississippi flotilla. He was promoted to captain in 1862, and the following year was placed in command of the steamer "Kearsarge," sent in pursuit of the "Alabama," commanded by Captain Semmes. Captain Winslow found the "Alabama" in the harbor of Cherbourg, France, June 14, 1864. On Sunday, June 19, the "Alabama" steamed out to engage with the "Kearsarge," and in a sharp action lasting over an hour the sides of the "Alabama" were pierced by shells and she was found to be sinking. A white flag was then shown and Winslow stopped firing. The captain and officers of the "Alabama" were picked up by the English yacht "Deerhound" and carried to England. Captain Winslow received a vote of thanks from Congress, and was promoted to commodore. In March, 1870, he was promoted to rear-admiral. He died in Boston, Mass., September 29, 1873.

SINKING OF THE "ALABAMA" ("290") CAPTAIN SEMMES, AFTER AN HOUR'S ENGAGEMENT WITH THE "KEARSARGE," CAPTAIN WINSLOW, OFF CHERBOURG, JUNE 19, 1864.



GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

General Lee, born in Stratford, Westmoreland County, Va., January 19th, 1807; died in Lexington, Va., October 12th, 1870. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1829, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Engineers. At the beginning of the Mexican war he was assigned to duty as chief engineer of the army under General Wool, his rank being that of captain. His abilities as an engineer and his conduct as a soldier won the special admiration of General Scott, who attributed the fall of Vera Cruz to his skill, and repeatedly singled him out for commendation. Lee was thrice brevetted during the war, his last brevet to the rank of colonel being for services at the storming of Chapultepec. In 1852 he was assigned to the command of the Military Academy at West Point. In 1855 he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Second Regiment of Cavalry, and assigned to duty on the Texan frontier, where he remained until near the beginning of the Civil War. On April 20th, 1861, three days after the Virginia Convention adopted an ordinance of secession, he resigned his commission in obedience to his conscientious conviction that he was bound by the act of his State. Repairing to Richmond, he was made commander in chief of the Virginia State forces, and in May, 1861, when the Confederate Government was removed from Montgomery to Richmond, he was appointed a full general under that government. For some reason his remarkable abilities do not seem to have been promptly recognized by the Confederate authorities. During a large part of 1861 he was employed in West Virginia; was repulsed in one engagement at Cheat Mountain, and being unable, with the force at his disposal, to achieve any decisive success, he was recalled by President Davis. Up to June, 1862, it was not suspected at the North that General Lee was to prove the most redoubtable opponent of the Union. When, however, General Joseph E. Johnston was defeated, and severely wounded at Fair Oaks, he obtained his first great opportunity. He was appointed in Johnston's place to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia. The effect of his promotion to the supreme control of the defense of Richmond was immediately perceptible. The same Confederates who had been beaten at Fair Oaks (May 31st, June 1st), struck McClellan's army at Mechanicsville on June 26th, and, after a series of desperate battles, lasting seven days, drove McClellan to the James River under the protection of his gunboats. The issue of the contest was the withdrawal of McClellan from in front of Richmond, and the transfer of the army from Harrison's Landing to the neighborhood of Washington. In August following occurred the disastrous campaign of Pope and the entry of the Confederate army into Maryland and Pennsylvania, its defeat at Antietam and consequent retreat into Virginia. In December, 1862, General Lee fought Burnside at Fredericksburg; in May, 1863, Hooker at Chancellorsville; and in July, Meade at Gettysburg. The campaign of 1864 was begun by the advance of the national army, under General Grant, who crossed the Rapidan on May 4th, with about 120,000 men. Lee's force at that time was about 66,000 men; but he determined to attack his adversary as quickly as possible. Then followed a succession of stubbornly contested battles and movements by flank from the Wilderness, where the adversaries first met, by way of Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor, to Petersburg. Grant sat down before Petersburg about the middle of June, and prepared for a patient siege of that place and of Richmond, to which it afforded a key. The end of Lee's power of resistance came early in the spring of 1865. Grant broke through his defenses south of Petersburg, and compelled the hasty evacuation of the entire Richmond line on April 2d. Lee made an ineffectual attempt to retreat and form a junction with Johnston somewhere south of the Roanoke; but the head of Grant's column was so far in advance on his left as to be able to beat him back toward the upper James River, capturing a large portion of his force, and the small remnant, in a state of actual starvation, was surrendered on April 9th at Appomattox Court House.

LANDING OF TROOPS AT THE WHARF OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

At the outbreak of the war the United States Government scarcely had a navy at all Yet the form and extent of the seat of war, with 3000 miles of sea-coast, numerous great inlets, and several long navigable rivers, demanded a large amount of water transportation, as well as gun-boats and war-ships. All sorts of craft were pressed into the service—river steamers, lake steamers, schooners, and even double-ended ferry-boats, such alterations as were absolutely necessary being made with great speed. Some steamers that had plied for years on Lake Ontario, carrying freight and passengers, were taken out through the St. Lawrence, and thence down the coast of the Atlantic to points where they were wanted, where they spent there old age in such exciting scenes as never were dreamed of during their youth. But the Government at once began building a navy, for use both in salt water and on the Western rivers. A considerable number of ironclads were launched into the Ohio in ninety days after their keels were laid. The fleet was constantly improved and strengthened, until, at the close of the war, although it still presented a somewhat varied appearance, it was in reality a very powerful arm of the service.

FIRST DIVISION OF PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, UNDER GENERAL CADWALLADER, ENTERING BALTIMORE HARBOR, MAY 15, 1861.

RHODE ISLAND REGIMENTS EMBARKING AT PROVIDENCE FOR NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

The war had its humorous and funny incidents of many kinds, but the hugest joke connected with it was the Confederate currency. At the beginning the Southern soldiers were accustomed to treat United States currency rather contemptuously. An authentic story is told of one of them sitting on the bank of a stream in Louisiana, tearing up a large number of United States greenbacks that he had captured, and throwing the fragments into the water. When a fellow-soldier who knew their value remonstrated, the answer was: "No, I will put out of existence as many of the detestible things as I can." It was useless to try to explain to him that in destroying United States notes he was in reality assisting the United States Government by excusing it from ever paying them. The Confederate currency, much of which was made redeemable in coin "six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States," diminished rapidly in value. By the time the war had entered upon its fourth year this currency was worth hardly more than hundreds for one. At the same time the Confederates had learned that the United States greenback had a very respectable purchasing power, and when they took prisoners they commonly exchanged money with them, making some show of honesty by allowing five dollars in Confederate money for one dollar in United States money. The bonds of the Confederacy had a somewhat similar career. Large numbers of them were purchased in England, and the English holders still occasionally have a meeting in London to inquire whether there is yet any prospect of getting something for them. If they would read the United States Constitution, they would learn that it is there provided that no debt or obligation contracted in aid of insurrection against the United States Government shall ever be paid by the United States or by any State.

FAC-SIMILE OF TREASURY NOTE ISSUED BY THE CONFEDERATE STATES GOVERNMENT, 1861.

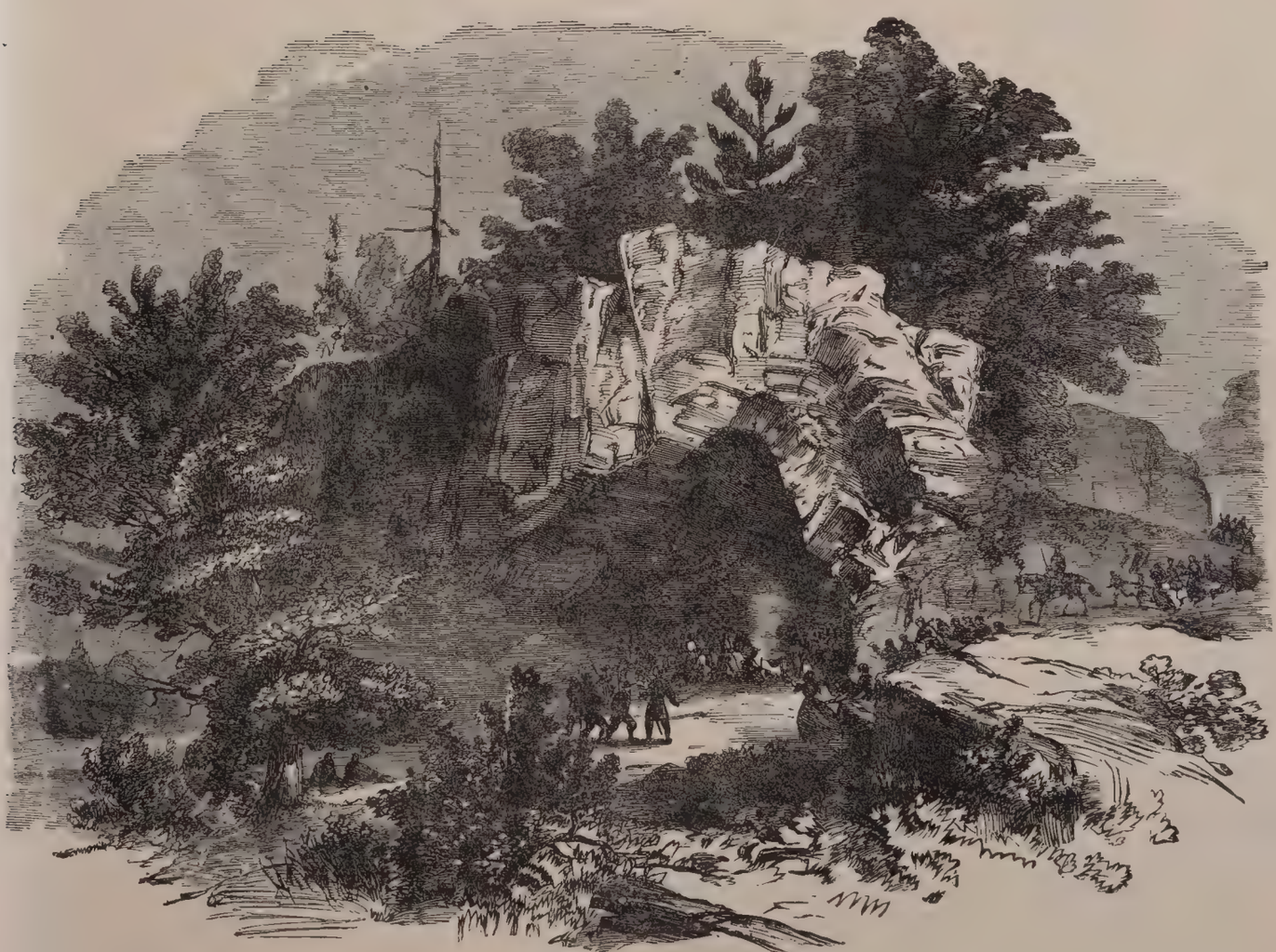
TRADING BETWEEN THE PICKETS.

It is one of the strangest things in war to see two lines of men, with deadly weapons in their hands, ready to obey orders and kill one another at every opportunity, when at the same time they have little or no feeling of personal animosity, and are ready to fraternize, or at least to communicate good-naturedly, whenever discipline is relaxed. In the Civil War there are some things, by many considered necessities, held by each side, and very scarce or not possessed at all by the other. The Confederates, of course, had plentiful supples of tobacco, which on the Northern side of the line was at that time pretty dear; while the Northern troops were constantly supplied with good coffee, which it was almost impossible for the Confederates to obtain. The desire for these articles, and also to exchange newspapers and have a general chat, sometimes brought out the men from the rifle-pits to a line midway between them, where they talked and traded, until the appearance of an officer caused them to rush back to their own places.

SOLDIERS COMING OUT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE RIFLE-PITS ON CESSATION OF FIRING AND EXCHANGING CIVILTIES AND "YANKEE NOTIONS" DURING THE INVESTMENT OF PETERSBURG

GIBBON'S DIVISION, HANCOCK'S CORPS, REPELLING AN ATTACK BY LEE'S FORCES, BEFORE DAYLIGHT, ON THE MORNING OF JUNE 3, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

VIEW OF THE FRONT FROM THE FEDERAL LINE ON JACKSON HILL, VA.



KILLING'S CAVE, ON THE BANKS OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD., USED AS A PLACE OF SAFETY DURING THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

From a Sketch by F. H. Schell.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

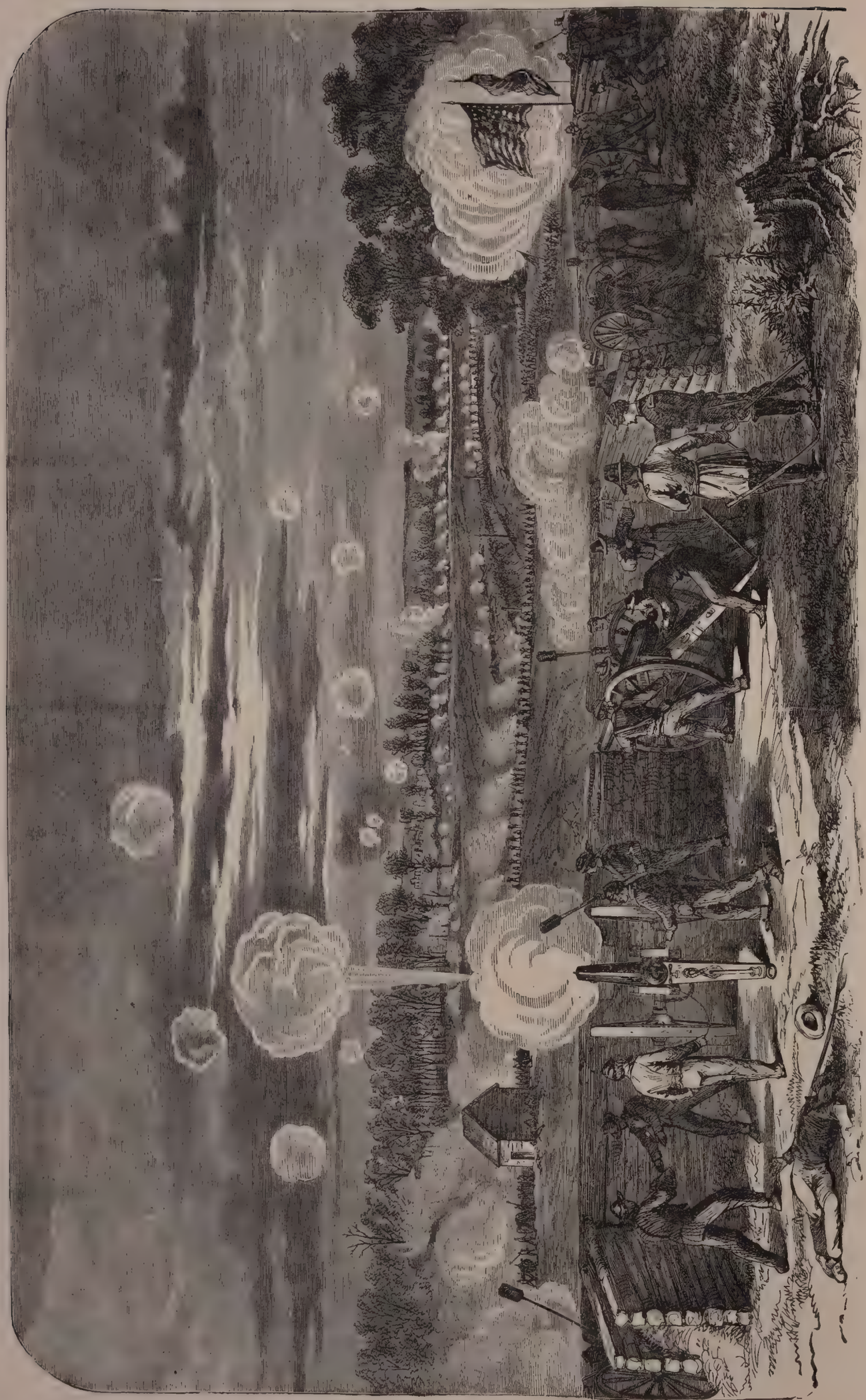
GENERAL A. P. HOVEY.

EXPLOSION OF A TORPEDO UNDER THE "COMMODORE BARNEY," ON JAMES RIVER, AUGUST 4, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. H. BONWILL.

EARTHWORKS ON THE LEFT OF THE CONFEDERATE LINE IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, CAPTURED BY THE EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, GENERAL W. F. SMITH.
FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

BURNSIDE'S CORPS CHARGING THE CONFEDERATE POSITION ON THE RIGHT OF THEIR LINE OF DEFENCE.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

When Grant with his army was crossing the James in June, 1864, he expected General Butler to push forward with the Army of the James and take position on the defences of Petersburg, and to facilitate and strengthen his movement he sent the corps of W. F. Smith to Butler's assistance. Smith captured a part of the works after hard fighting, and when Hancock's corps after some delay came up another small portion was captured. But as there was an inner line of defences to which the Confederates fell back, and which they soon fully manned, the captured positions were of little value. Burnside's corps afterward made a gallant assault on this inner defence.



ROEMER'S THIRTY-FOURTH NEW YORK AND TWITCHELL'S SEVENTH MAINE BATTERIES, THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS, SHELLING PETERSBURG, VA.

FROM A SKETCH BY A. McCALLUM

THE EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS STORMING THE FORT ON THE RIGHT OF THE CONFEDERATE LINE BEFORE PETERSBURG, JULY 15, 1864.

THE TWENTY-SECOND NEGRO REGIMENT, DUNCAN'S BRIGADE, CARRYING THE FIRST LINE OF CONFEDERATE WORKS BEFORE PETERSBURG.

A REGIMENT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CORPS CARRYING A PORTION OF BEAUREGARD'S LINE IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. F. MULLEN

THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS AWAITING THE ORDER TO ADVANCE, AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF THE MINE, PETERSBURG, JULY 30, 1864.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA, COLONEL PLEASANTS, MINING THE CONFEDERATE WORKS IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, JULY 15–20, 1864.

The famous mine which was exploded before Petersburg July 30, 1864, was the work of a Pennsylvania regiment that included a large number of miners. Beginning in a little ravine where bushes hid them from the enemy, they dug a tunnel 500 feet long to a point under a salient of the Confederate works, and then a cross-gallery 70 feet long. In this gallery they placed 8000 pounds of powder with slow matches. The work occupied nearly a month. When the mine was exploded it sent the fort with its guns and men and great masses of earth 200 feet into the air, producing a crater 30 feet deep and 200 feet long. Every arrangement for taking advantage of the explosion seems to have been wholly mismanaged. The worst possible troops were chosen to lead the assault, and instead of going round the crater they simply precipitated themselves into it, where they became the easy target for musketry and hand grenades, as soon as the Confederates had recovered from their panic.

THE FEDERAL ARMY ENTRENCHED BEFORE PETERSBURG.—A NIGHT SCENE IN THE TRENCHES.—From a Sketch by Edwin Forbes.

MAP OF NAVAL AND MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

INVASION OF MARYLAND, 1864.—DRIVING OFF CATTLE AND PLUNDER TAKEN FROM THE FARMERS BY EARLY'S CAVALRY.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

THE NINTH ARMY CORPS CHARGING THE CONFEDERATE WORKS BEFORE PETERSBURG, IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF THE MINE, JULY 30, 1864.

In preparation for the explosion of the Petersburg "crater" mine the attention of the enemy was diverted by a pretended attack on the works between Petersburg and Richmond, at Deep Bottom. General Burnside had selected a division of colored troops to enter the breach made by the explosion, and they were carefully drilled for several weeks in their duties. But at the last moment, only a few hours before the time, General Grant refused to allow the colored troops to be put forward in so perilous and important an enterprise; and a white division was chosen by lot, General Ledlie's Second Division being selected for the duty, for which it was quite unprepared. The explosion was so near to the Union line that it almost seemed as though the mass of debris, arms, bodies, and severed limbs that went flying into the air, would fall on the men already formed for the charge. As soon as the cloud subsided the troops dashed forward, up the slope, over the parapet and into the crater, where a dreadful sight awaited them. Dead and wounded lay all about the frightful excavation, which was 30 feet deep and 70 feet long; and living men were half buried, with only their lower limbs uncovered. The explosion had come while the men were soundly sleeping; many passed into eternity without waking, and others awoke to find themselves maimed for life or prisoners.

BEFORE PETERSBURG, JULY 30, 1864.—EXPLOSION OF THE MINE, AND CHARGE ON THE CONFEDERATE WORKS.—FROM A SKETCH BY ANDREW MCCALLUM.

One of the most famous of those expedients which, completely successful as engineering feats, are military failures, was the mining of the "crater" before Petersburg, which was exploded on July 30, 1864. The successive assaults made during June by Burnside's Ninth corps had brought the Union forces to an advanced position before the outworks guarding the city, and within 130 yards of a field fortification behind which was a depression of the ground, or "crater." Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pleasants obtained permission to run a mine under this work, and plans were made to throw troops through the gap thus made in the defence line, with the object of pressing forward to an important position on Cemetery Hill in the rear of the "crater." The tunnel was dug under great disadvantages, official doubts as to the success of the scheme resulting in Colonel Pleasants being short of tools suitable for his purpose. It was 510 feet long and had, at the inner end, lateral galleries for powder, each 38 feet long. Into these a charge of 8000 pounds of powder was placed, and at 4 o'clock on the morning of July 30 the mine was exploded.

CHARGE OF THE SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS, INTO THE CRATER CAUSED BY THE EXPLOSION OF THE MINE IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, JULY 30, 1864.

FROM A SKETCH BY A. MCCALLUM.

Many errors were made in the dispositions for taking advantage of the explosion of the "crater" mine. The colored troops selected to make the charge had been carefully tutored for the duty, the first requirement of which was not to pause an instant. But the white division that was ordered forward at the last moment were so overcome with curiosity to examine the effects of the explosion that they crowded around the hole, became all mixed up and lost their organization so completely that it became impossible to command them efficiently; and such command was the more important because the mine had so thoroughly blown up the ground they were to advance over that a change of procedure at the very crisis was necessary. Moreover, the works immediately flanking the crater remained in possession of the enemy, and the proposition to attack these simultaneuosly had been rejected. Consequently, within a few minutes after the explosion, the troops that had charged into the crater were there "stormed at by shot and shell" from the works both sides of them, and had to-seek safety under the walls of the crater itself. Their general had not accompanied them; and when they sent back to him for new orders, he merely repeated the original order (now impossible of execution) to "advance on Cemetery Hill." Thus left without direction, and for some time without support, these unfortunate men were either destroyed where they lay, or were kept there like rats in a trap, until it suited the enemy to come in and capture them. A well-organized advance on Cemetery Hill would have been a success at this time; but the only result of the crater mine episode was the loss of 4000 good Union soldiers and the blowing up of a few sleeping Confederates.

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.—GOING TO THE TRENCHES.
FROM A SKETCH BY E. F. MULLEN.

HOSPITAL STEWARD FILLING SURGEONS' ORDERS AT THE ARMY DRUG STORE.

CONFEDERATE ASSAULT ON THE WORKS NEAR WASHINGTON REPULSED BY DISMOUNTED CAVALRY AND MILITIA, JULY 12, 1864.
FROM A SKETCH BY GEORGE H. DURFEE.

NIGHT ATTACK ON FORT STEVENS, JULY 11, 1864, WHILE PRESIDENT LINCOLN WAS THERE.

The last Confederate movement in the way of invasion was that led by General Early in the summer of 1864, when he went down the Shenandoah, crossed the Potomac, advanced as far as the Pennsylvania line, burned Chambersburg, and, moving thence southward, attempted to approach Washington with the hope of being able to capture that city. He was met at the Monocacy by a small force under General Lew Wallace, which, knowing that it must ultimately be defeated by Early's greatly superior numbers, fought courageously for the mere purpose of detaining him until proper arrangements could be made for the defence of the city. This action at the Monocacy was one of the brilliant episodes of the war, and was successful in securing its purpose. By the time that Early was able to continue his advance the defences of the city had been pretty fairly manned. The clerks in the government departments, who had long been drilled in the manual of arms, though not many of them had been in the field, were all mustered and pushed out to the defences, which they held until the Sixth Corps was sent up from the Army of the Potomac, and after the Sixth Corps was in those intrenchments Early knew better than to attack them seriously. There was some fighting, however, when he pushed forward to reinforce. This was principally at Fort Stevens, north of the city. President Lincoln was so much interested in the affair that he could not be restrained from riding out there and exposing himself in that fort in order to see what was going on. Being balked in his hope of capturing the Federal city, Early retreated to the Shenandoah Valley, where, before the year was over, his army was almost annihilated by Sheridan.

SCENE OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN DETACHMENTS OF THE SIXTH CORPS, GENERAL WRIGHT, AND RODES' AND GORDON'S DIVISIONS OF EWELL'S CORPS, AT FORT STEVENS, WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 12, 1864.

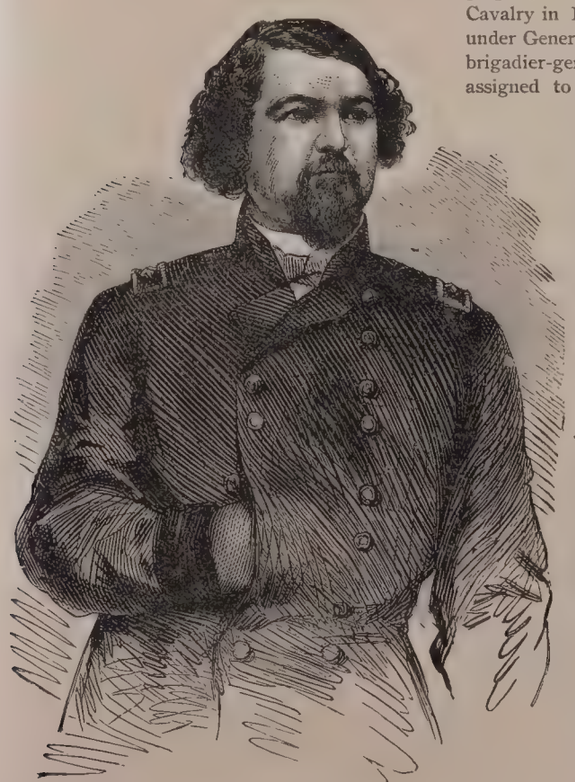
FROM A SKETCH BY E. F. MULLER.

ALEXANDER S. WEBB.

ALEXANDER S. WEBB.

Alexander Stewart Webb was born in New York City February 15, 1835. He was graduated at West Point in 1855, assigned to the artillery, and served against the Seminoles in Florida. At the opening of the Civil War he took part in the battle of Bull Run, and was present in the defences of Washington till 1862, when he served in the Peninsula campaign.

At Gettysburg he commanded that portion of the line at which the famous Confederate charge on the third day was directed, and it was mainly his command that met and defeated it. Here he was wounded while leading his men, and for this service he was breveted major, United States Army. In May, 1864, he was promoted to colonel, United States Army, for Spottsylvania; in August, major-general of volunteers, and in March, 1865, brigadier-general and major-general, for services in the campaign ending in the surrender of General Lee's army. Since July 21, 1869, General Webb has been president of the College of the City of New York.



SAMUEL D. STURGIS.

SAMUEL D. STURGIS.

Samuel Davis Sturgis was born in Shippensburg, Pa., June 11, 1822. He was graduated at West Point in 1846, entered the Second Dragoons, and served in the Mexican war. He was captured at Buena Vista, but was exchanged; afterward, served in California, New Mexico and the territories, and in 1855 was commissioned captain. When the Civil War opened he was commanding Fort Smith, Ark., but as all his officers had joined the Confederacy he abandoned the fort, thus saving his command and the Government property. He was appointed major of the Fourth Cavalry in May, 1861, and served in Missouri under General Nathaniel Lyon. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers in August, was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and afterward to that of the Department of Kansas. In 1862 he was given command of the fortifications around Washington, and in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg commanded the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps. He served as chief of cavalry in the Department of Ohio from July, 1863, till April, 1864, and took part in an engagement at Bolivar. In March, 1865, he was breveted brigadier-general and major-general. He died in St. Paul, Minn., September 28, 1889.

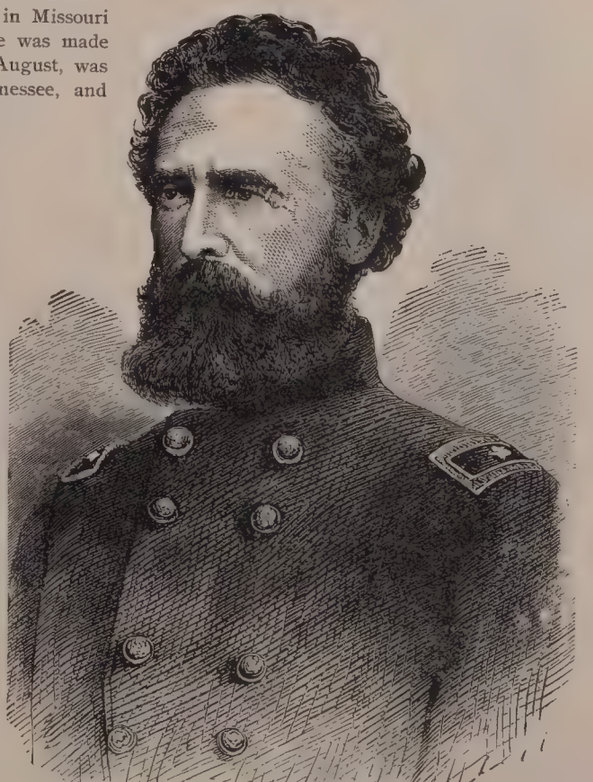
GEORGE SYKES.

George Sykes was born in Dover, Del., October 9, 1822. He was graduated at West Point in 1842, and was assigned

ALEXANDER HAYS.

ALEXANDER HAYS.

Alexander Hays was born in Franklin, Pa., July 8, 1819. He was graduated at West Point in 1844. Was commissioned second lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry, and won special distinction in the Mexican campaign. He resigned his commission in 1848, and from 1854 till 1861 was a civil engineer in Pittsburg. At the outbreak of the Civil War Hays re-entered the service as colonel of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania. He took part in the Peninsula and Maryland campaigns, and in September, 1862, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. In the battle of Chancellorsville he was wounded while at the head of his brigade. He served in the battles of Gettysburg, Auburn and Mine Run, and as commander of the Second Brigade of Birney's Third Division of the Second Corps gallantly met his death in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.



GEORGE SYKES.

to the Third Infantry, with which he served in the Florida war, in the West, and in Texas. He took part in the Mexican war, and from 1848 till the Civil War was on frontier duty, reaching the rank of captain in 1855. In May, 1861, he became major of the Fourteenth Infantry, and after the battle of Bull Run he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and served in the defences of Washington till March, 1862. In command of the division of regulars in Porter's corps he served in the Peninsula campaign, was breveted colonel for gallantry as Gaine's Mill, became major-general of volunteers in November, 1862, and after the battle of Chancellorsville commanded the Fifth Corps. He led this corps in the battle of Gettysburg, and at the close of the war was breveted brigadier-general for gallant conduct in the field. In January, 1868, he was commissioned colonel of the Twentieth Infantry, and he commanded various posts till his death at Brownsville, Texas, February 9, 1880.

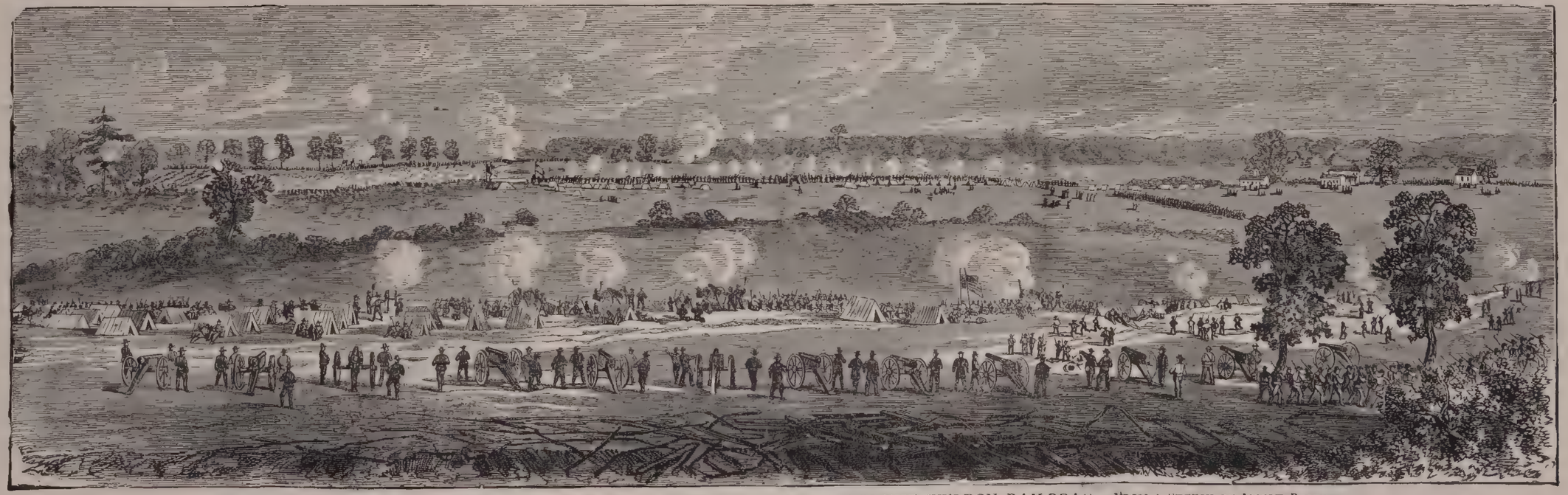
THE SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS FORDING THE CHATTAHOOCHEE AT ROSWELL'S FERRY, JULY 10, 1864.

FROM A SKETCH BY GEORGE D. SAYLLER, SECOND IOWA INFANTRY.

During his retreat before Sherman's advance on Atlanta in June and July, 1864, General Johnston's movements were greatly aided by the intrenchment of his successive positions by a small army of negroes, who prepared earthworks suitable for defence in anticipation of his need for them. At the Chattahoochee River, which was the last natural obstacle to the approach to Atlanta, Sherman pressed forward, hoping to catch Johnston at the disadvantage of crossing the stream. But to his surprise he found himself confronted by a remarkably strong fortification, under the cover of whose fire Johnston was in shape to effect his crossing very comfortably. But Sherman controlled the Chattahoochee both above and below this point, and on the 9th and 10th of July crossings were made at Roswell, Soap Creek, and other points, by the troops under Schofield and Howard, and Johnston, forced to surrender the stream, crossed over in a night, leaving Sherman free to cross at his leisure and swing round in front of Atlanta.

AGENTS OF NORTHERN MEN DRAFTED IN THE ARMY PROCURING NEGRO SUBSTITUTES AT NORFOLK, VA.

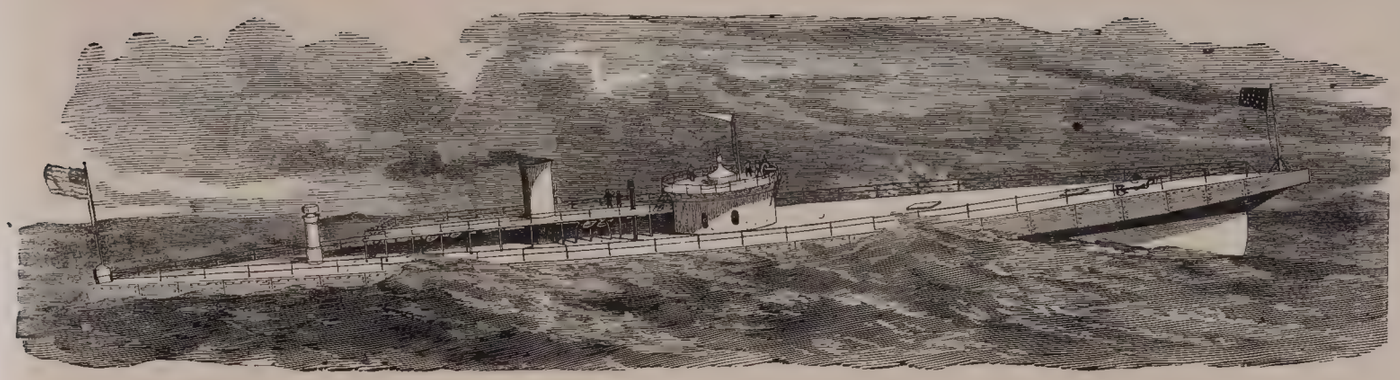
THE FEDERAL FORCES FALLING BACK THROUGH CHARLESTOWN, AUGUST 21, 1864, 8 A. M.—SKETCHED FROM JUDGE HUNTER'S YARD BY J. E. TAYLOR.



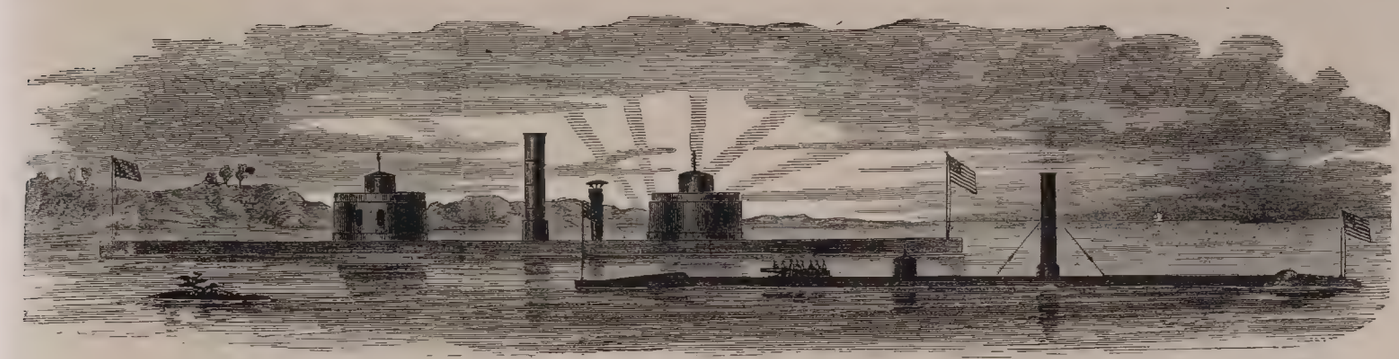
SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.—CONFEDERATE ATTEMPT, AUGUST 20, 1864, TO REGAIN THE WELDON RAILROAD.—FROM A SKETCH BY JOSEPH BECKER.

BUILDING A CORDUROY ROAD IN THE WOODS, NEAR THE WELDON RAILROAD, VA.—From a Sketch by A. McCallum.

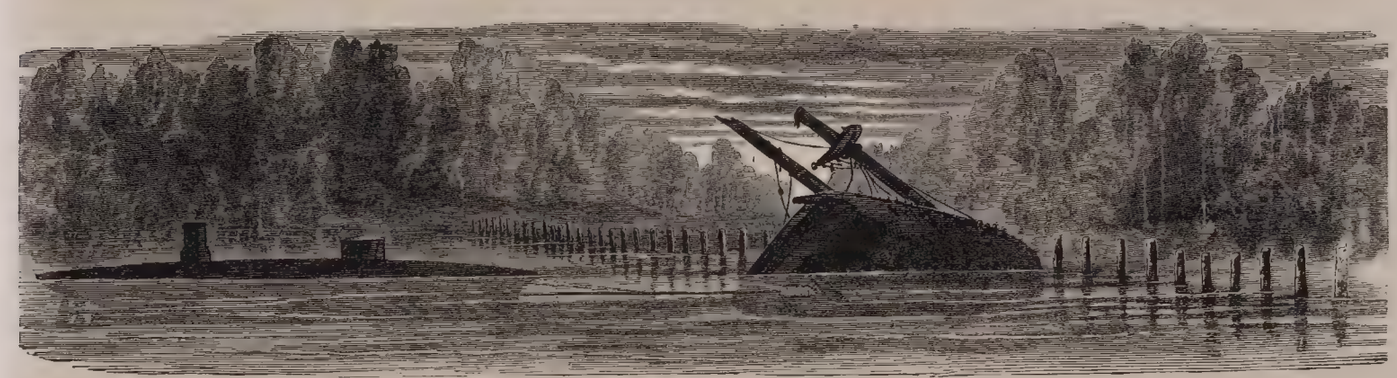
VIEW OF THE LOCALITY WHERE SHIELDS FOUGHT STONEWALL JACKSON IN 1862, AND WHERE CROOK WAS DEFEATED IN AUGUST, 1864.
From a Sketch by J. E. Taylor.



THE OCEAN MONITOR "DICTATOR."



DOUBLE-TURRETED MONITOR "MONADNOCK" AND THE MONITOR TORPEDO-BOAT "NAPA," IN FIGHTING TRIM.



ONE OF THE TORPEDO BOATS.

LIGHT DRAUGHT MONITOR "TUNXIS."

PICKET-BOATS.

FEDERAL IRONCLADS.—NEW PATTERNS ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT DURING 1864.

BATTLE OF REAM'S STATION, VA.—EFFORTS OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES TO REGAIN POSSESSION OF THE WELDON RAILROAD AUGUST 25, 1864.

FROM A SKETCH BY JOSEPH BECKER.

The Weldon Railroad was the most important line by which supplies were brought to Lee's army from the south. Therefore when Grant sat down to the siege of Petersburg one of his first cares was to cut off this road. He gained possession of it after a hard fight, and clung to it thereafter in spite of desperate efforts of the Confederates to recapture it. He destroyed about 30 miles of the road, compelling his enemy to substitute mules and wagons for hauling supplies over that distance. After the sharp cavalry engagement by which Sheridan secured the position at Hawes' Shop, Grant's infantry movement toward Cold Harbor was continued with heavy skirmishing and occasional serious attacks. The greatest show of resistance by the Confederates was made at Bethesda Church on the Mechanicsville pike. Warren, who had the extreme left of the line, had ascertained that Ewell's corps was at Shady Grove Church, and suspected an intention on the part of that commander to move up the Mechanicsville pike and turn Warren's left. Warren therefore ordered a brigade of Crawford's division to cover that road. It had hardly done so, and taken position across the pike near Bethesda Church, when it was furiously assaulted by Rodes' division of Ewell's corps, which struck it in the flank. Crawford's men, commanded by Colonel Harding, stood their ground for a time, but were at too great disadvantage, and finally fell back to Shady Grove road. At this point a well-served battery held the pursuing Confederates in check until Crawford brought up reinforcements, when a good position was secured, and though the Confederates attacked it gallantly, they were repelled with considerable loss. This secured the position permanently.

FITZHUGH LEE.

Fitzhugh Lee, a nephew of Robert E. Lee, the Confederate general, was born in Clermont, Fairfax County, Va., November 19, 1835. He was graduated at West Point in 1856, and commissioned second lieutenant in the Second Cavalry. In May, 1860, he was seriously wounded in an action against the Comanche Indians, and was ordered to West Point as instructor of cavalry. He resigned this commission at the outbreak of the Civil War, entered the service of the Confederacy, and was first placed on staff duty. After having served as adjutant-general of Ewell's brigade, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the First Virginia Cavalry in September, 1861, and later was made colonel. He took part in all the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia, and was made brigadier-general in July, 1862, and major-general in September, 1863. After the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, in which he was severely wounded, he was relieved from active duty for a period of several months. Returning to the army in March, 1865, he was placed in command of the cavalry corps of the Army of Virginia, and a month later was included in the general surrender, and retired to his home in Stafford County. In 1882–83 he traveled through the Southern States in the interest of the Southern Historical Society. He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1885.

CONFEDERATE CAVALRY RANSACKING THE TOWN OF NEW WINDSOR, MD.—FROM A SKETCH BY FREDERICK DIELMAN.

JUDSON KILPATRICK.

Judson Kilpatrick was a native of Deckertown, N. J.; born in 1836. He was graduated at West Point the year the war broke out, was made a captain of volunteers, and was seriously wounded in the first action of the war at Big Bethel. In August, 1861, he raised a regiment of cavalry, of which he was made lieutenant-colonel, and his subsequent service was with that arm. His command soon became noted for its discipline and swiftness of movement, and was conspicuous in various raids and skirmishes, as well as in its appropriate part of some of the great battles. Kilpatrick commanded a brigade in the Rappahannock campaign, participated in Stoneman's raid toward Richmond and in the battle of Beverly Ford; was made brigadier-general in June, 1863, and commanded a cavalry division in the Pennsylvania campaign. He earned promotion by his skill and energy at Aldie and Gettysburg, and on the retreat of Lee's army kept up a running fight with Confederate cavalry in actions at Smithsburg, Hagerstown, Boonesboro, Falling Water and other points. He commanded an expedition to destroy gunboats in the Rappahannock, and in the same season fought at Somerville Ford, James City, Brandy Station and Gainesville. Just before Grant began his great overland campaign in the spring of 1864 Kilpatrick conducted a raid toward Richmond and on the Peninsula. In May of that year he set out with Sherman's army as commander of a division of cavalry, took part in many engagements and was severely wounded in the battle of Resaca. His subsequent service that summer in guarding Sherman's long line of connections was very difficult, and was performed with great skill. In August he rode entirely around Atlanta, tore up three miles of railroad, fought both infantry and cavalry and brought in prisoners and trophies of war. He participated in the march to the sea, having occasional encounters with Wheeler's Confederate cavalry which hung on the flanks of Sherman's army, and in the march northward toward the Carolinas he performed similar service. He resigned from the army in 1866, and became a lecturer and political speaker. He was first appointed minister to Chili by Preident Johnson and afterward by President Garfield, and he died in Valparaiso in December, 1881.

JUDSON KILPATRICK.

GATHERING SECESH OATS.

GENERAL KILPATRICK SETTING OUT ON HIS CAVALRY RAID TO RESCUE THE FEDERAL PRISONERS CONFINED IN LIBBY PRISON AND ON BELLE ISLE.

POSITION OF THE FIFTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS IN THEIR ATTACK ON THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES LOCATED ON KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA., JUNE 27, 1864.

FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. F. HILLEN.

Sherman's campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta had consisted for about seven weeks merely in flanking movements with comparatively small engagements. Arriving at Kenesaw, which, as he said, was the key to the whole country, he concluded that here there must be serious fighting, for the mere stretching out of the lines to flank would no longer answer. He therefore fixed upon June 27 as the day for the movements by which he hoped to pierce the Confederate centre, with one-half of his army hold half the enemy in check, and with the other half overwhelm the remainder. In the morning of that day a great artillery fire was begun to shield the movement for ten miles along the lines, and at 9 o'clock the charging columns moved out to the assault. The Confederates stood firmly in their fortified lines and used their advantages to the utmost. McPherson's column passed some distance up the face of Little Kenesaw, but could not reach the top. Thomas' column reached the enemy's works in its front, but could not take them, and lost there Generals Parker and Daniel McCook. The action occupied about two and one-half hours. The assaulting columns intrenched themselves near the enemy's works and there remained. Sherman's loss in this battle was about 2500 men. Johnston reported his loss at 800. which does not include the losses in Hood's corps.

PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN was born in Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1831. He was graduated at West Point in 1853 in the same class with Generals McPherson and Schofield of the National Army, and General Hood of the Confederate. He served in Kentucky, Texas, and Oregon as an officer of infantry until the opening of the Civil War. In December, 1861, he was chief quartermaster of the army in southwestern Missouri. In the Mississippi campaign, in 1862, he was quartermaster at General Halleck's headquartera, and in July of that year he took his proper place as commander of infantry, being made colonel of the Second Michigan Regiment, and did brilliant service in many raids and skirmishes at the battle of Booneville. For this he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and in October was given command of a division in the Army of the Ohio. He distinguished himself at the fierce battle of Perryville, where he turned the scale of victory on the left flank just as the Confederates were about to crush it. As commander of a division in the Army of the Cumberland he participated in the two days' battle of Stone River, where he performed brilliant service when the right flank was persistently attacked by the Confederates. In this action Sheridan's division lost 1630 men. He was made major-general of volunteers from this date, pursued Van Dorn to Franklin in the spring, captured a train with many prisoners, and was with the advance on Tullahoma, and at the capture of Winchester, Tenn. At Chickamauga his command on the right was severed from the rest of the army, but he made a rapid march around the mountain and joined Thomas where he assisted that general in holding the key of the position. He participated in the battles around Chattanooga by which Grant drove off Bragg's army, and in his attack on Orchard Knob in his subsequent pursuit of Bragg's army attracted the attention of General Grant who at once recognized his great abilities. He went with Grant to Virginia in the spring of 1864 and took part in the great Overland campaign, making many serious raids upon the Confederate communications, and being successful in several cavalry engagements. These included Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, and Hawes' Shop. When it became evident that the Confederates must be driven out of the Shenandoah Valley once for all, and that country canceled from the seat of war, Grant sent Sheridan to perform the task, which he did in a series of engagements—Opequan or Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Run and Waynesboro, by which he practically destroyed Early's army. For his services here he received the thanks of Congress. Early in the spring of 1865 he conducted a great raid from Winchester to Petersburg, destroying the James River and Kanawha Canal, and cutting several railroads. In the campaign that followed, which began at Petersburg and ended at Appomattox, Sheridan was conspicuous throughout. He was in immediate command at Five Forks (April 1), where he held the enemy in front mainly with his cavalry force, and swung the Fifth Infantry Corps around on the Confederate left in a way that completely crushed it, and secured a signal victory. Here he took 6000 prisoners. This battle compelled the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, and hastened the end of the war. Again, at Sailor's Creek, April 6, he made large captures, including 16 guns, and when Lee finally surrendered it was because Sheridan was planted straight across the path in front of him at Appomattox Court House. When Grant became President, and Sherman was made general-in-chief, the lieutenant-generalcy was given to Sheridan. In 1870 he visited Europe to witness the Franco-German war. In the spring of 1888, when he was suffering from what was evidently his last illness, Congress revived the full rank of General and it was bestowed upon Sheridan who died at Nonquitt, Mass., August 5, 1888.

Phil. H. Sheridan

AN INCIDENT OF BATTLE—A FAITHFUL DOG WATCHING THE DEAD BODY OF HIS MASTER.

A BAGGAGE TRAIN CROSSING THE MOUNTAINS OF GEORGIA IN A STORM.—From a Sketch by C. E. F. Hillen.

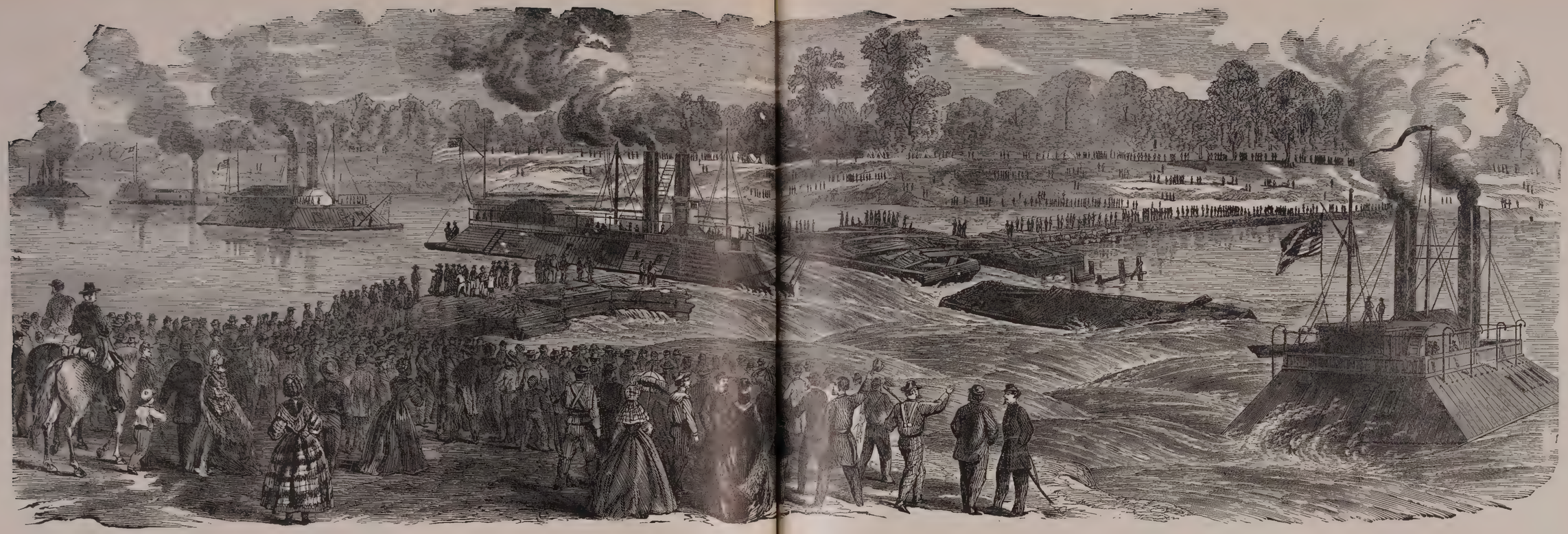
BATTLE OF POPLAR SPRING CHURCH, VA.—GALLANT CHARGE OF A PART OF THE FIFTH CORPS ON THE CONFEDERATE FORT.

DAVID A. RUSSELL.

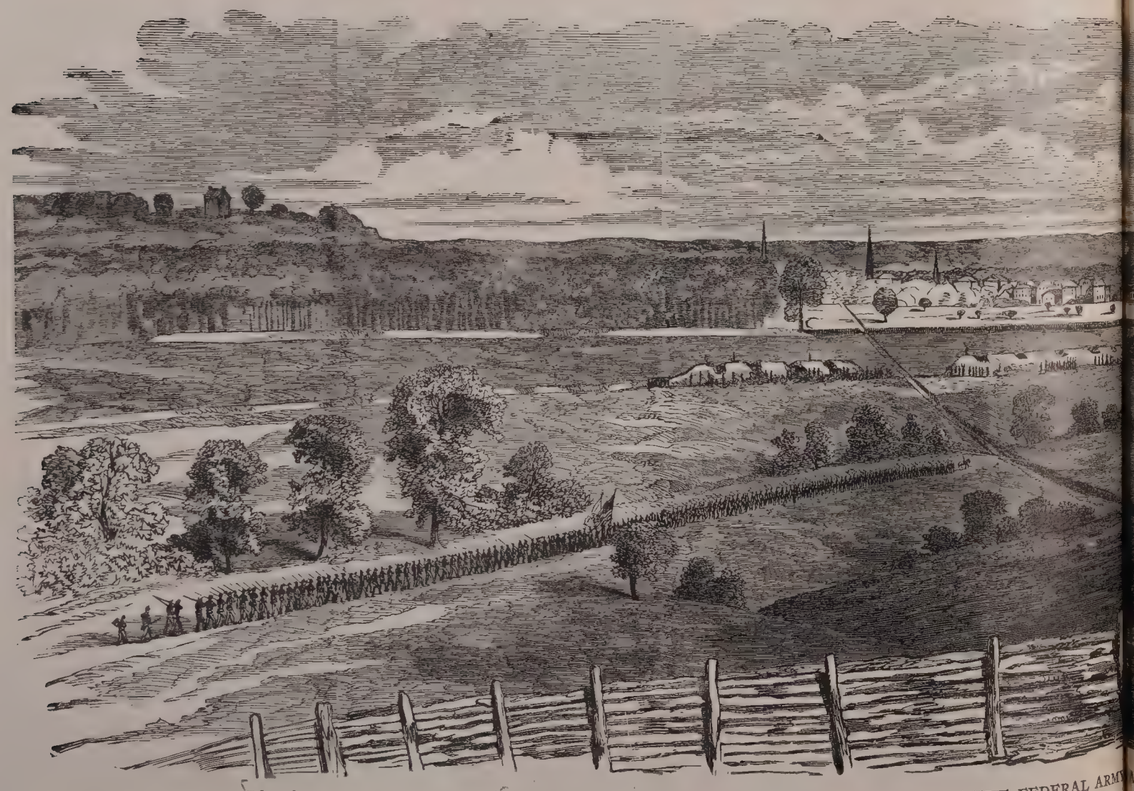
David Allan Russell was born in Salem, New York, in December, 1820. He was graduated at West Point in 1845, served in the Mexican war, and was breveted for gallant conduct at Cerro Gordo and other places in Scott's campaign to the capital. At the beginning of the Civil War he was in the defences of Washington, and in January, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, which joined the Army of the Potomac and was engaged in most of the battles of McClellan's Peninsula campaign. He received several promotions for his services there, was then made major of the Eighth United States Infantry, and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Two months later he was made a brigadier-general and placed in command of a brigade in the Sixth Corps. He was engaged at Fredericksburg, Salem, Beverly Ford and Gettysburg, and was breveted for gallantry in the last-named action. In the Overland campaign he commanded a division of the Sixth Corps and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and those around Petersburg. He went with his corps to the Shenandoah Valley, where it formed an important part of the force with which Sheridan met Early, and in the battle of Opequan, or Winchester, while at the head of his command, he was struck by a cannon-ball and instantly killed.

DAVID A. RUSSELL.

THE NINTH CORPS PASSING POPLAR SPRING CHURCH, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.—CONFEDERATE PRISONERS COMING IN UNDER GUARD.
FROM A SKETCH BY JOSEPH BECKER.



ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLEET PASSING THROUGH COLONEL BAILEY'S DAM, ABOVE ALEXANDRIA, ON THE RED RIVER, ARKANSAS, MAY, 1864, AFTER PASSING THE RAPIDS BY ITS MEANS.—From a Sketch by C. E. H. Bonwill



THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.—ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL ARMY

Petersburg would have fallen into Federal hands early in June, 1864, had not the small force that attacked it, under Generals Gilmore and Smith, paused sent into the threatened city a large part of his army from before Richmond. Not aware of this, General Grant ordered a general assault for June 18, but found assault for the prolonged siege that finally gave the city into his hands. The great issues at stake imposed on the Federal commanders a degree of caution from but it was good policy.

AGAINST THE CITY, JUNE 18, 1864.—From a Sketch by Edwin Forbes.

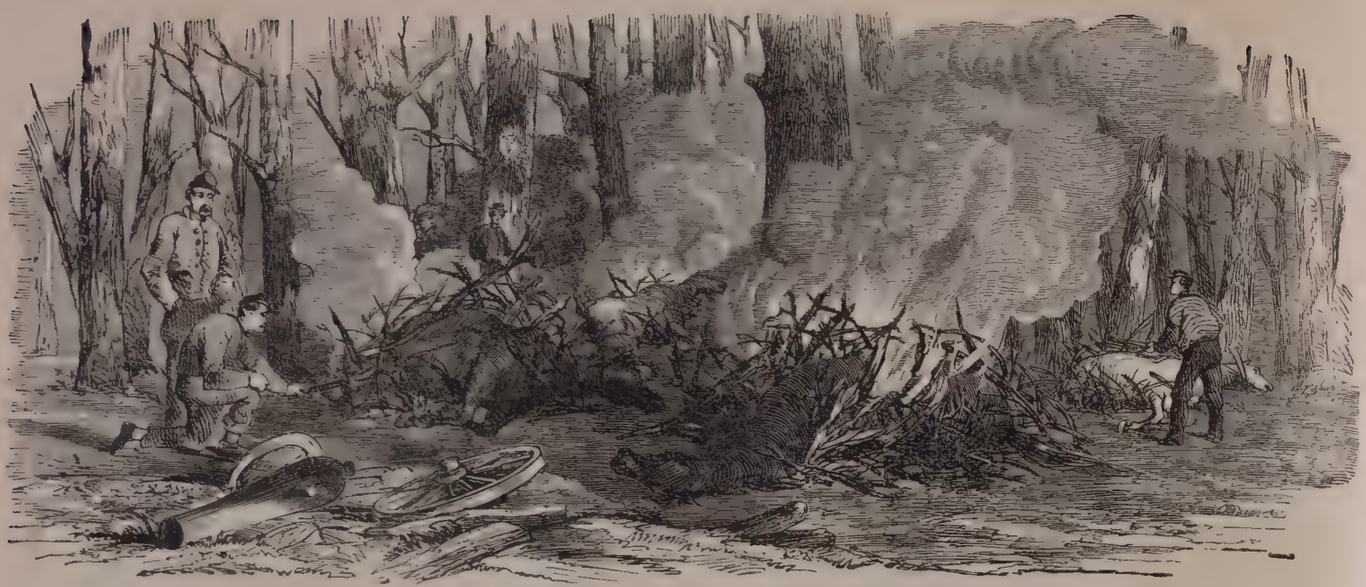
r taking the outworks to secure what they had and to watch for opportunities of safely attempting to secure more. In the interval thus afforded General Lee enemy so strongly intrenched on an inner line of defence that he was compelled to withdraw. He subsequently utilized the advanced position gained by the ich their enemy was freed. Even Petersburg could not compensate for a serious demonstration against Washington at this time. The slower way was costly

FIRE RAFT SENT DOWN THE STREAM FROM FORT JACKSON TO DESTROY THE APPROACHING FEDERAL FLEET—THE BOATS OF THE SQUADRON, WITH HELP OF THE FERRYBOAT "WESTFIELD," TOW IT OUT OF ITS COURSE.—FROM A SKETCH BY WM. WAUD.

"WASHERWOMEN" IN THE ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH.—A LAUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT.
FROM A SKETCH BY JOSEPH BECKER.

CHIMNEY ARCHITECTURE.—SOLDIERS AT THEIR CAMP-FIRES.
FROM A SKETCH BY A. McCALLUM.

An astonishing amount of ingenuity was developed in camp and field, where not only "necessity" but comfort was "the mother of invention." Of purely military expedients the Southern troops had their fair share; though even in that line they were excelled by the Northern mechanic. But once in camp, the Yankee proclivity for "fixing up" resulted in devices that had no counterpart in rebel winter quarters. Wherever the Union troops remained long enough to make it worth while, their camps became veritable museums of ingenious contrivances. In the Shenandoah camp here shown, a variety of chimney architecture is illustrated, by which the tents, converted into roofs for diminutive log cabins, were freed from the smoke of the fire-places which kept them warm. With flour barrels and pickets, or with tomato cans and dried mud, effective flues were constructed which, while they marred somewhat the military picturesqueness of the camp, kept the soldiers well and fit for duty.



SOLDIERS BURNING DEAD HORSES AFTER A BATTLE.—From a Sketch by H. Lovie.

THE BOUQUET BATTERY, COMMANDING THE VIADUCT OVER THE PATAPSCO RIVER, ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD NEAR THE RELAY HOUSE.

BLOWING OUT THE BULKHEAD OF THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.

From a Sketch by J. E. Taylor.

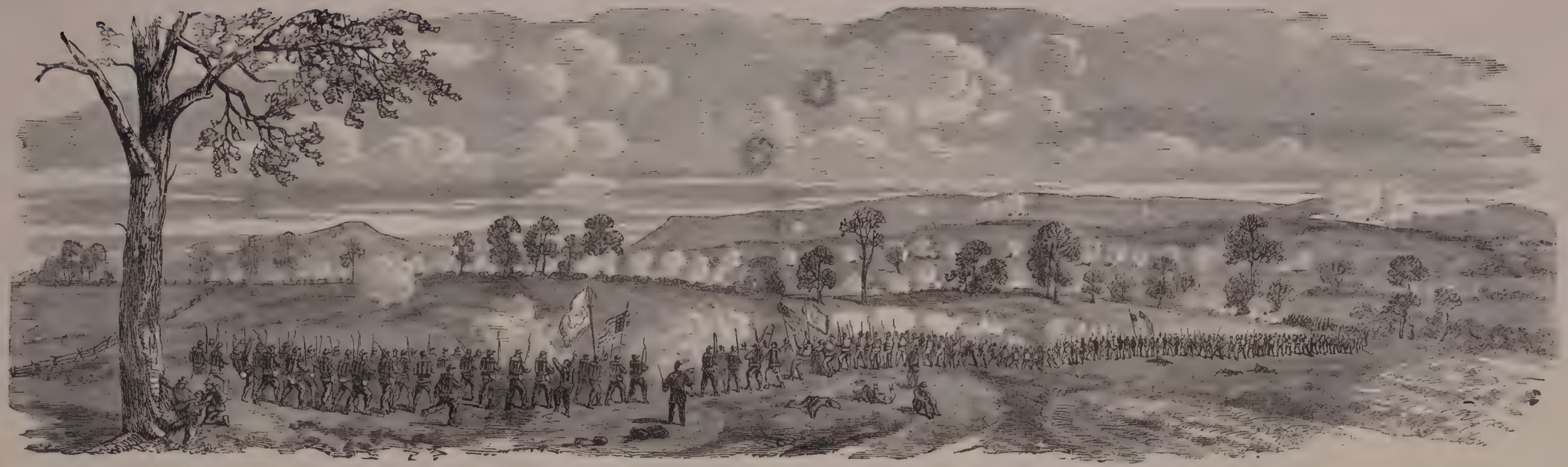
The Dutch Gap Canal, on the James River, begun in August, 1864, and finished January 1, 1865, was an engineering success, but a military failure, inasmuch as the activity of the rebel battery in the vicinity prevented its being used. It was undertaken by General Butler during General Grant's operations against Petersburg and Richmond, and was intended to secure a nearer basis for the movements against the latter city. By a cut across a narrow isthmus in a bend of the river it reduced a water passage of four and a half miles to less than 200 yards at a point about half way between the two cities called Fallais Island. What would ordinarily have been the work of a few weeks was prolonged to 140 days by the hostile fire from the rebel battery not far away. The canal was thirty to forty yards wide, and deep enough for gunboats. When the digging was completed the water was let into the canal by blowing up the protecting bulkhead with charges amounting to six tons of powder skillfully disposed. The débris fell back into the canal, and if the rebel fire had suffered this to be dredged out the passage would have been practicable and useful.

VIRGINIA FARMERS' FAMILIES ON THEIR WAY TO THE FEDERAL COMMISSARY FOR PROVISIONS.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

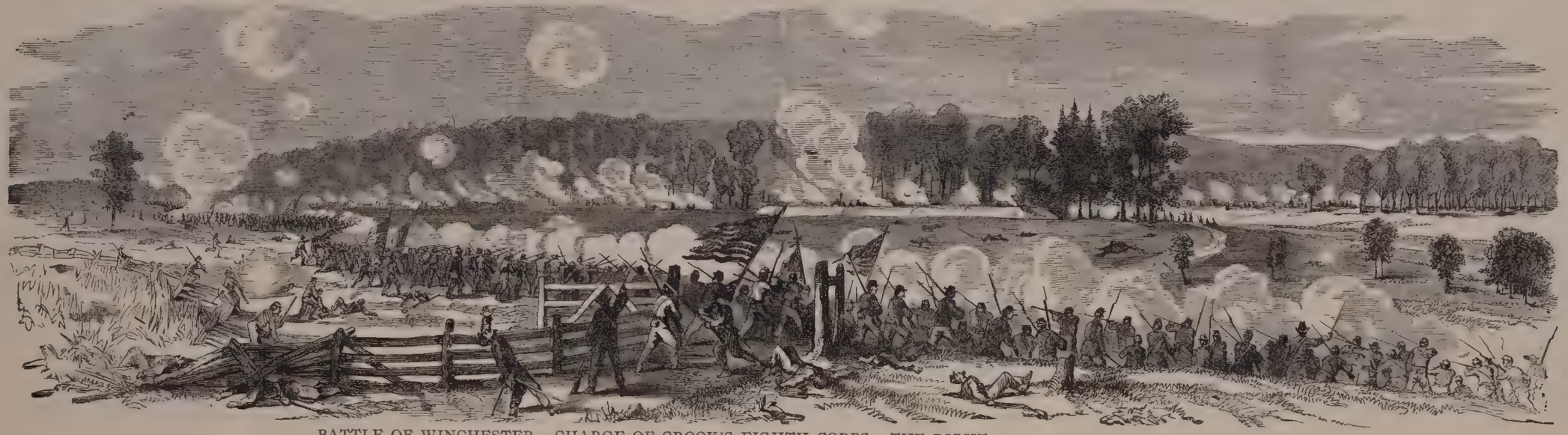
FEDERAL TROOPS FORAGING.

Promiscuous foraging, even in the enemy's country, was not generally permitted during the war, the commissary officials reserving to themselves the control of such subsistence as the country supplied, and the opportunity of the private soldier to help himself to stray chickens and pigs was rigorously circumscribed. This rule was less stringently enforced on the march than in camp, and early in the war it was hardly enforced at all. During Sheridan's Shenandoah raid the fullest scope was given to the predatory inclinations of the army, since its purpose was to clean out of that region every sort of sustenance for the enemy in whose possession the valley was to be left. So, everything the soldiers could eat they were welcome to take, and all the rest was destroyed. In the life of the soldier, which was half tragedy and half sky-larking, the chance for indiscriminate foraging was great fun, and no school-boy in a snow-ball fight ever enjoyed a recess better than did the participators in these way-side grab-games among the live-stock.

U. S. Grant



BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.—POSITION OF THE NINETEENTH CORPS, GENERAL EMORY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.—THE CENTRE.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. E. TAYLOR.



BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.—CHARGE OF CROOK'S EIGHTH CORPS.—THE RIGHT.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. E. TAYLOR.

While Grant was conducting operations against Richmond and Petersburg, Sheridan was in command of the army that was guarding the northern end of the Shenandoah Valley, with headquarters at Harper's Ferry. He cautiously avoided the temptations offered him by the rebel general, Early, to let the latter slip past him into Pennsylvania and Maryland. But when ready for offensive operations, having with difficulty secured Grant's permission to "go in," he advanced over thickly-wooded and other difficult ground, and though repulsed many times, drove Early steadily back; and finally a flank charge by Crook's Eighth Corps and Torbert's cavalry sent the enemy, as Sheridan expressed it in his official report, "whirling through Winchester."

BATTLE OF FISHER'S HILL, VA., SEPTEMBER 23, 1864, BETWEEN THE FORCES OF GENERALS PHILIP H. SHERIDAN AND JUBAL E. EARLY.

True to his promise to be "after them to-morrow," Sheridan pursued Early's army from its defeat at Winchester to its new position at Fisher's Hill, some miles to the south. The resulting victory for Sheridan here was the outcome of knowledge and promptness. He knew that there was naturally no good strategic ground for a defence there, and by hurrying forward before Early had time to intrench he caught the latter at a disadvantage. Sending cavalry around to the enemy's rear to intercept retreat, and ordering Crook's corps to make a detour and attack the flank, he arranged a simultaneous attack in front with the main army. Everything worked so well that, although it was nearly nightfall before Crook arrived and began his attack, the brief interval of daylight that remained sufficed for the complete rout of Early's army. Crook appeared on his flank utterly unexpected and thus gained to the full the great advantage of a successful flank movement. Many guns and prisoners fell into Sheridan's hands, and the only thing that prevented the total destruction of Early was the successful opposition offered by his own cavalry to Sheridan's horsemen, who were to cut off the retreat.

BATTLE BETWEEN GENERAL WILSON'S CAVALRY AND THE CONFEDERATES UNDER FITZHUGH LEE, AUGUST 21, 1864.

When Sheridan left Harper's Ferry to go up the Shenandoah Valley, he moved at first with great caution. These were his instructions, lest the enemy get past him for a northward raid; and this was his inclination, since he was advancing into an unfamiliar country. But his opponent, Early, knew every foot of the ground, and needed only to test the mettle of his adversary. So the rebel general acted on the offensive throughout the month that preceded the first decisive action at Winchester. As Early used his cavalry to harrass the moving columns, so Sheridan used his cavalry to protect them. In the manœuvring for position, there were many engagements between the mounted troops of the respective armies. That between General James H. Wilson's Third Cavalry Division and the Confederate cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee occurred while Sheridan was solidifying his lines near Halltown, to get into shape to meet Early, who had already had reinforcements and expected more. Sheridan's cavalry were called in, as he was not yet prepared to bring on a serious, still less a general, engagement.

BATTLE OF FISHER'S HILL, VA., SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.—CHARGE OF GENERAL CROOK'S CORPS ON THE RIGHT.

FROM SKETCHES BY J. E. TAYLOR.

THE SECOND CORPS, UNDER GENERAL HANCOCK, FLANKING THE CONFEDERATE WORKS AT ARMSTRONG'S MILL, ON HATCHER'S RUN. VA., OCTOBER 27, 1864.

SOLDIERS, AT THE APPROACH OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1864, READING POLITICAL HANDBILLS.

From a Sketch by Joseph Becker.

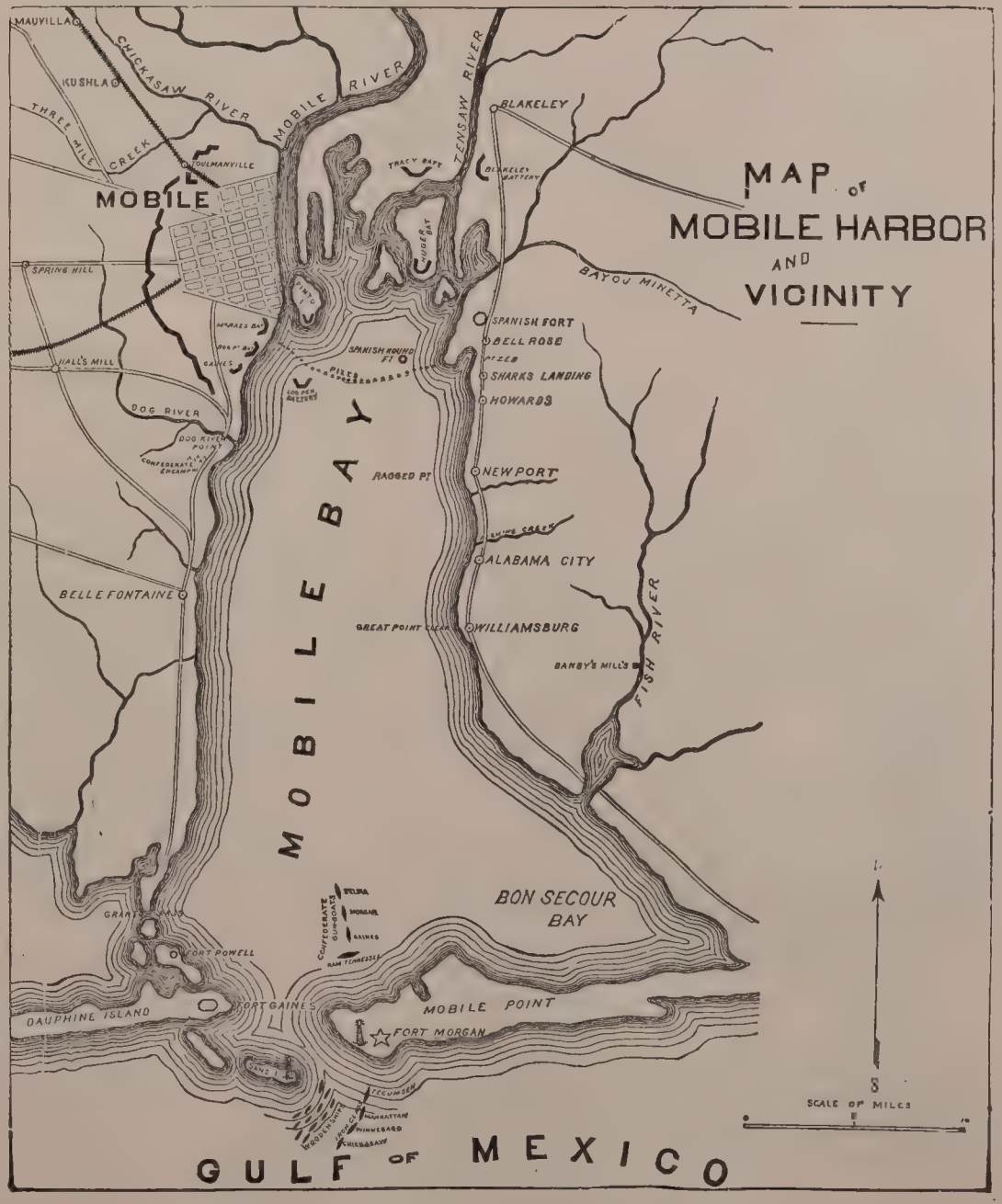
So many voters were absent from their homes, doing duty in the army when the Presidential election of 1864 occurred, that arrangements were made to collect the soldier vote in the field, the ballots to be forwarded for counting to the respective States. The men were thus reminded that in becoming soldiers they had not ceased to be citizens, and that in assuming the uniform which rendered them subordinate and responsible to their officers they had not laid down the sovereignty which entitled them to a voice in the election of the President, their own commander-in-chief. It was a unique and impressive spectacle, characteristic of the citizen-soldier and worthy of the great army which, when peace was won, laid down its arms and was merged again in the great body politic from which it had come.

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, UNDER GENERAL EARLY, DRIVING BACK THE SIXTH, EIGHTH AND NINETEENTH FEDERAL CORPS, UNDER GENERAL WRIGHT, AT CEDAR CREEK, VA., ON THE MORNING OF OCTOBER 19, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. E. TAYLOR.

BATTLE OF MIDDLETOWN, OCTOBER 19, 1864.—REPULSE OF GENERAL EARLY BY THE SIXTH CORPS, GENERAL WRIGHT.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. E. TAYLOR.

CHASING A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

MOBILE was the only Gulf port left open to the Confederates in the summer of 1864, and Farragut undertook to capture it. Blockade runners had kept the Confederacy going with European supplies, and the closing of every avenue to this traffic was an imperative condition of an early termination of the war. The city of Mobile lay some miles up from the Gulf, at the head of Mobile Bay, which was guarded by strong forts on either side of a narrow passage at its entrance, and by a fleet of gunboats and iron-clads. Against these Farragut advanced on August 5, with seven wooden vessels and four monitors, The ships and gunboats were lashed together, two and two, with the monitors in a line to the right of them toward the heaviest of the batteries, those of Fort Morgan. In the first pair of the fleet was the "Brooklyn," so placed because she had an apparatus for picking up torpedoes; the flag-ship "Hartford," with Farragut lashed to the rigging to overlook the smoke, following next. The monitor "Tecumseh," pushing ahead to engage the rebel iron-clads, was sunk by a torpedo; whereupon the "Brooklyn" slowed up and began to back off. But Farragut had not sailed at the age of twelve in the bloody cruises of old David Porter's "Essex," to mind a little thing like that; and saying "Damn the torpedoes!" he pushed the "Hartford" to the front and led the way, ordering the fleet to follow; while Captain Jouett's monitor "Metacomet," followed by the gunboats, scattered the rebel gunboats. But the rebel ram, "Tennessee," impervious to shot, continued the fight, though pluckily attacked by the wooden vessels, and did not yield until her mechanical apparatus was knocked all to pieces with the continuous ramming and heavy broadsides of the Federal fleet.



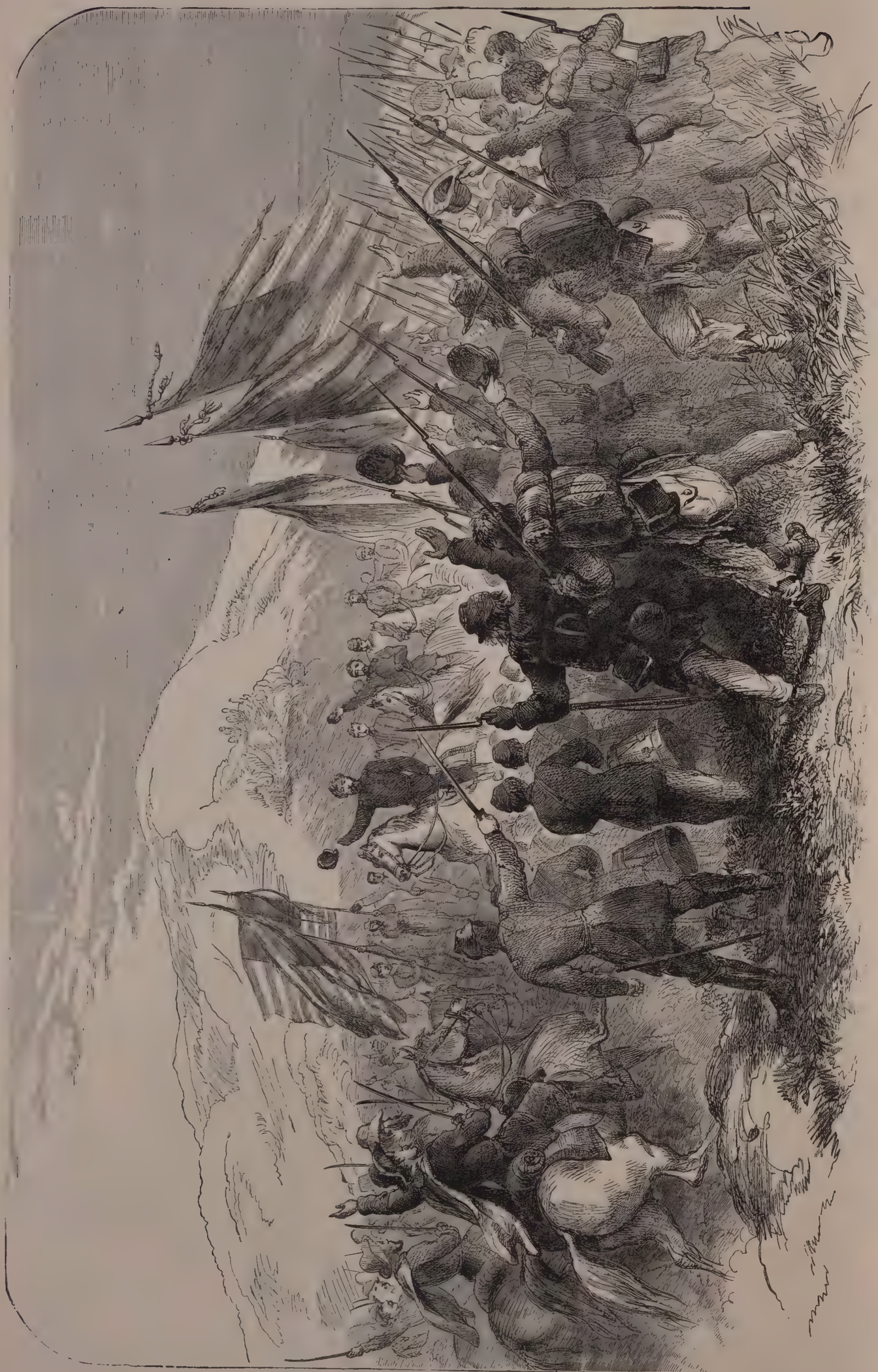
THE FEDERAL ARMY CROSSING THE COOSA RIVER, ALA., ON ITS RETURN FROM THE PURSUIT OF THE CONFEDERATES UNDER HOOD.
FROM A SKETCH BY STANLEY FOX.

THE FIGHT AT CEDAR CREEK, VA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. R. TAYLOR,

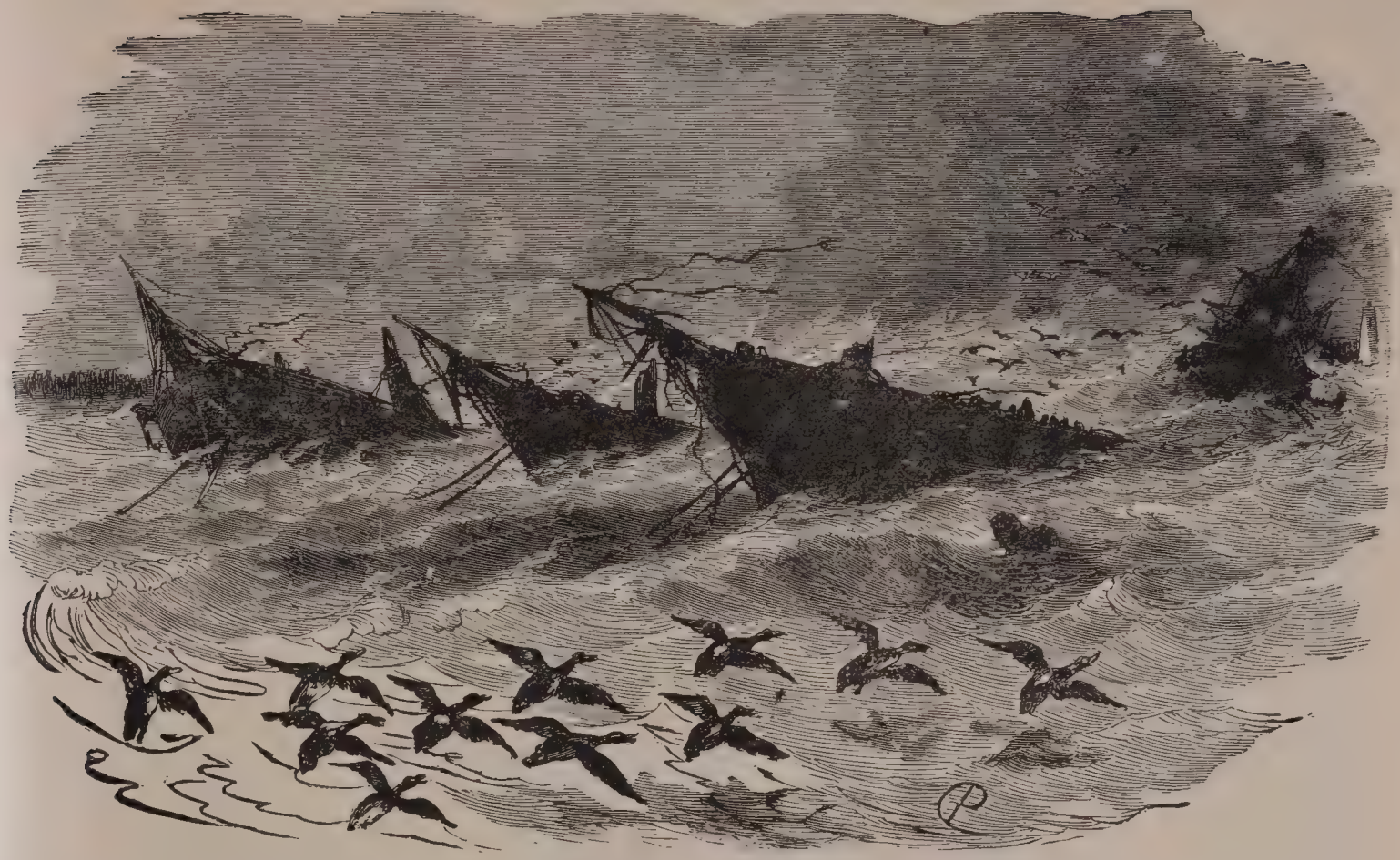
The engagement represented here is a skirmish between Early's rear guard and Sheridan's cavalry, which harrassed the retreating Confederates before they made their stand at Winchester on their way up the Shenandoah Valley with Sheridan on their heels. It was at this same point that later, after the Fisher's Hill engagement, Sheridan's own army was surprised and nearly defeated by Early. Having accomplished his original purpose of destroying everything in the valley that could maintain a hostile army, Sheridan had begun to return northward. Leaving his troops under General Wright's command, Sheridan had gone in person to confer with the authorities at Washington. He returned from this errand only to meet his men in full retreat, demoralized by the sudden onset of Early. It was then that he made his famous "Sheridan's ride," reaching Cedar Creek just in time to stop the retreat, reanimate his troops, and turn the promised defeat into a rousing Union victory.

DEFEAT, AT MOUNT JACKSON, OF THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL ROSSER, THE "SAVIOR OF THE VALLEY," BY SHERIDAN'S FORCES, UNDER GENERAL TORBERT.
DESPERATE EFFORT OF ROSSER TO SAVE HIS LAST GUN.—From a Sketch by J. E. Taylor.

General Early was reinforced after the battle of Fisher's Hill, and this, together with the desperate straits to which he was reduced by Sheridan's having stripped the Shenandoah Valley of supplies, led him to take the offensive. His cavalry, under Rosser, pursued Sheridan as the latter took up his return march northward, and to fight them off he sent the Union cavalry under Torbert, Merritt and Custer. These dashing leaders gave the rebel cavalryman a severe drubbing on October 7, driving him back twenty-five miles and capturing his artillery, wagon-trains, and, in fact, "everything he had on wheels." It was the training derived from these rapid actions in the Shenandoah that gave to Sheridan's cavalry the confidence, dash and terror-inspiring swiftness that rendered them so valuable an auxiliary to Grant in the closing days of the war, when, by successive raids, they cut through the enemy in every direction, rode around them and over them, and generally demoralized their organization.



THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE FEDERAL ARMIES.—RE-ENLISTMENT OF THE SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.



SUNKEN HULKS TO PREVENT THE ENTRANCE OF FEDERAL VESSELS INTO SOUTHERN WATERS.

The sea was the enemy of the Confederacy. The Federal Government was able in a short time to put afloat great fleets, while the Confederate authorities were never able to do more than permit the sailing and ravages of privateers. The Government proclaimed its purpose to repossess the harbors of the Southern States, which had been sealed as an incident of the secession movement. It was necessary that these harbors should be defended against the ingress of Union men-of-war. The Confederates adopted many expedients to ward off the enemy, one of which was the sinking of old hulks laden with stone at the entrance of the Southern harbors.

SKIRMISH, NEAR BEAUFORT, S. C., BETWEEN CONFEDERATE CAVALRY AND FEDERAL PICKETS.

One of the incidental horrors of war is the destructive fighting along the picket lines. Here no ambition is to be gratified, and no glory to be achieved; but here death awaits the brave, as in the field of great battle. The clash on the picket lines was always the signal and certificate of destruction to many heroes, who there perished without the cheer of victory to ring on their dying senses, or the shriek of defeat to add humiliation to the last hour.

MANASSAS JUNCTION AFTER ITS EVACUATION BY THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—ABANDONED FORTIFICATIONS, CAMPS, WAGONS AND BURNED RAILROAD DEPOTS.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

VIEW OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GA., LOOKING SOUTH, NOVEMBER 12, 1864.

EVACUATION OF ATLANTA, GA., BY THE FEDERAL FORCES, MARCH 12, 1864—COMMENCEMENT OF THE MEMORABLE MARCH TO THE SEA.

VIRGINIA DURING THE WAR.—SCENES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—From Sketches by Edwin Forbes.

THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA.—CONFEDERATE ATTACK ON GENERAL LOGAN'S CORPS, JULY 28, 1864.

PONTOON BRIDGE ON SAVANNAH RIVER, OVER WHICH THE CONFEDERATES CROSSED ON THE EVACUATION OF SAVANNAH, DECEMBER 21, 1864.

BURNING OF THE RAILROAD ROUND-HOUSE AT ATLANTA, NOVEMBER 14, 1864.—FEDERAL SOLDIERS AT WORK ALONG THE RAILROAD TRACK.

When Sherman decided to abandon the Atlanta region and strike across the country to the sea, the stern necessities of war compelled him to destroy the conquered city and render it useless to the enemy. After the inhabitants had removed with all their goods, the army engineers began the work of demolition, taking care not to injure private dwellings. Only public buildings, machine shops, depots, and arsenals were doomed, and these became the prey of gunpowder and the torch. The awful carnival of destruction occupied an entire night. Sixty thousand soldiers witnessed the thrilling spectacle, not one seeking his blanket for rest until the brilliant glare of the vast conflagration died out of the heavens. The routine duties and observations of camp life were forgotten, and the army yielded to the excitement of the hour, an hour never to be banished from the minds of those who passed through the strange experience. In more senses than one it was a parallel to the burning of Rome, for the Union bands accompanied the roar and crackle of the flames, the boom of monster explosions and crashing of falling debris, with the martial airs soldiers love so well.

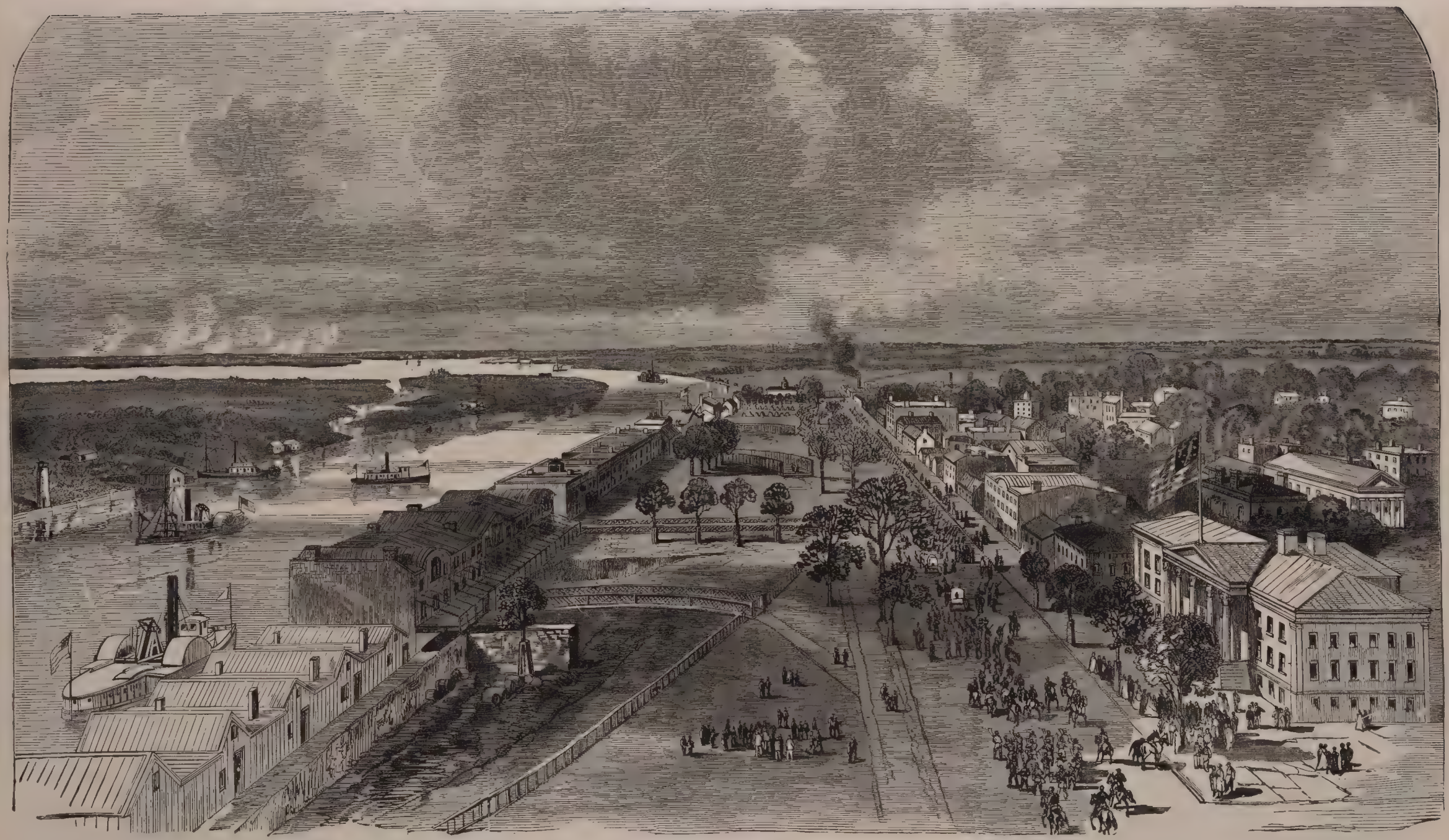
BURNING OF THE GEORGIA CENTRAL RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE OGEECHEE RIVER, NOVEMBER 30, 1864,
BY THE FEDERAL FORCES UNDER COLONEL P. H. JONES.

The march to the sea was protected on the flanks by the destruction of all means of communication which could serve the enemy in attack or pursuit. The corps of Davis and Williams struck the Georgia Central near Louisville, and moving down the line toward Millen destroyed the entire track, including the bridges between those points.

BURNING OF THE NAVY YARD AT SAVANNAH BY THE CONFEDERATES, DECEMBER 21, 1864.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, ATLANTA.—CITIZENS GETTING PASSES TO GO NORTH AND SOUTH, IN CONSEQUENCE OF GENERAL SHERMAN'S ORDER FOR THE DEPARTURE OF ALL CITIZENS.

On reaching the seacoast, Sherman immediately distributed his forces so as to isolate Savannah from the rest of the Confederacy, and bring the proud city to terms. The Confederate commander, General Hardee, managed the defence so ably that the Union troops were held aloof a week after the chief stronghold of the place, Fort McAllister, had fallen. By means of extensive causeways, and a bridge of pontoon boats, constructed with great labor under cover of night, he withdrew his whole force, the evening of the 21st, across the river and swampy bottom lands to the Carolina shore. The escape was one of the notable achievements of the war, and proved a serious disappointment to Sherman, who had been at great pains to cut off the retreat, utilizing all his vast army, the troops already upon the coast when he arrived, and the fleet which lay off the harbor for the purpose. Hardee no only marched out his soldiers, but also removed all his field artillery. The vast arsenal was destroyed and all the siege guns used in the lines of defence were spiked to render them temporarily useless for the enemy.



VIEW OF SAVANNAH, GA., LOOKING EAST TOWARD FORT JACKSON.—Sketched From the Tower of the Exchange by W. T. Crane.

The site for the city of Savannah was selected by General Oglethorpe, the founder of the colony of Georgia, who made his first settlement at this point in February, 1733. The city occupies a promontory of land rising in a bold bluff behind the business portion of the city to about forty feet. The river making a gentle curve around Hutchinson's Island, the water front is in the form of an elongated crescent about two and a half miles in length. The area of the municipal limits are three and one-third miles square. In its general plan Savannah is conceded to be one of the handsomest of our American cities. Twenty-four plazas, ornamented with that beautiful evergreen, the feathery Tamarisk,, and flowers that bloom through the year, add not a little to its beauty. Its chief defences are Fort Pulaski, on Cockspur Island, at the mouth of the river, and Fort Jackson on the right bank, four miles below the city. After the capture of Fort McAllister, December 13, 1864, during the Civil War, the Union army found here the termination of their famous "March Through Georgia." General Sherman sent Lincoln a telegram, which reached Washington on Christmas Eve, saying, "I beg to present to you, as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah."

BURNING OF THE PENITENTIARY AT MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

Sherman's left wing, the army of Georgia, led by General Henry W. Slocum, reached Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, November 23, 1864. The entrance of the troops was so sudden that the garrison barely found time to escape, and did not wait to destroy the bridges. While at Milledgeville Sherman's men amused themselves by holding a mock legislature. The prison was destroyed in accordance with the policy to leave behind no defensive buildings.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS, UNDER ORDER OF GENERAL SHERMAN, TAKING UP TORPEDOES IN FRONT OF FORT McALLISTER, CAPTURED BY THE FEDERAL FORCES, DECEMBER 13, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CRANE.

The use of torpedoes hidden in front of works exposed to assault is permissible by the rules of civilized warfare. In numerous instances the Confederates buried these infernal engines to aid in the defence of forts under siege. The prisoners secured when the places surrendered were compelled to remove the torpedoes, not solely by way of retaliation, but because they might be supposed to understand the nature and the location of them.

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL BUTTERFIELD, NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, VA.

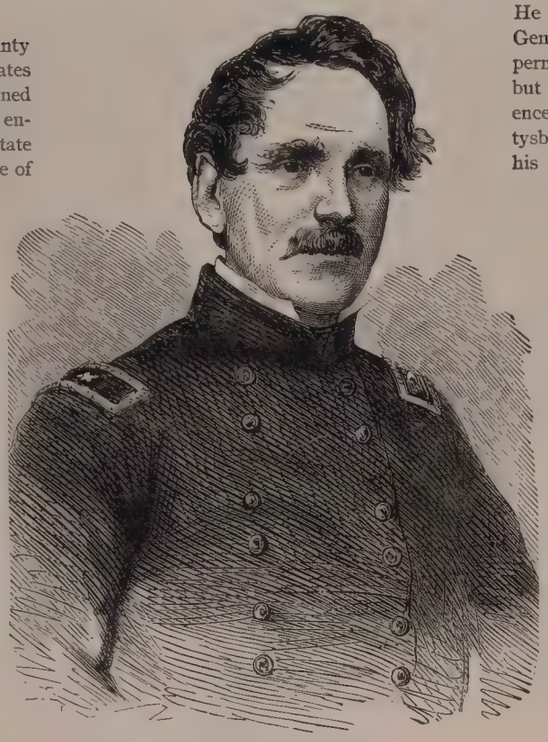
FEDERAL PICKET BOAT, NEAR FERNANDINA, FLA., ATTACKED BY CONFEDERATE SHARPSHOOTERS STATIONED IN THE TREES ON THE BANKS.

FEDERAL TROOPS MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS OF FERNANDINA FLA

GENERAL SHIELDS.

James Shields was born at Dungannon, County Tyrone, in 1810, but came to the United States when sixteen years of age, studied law and opened an office in Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1832. He entered the political arena, was elected to the State Legislature, made State Auditor, then a judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and in 1845 Commissioner of the General Land Office. On the breaking out of war with Mexico, Shields was appointed a brigadier-general, commanding the Illinois troops, saw service under Zachary Taylor, Wool, and, finally, Winfield Scott, whom he followed through the capture of the City of Mexico. He was shot through the lung at Cerro Gordo, and was breveted major-general for gallantry. In the subsequent assaults upon Chepultepec he was again severely wounded.

After the close of the Mexican war General Shields was appointed Governor of Oregon Territory, which post he held until elected United States Senator from Illinois for a term that expired in 1855. He then moved to Minnesota, whence he was soon sent to Congress. In 1859 he went to reside in California, and thence to Mexico, where he was in charge of mines at the outbreak of the Rebellion. The news of this caused him to return at once to the United States, where he was speedily commissioned brigadier-general, and after a few months found himself commanding a division in N. P. Banks' Army of the Shenandoah. Banks' operations in the northern part of the valley during the early spring of 1862 were effectively opposed by large forces under "Stonewall" Jackson, who, in March (1862), held Winchester with about 8000 men; but when Manassas was evacuated Jackson retreated up the valley. Banks thereupon sent Shields after him, and the pursuit was made with extraordinary vigor, highly destructive to the peace and comfort of the rebel occupants of that country. Shields, however, who had been left alone on the west of the Blue Ridge, felt himself too weak to follow very far, and fell back to Winchester, near which he disposed his force, of about 7000 men, so as to resist the enemy who had turned against him. On March 22 a severe battle took place at a small village called Kernstown, in which the Confederates were defeated and driven away in disorder. This was a brilliant and important fight, and Banks hoped it was decisive, but soon saw that



GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS, U. S. A.

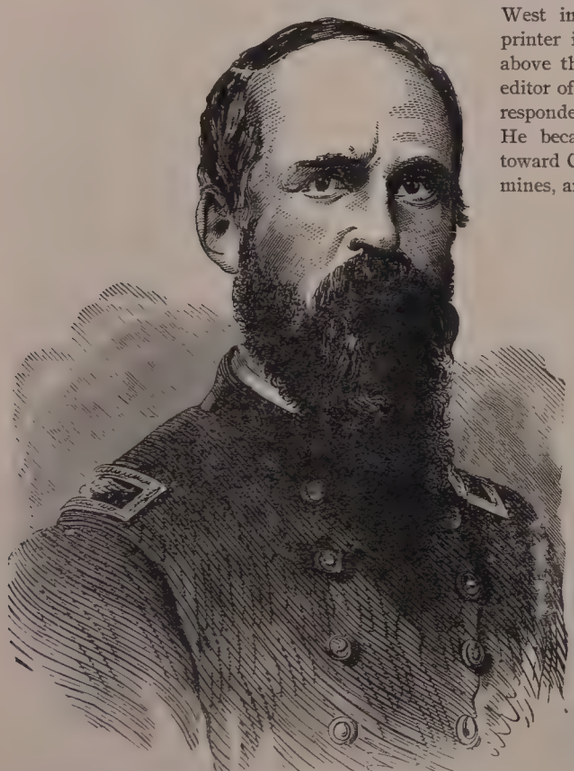
he would be overpowered, and so executed that "masterly retreat" to the Potomac which military critics praise, and to which Shields materially contributed.

Two months later the Union army advanced again up this coveted valley as far as Cross Keys and Port Republic, where hard fights took place under Shields' direction. In the latter Jackson was attacked on June 9, but a lack of prompitude in following up the first advantage enabled Jackson to recover, concentrate a large force and rout the Union troops with heavy loss. General Shields was not seriously blamed for this defeat, but it practically closed his career as a soldier. He resigned a few months later and went to live in the West, becoming prominent in the politics of Missouri.

COLONEL EDWARD E. CROSS.

Edward Ephraim Cross, although remembered chiefly as a soldier, was a good type of the intelligent, energetic American citizen. A native of New Hampshire, young Cross went to the West in 1852 to practice his trade as a printer in Cincinnati. Here he soon rose above the composing stick, and became an editor of *The Times* of that city and a correspondent of several Eastern newspapers. He became interested in the movement toward California and especially in Arizona mines, and was the first man to take a steam-engine or a printing-press across the Rocky Mountains. This led to his going to Mexico, where he obtained a lieutenant-colonel's commission in the Mexican army.

The news of the secession of the Southern States and the opening of hostilities caused him to resign and return to his native State, where he organized the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment and became its colonel. This regiment became conspicuous under his command during all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and Colonel Cross was several times wounded. He commanded a brigade more than once, and General Hancock did what he could to secure permanent promotion for this meritorious officer, but was unable to overcome the adverse influences at Washington. On the third day at Gettysburg Colonel Cross was mortally wounded, and his death ended a career which deserved earlier recognition.



GENERAL EDWARD E. CROSS, U. S. A.

GENERAL AUGUR.

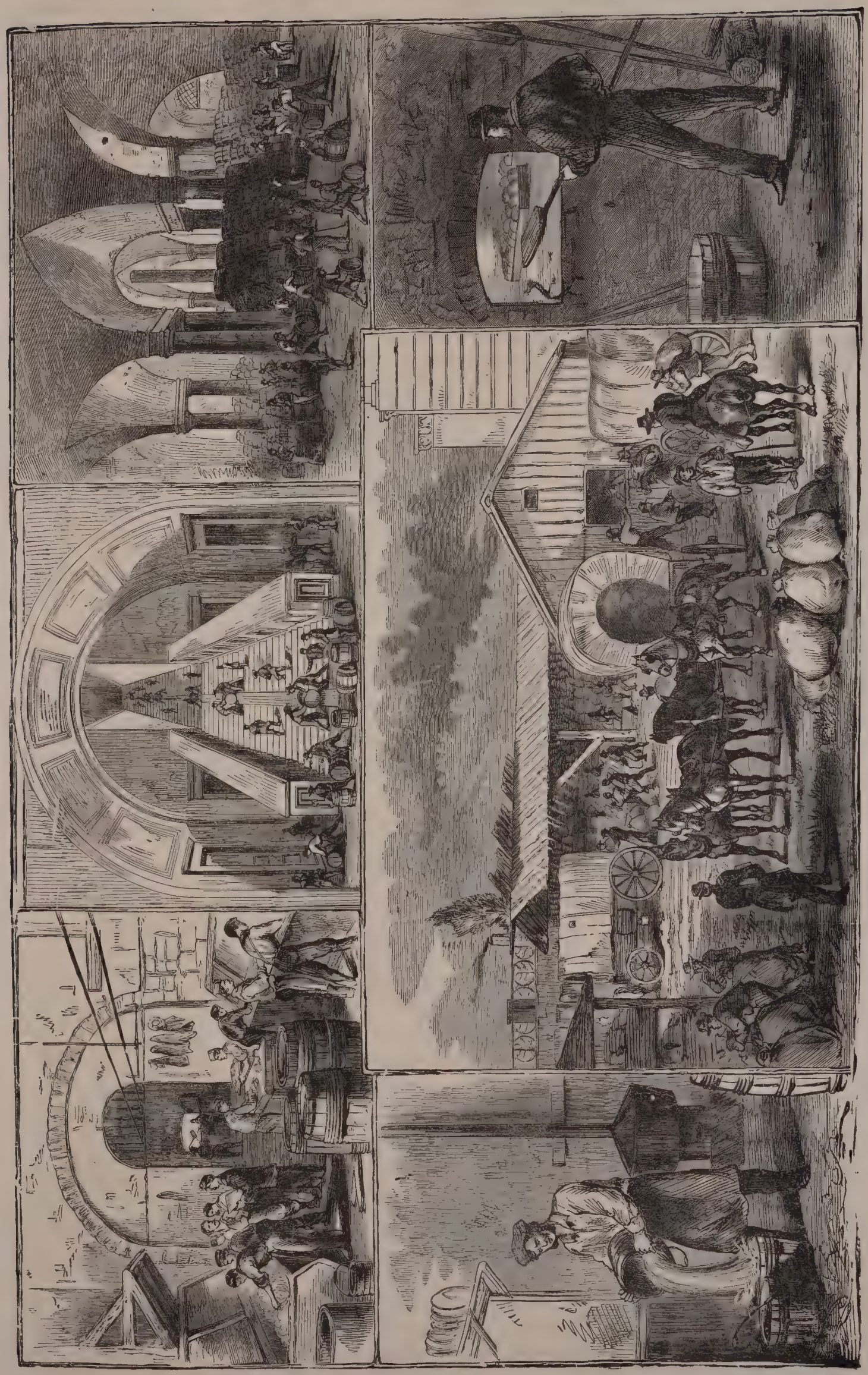
Major-General Christopher Colon Augur, who became well known as a commanding officer in the Civil War, was born in New York in 1821, but was appointed to the United States Military Academy as from Michigan, and was graduated in 1843 and sent to the Second Infantry. He speedily saw service in the war with Mexico, where he was attached as aide-de-camp to the staff of General Hopping, and after the death of that officer to the staff of General Caleb Cushing. His services secured him the rank of captain and orders to proceed to the frontier, where, especially in Oregon, he participated in much fighting with the Indians.

The beginning of the Civil War, which split the army into halves, found him loyal to the Government, and he was commissioned major in the Thirteenth Infantry, and was for a few months, in 1861, commandant of cadets at West Point; but this was too slow in that year of opening rebellion, and Major Augur secured a commission as brigadier-general of volunteers, and offered himself for service in the Army of the Potomac under McDowell. Having been given command of a division under Banks, he took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain, July 9, 1862, and was there severely wounded; but the same date was the date of his promotion to be a major-general.

Before the end of that year he was sufficiently recovered to resume his service in the field, and rejoined Banks, taking part as a corps commander in the movements on the Lower Mississippi. He distinguished himself at Port Hudson where he commanded the left wing of the army.

At the close of this campaign General Augur was called to take command of the Department of Washington, comprising the oversight of the city and all its defences, and this he retained until the close of the war, a service which made his name familiar to a host of persons and by which he is best remembered.

GENERAL CHRISTOPHER COLON AUGUR, U. S. A.



GREAT NATIONAL BAKERY FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY, IN THE BASEMENT OF THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONTRABANDS COMING INTO THE FEDERAL CAMP IN VIRGINIA.—From a Sketch by Edwin Forbes.

One of the most difficult problems that confronted the government during the early period of the war was the question, arising constantly, as to the proper disposition of the refugee slaves that poured into every Union camp. Had the war been undertaken openly to destroy slavery it would not have had the support of many a Northern man. Emphasis was laid on the fact that it was undertaken only to preserve the Union. The handling of the slavery question had to be very gingerly, and commanding officers who undertook to liberate the blacks, as did Fremont and Hunter, got into trouble. General Butler did much toward settling the question by his witty construction of the status of the slave as "contraband of war;" property certainly, but, like any other property of a rebel, subject to confiscation. As late as the middle of 1862 fugitive slaves were employed on Union works, while a careful record of their ownership was kept in order that their masters, if it could be shown they were Union men, might be compensated for their services. But the stream of contraband refugees into Union camps continued, and finally the logic of events enabled President Lincoln to emancipate the slaves as a war measure, thus keeping his faith and satisfying his personal inclination at the same time.

PAYING OFF SOLDIERS AT ATLANTA, GA., BEFORE STARTING ON THE GRAND MARCH TO THE SEA.

GENERAL SHERMAN RECEIVED BY GENERAL FOSTER ON BOARD THE REVENUE CUTTER "NEMAHA," IN THE OGEECHEE RIVER, GEORGIA, DECEMBER 14, 1864.

GENERAL GEARY ISSUING PASSES TO CITIZENS OF SAVANNAH, GA.

FEDERAL FORCES, AT JONESBORO, DESTROYING THE MACON RAILROAD.
FROM A SKETCH BY GEORGE D. SAYLLER, SECOND IOWA INFANTRY.

The art of destroying railroads was brought to perfection by the Northern armies. The mode of operation was as follows: A section was distributed along a piece of track, each man at the end of a tie. At a signal the ties were lifted and turned end for end with the ties on top. Each man then loosened his tie from the rails. The ties were then collected into piles, the rails placed upon them so that the centres were across the ties. The torch was then applied, but that did not complete the work. After the rails became heated soldiers seized them at the ends with hooks and bent them around stumps or trees, or, where these were not convenient, stakes fixed firmly in the ground. In grasping the hot iron rails a hook was used which gave a firm grip, and the track destroyers managed in the course of the operation to give a twist to the pliable metal which rendered it entirely useless excepting for melting and re-railing at a foundry.

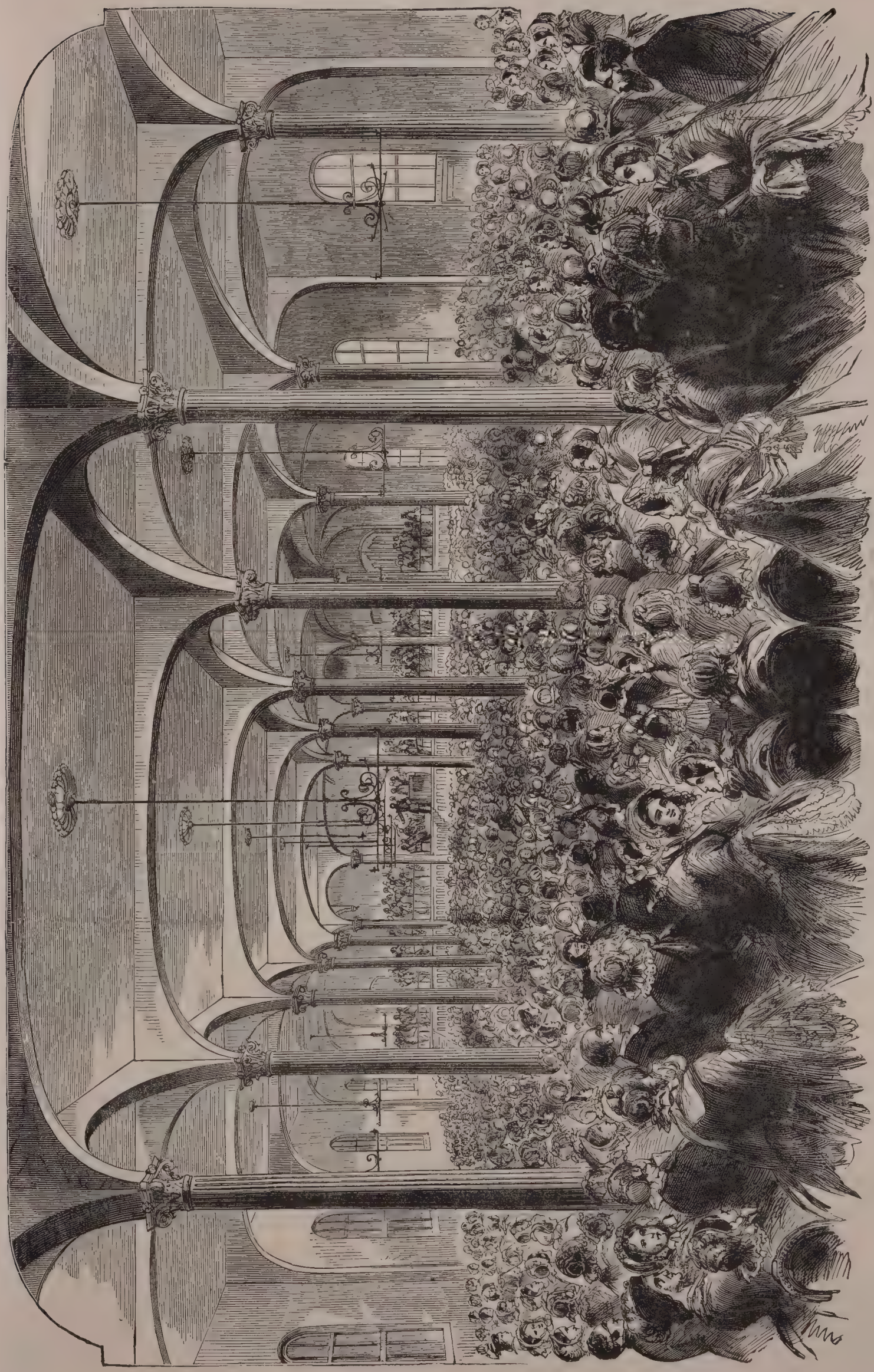
UNITED STATES SOLDIERS, AT ATLANTA, GA., TEARING DOWN BUILDINGS SHATTERED DURING THE BOMBARDMENT.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S WAGON-TRAIN PASSING THROUGH RESACA, GA., AT NIGHT.

Resaca was one of the first positions defended by Johnston's army in opposing Sherman's march against Atlanta. The fighting was short but sharp, and ended in the retreat of the Confederates. Johnston's line of battle was in the shape of a horse-shoe, and covered the little town on three sides. The fighting all took place at a considerable distance from the houses. The picture of the wagon train passing the town at night suggests one of weird scenes of war, scattered lights moving along the camps or on a route of march, supported by unseen hand, looked upon from a distance, seemed to be suspended in the air. When the light flows at intervals upon the forms beneath, there assumes a spectral whiteness.

CITIZENS OF ATLANTA LEAVING THE CITY IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENERAL SHERMAN'S ORDER.

The faithful picture of war scenes have an interest beyond that which the war gives them. They present people and customs of a bygone generation. The customs of men and women, the strange shape of trunks, and the patterns of shawls and blankets are in strong contrast with those of to-day.



WOMAN'S MEETING AT COOPER UNION HALL, COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK CITY, TO ORGANIZE THE "WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF" FOR THE ARMY.

GENERAL LEWIS WALLACE AND STAFF.—ZOUAVE REGIMENT, ELEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Old soldiers and other survivors of the era have not forgotten the zouave craze that struck the citizen-military in the "fifties," gay, barbaric uniforms; exciting, savage drill. A zouave took the field supposing himself a knight charged with maintaining his country's weal in single combat. Colonel Ellsworth and his imitators were more magical as recruiting agents than the gifted spell-binders whose silvery tongues echoed through the land Lincoln's call to arms. Indiana's first response was Wallace's Zouaves, a gallant thousand that equiped themselves within two weeks after Sumter fell. They were all stalwart young men from Indianapolis and the neighboring towns. Wallace trained them in the tactics of Napoleon's Algerian blacks. He told them how the State had been libeled by malicious reports, circulated by Jefferson Davis, to the effect that Indiana troops had run at Buena Vista, in Mexico. "And now," said he, "will you swear to take for your battle-cry, Remember Buena Vista." A hearty "Aye! aye!" was the answer, and a thousand knees bent as one, a thousand palms were uplifted, while a thousand pairs of lips, innocent of war's rude breathings, mutt[illegible] terrible oath.

COOKING IN CAMP KITCHEN.

IMPROMPTU FIELD-OVENS OF THE NINETEENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Whenever the armies remained in one camp for months these field-ovens were constructed to supply the soldiers with soft bread. The ration was a most welcome one after they had subsisted on hard-tack during arduous campaigns. Flour was issued by the Government in lieu of hard bread, and bakers were found among the soldiers who could do the rest, and their comrades were glad to let them off from routine camp duty for the sake of the toothsome morsels they prepared. Bricks for the oven could usually be obtained from some dismantled dwelling. At any rate, given the flour, the ingenuity of the men would produce the bread, and that, too, of an excellent quality.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES AT WASHINGTON.—THE PROVOST GUARD EXAMINING PASSES.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S OFFICE DELIVERING SOLDIERS' PACKAGES FROM HOME.

The arrival in camp of a package from home was like the advent of a Christmas box in a household. Everybody crowded around it, if only to see something from that far-off country known to the exiles as "home." The package or box contained everything from a "housewife" or a tincup to fruit cake and canned peaches. It was nothing if it did not bring something to wear, a hat, a pair of boots or even stockings, and it was less when devoid of an abundance of the good things a soldier could not get at the front for love nor money. The contents were shared liberally with comrades, and when the lucky sharers of some other fellow's box received one, it was evened up most generously. During the winter, while the army lay in permanent camp, it was a poorly regulated "shebang" that did not always have a shelf stocked with good things sent from home. The friends of the boys at the other end of the route were told just when to ship, and if the railroads and express companies did their duty, the relays came to hand in nick o' time.

SHERMAN'S "BUMMERS" FORAGING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—From a Sketch by J. E. Taylor.

Responsibility for the "Bummers," who made Sherman's march a nuisance to the people of Georgia and the Carolinas, has been shifted from one corps commander to another, each one humiliated at finding the accusation laid against his command, yet readily passing it on to that of one of his colleagues. The truth is that the "Bummers" were an organized band of foragers who gathered rations for the troops. It must be remembered that the plan of a long march through hostile territory made it necessary for the army to "live off the country," as the term is; mounted on captured horses the "Bummers" formed an advance guard of the army and often detected the stealthy approach of the enemy's cavalry. The cunning, as well as the patience, of the inhabitants was exhausted in coping with these Yankee Bedouins. Hidden provisions were unearthed by their practiced eyes, dismantled vehicles rigged out with improvised gear, and scattered harness brought together to aid in transporting the "contraband goods of war" to the Union camps. On one occasion the "Bummers" captured a town from the enemy's cavalry, and held it until the reserve troops marched up. A broken-down grist mill was repaired by machinists in the party, and during the occupancy of the place turned out a good supply of flour for the soldiers.

CAVALRY FIGHT AT YELLOW TAVERN, NEAR RICHMOND, VA., MAY 11, 1864, BETWEEN THE FORCES OF PHIL. H. SHERIDAN AND J. E. B. STUART.—From a Sketch by Edwin Forbes.

May 11, 1864, the troopers of "Little Phil" and the redoubtable "Jeb" Stuart met for the first time in open battle at Yellow Tavern, on the road to Richmond. Stuart stood at bay, with two brigades placed across the road at right angles. Two Confederate cannon swept the roadway and others commanded the field from a hill in the rear. Sheridan attacked with two divisions at once. Custer's brigade of Wolverines carried the hill at a rush, taking the guns. Seeing the disaster Stuart galloped to the point with a hundred men whom he rallied about him, and as Custer's men were quickly driven back by a mounted charge of the First Virginia, he opened on the Wolverines passing him with pistols. Accounts differ as to what then took place. A Confederate orderly says that one of Custer's men, who had been dismounted in the fight and was running back before the victorious Virginians on foot, recognized Stuart and shot him at close quarters. The Michigan annals state that Private John E. Huff, a prize marksman of the Fifth Regiment, who had served in Berdan's corps of sharpshooters, took careful aim at eighty yards and brought him down with his carbine. Stuart reeled in his saddle, was helped into an ambulance and taken from the field. While passing along the lines he urged the men, to the best of his failing strength, to continue the fight in which he had lost his life.

CAPTURE OF CONFEDERATE RIFLE-PITS, ON JAMES ISLAND, S. C., FEBRUARY 9, 1865, SHORTLY BEFORE THE EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON.
FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CRANE.

Hardee led the garrison of Savannah directly to Charleston, after his stealthy escape from the former city in December, 1864, and attempted to stimulate the spirits of the people there to a further defence. When Sherman's army arrived in rear of Charleston in February the Union naval fleet under Dahlgren and the land forces under General Foster renewed their demonstration upon the coast and harbor defences. James Island fell completely into Foster's hands on the ninth, and on the eighteenth Hardee evacuated the city. He marched with the remnant of his army to a position on Sherman's front, leaving Charleston entirely at the mercy of the enemy. On abandoning the city, Hardee applied the torch to the public buildings, stores, shipping and cotton warehouses, and the flames were extinguished by the aid of Union troops, who entered a few houses after the Confederates departed. No opposition was made by the inhabitants to the new order of things, but all cheerfully took the oath of allegiance demanded by United States authorities and welcomed the era of peace.

CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON, S. C., TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE SOON AFTER THE EVACUATION OF THE CITY BY GENERAL HARDEE.

SHERMAN'S SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS CROSSING THE SOUTH EDISTO RIVER ON PONTOONS, FEBRUARY 9, 1865.

SHERMAN'S SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS ENTERING CHERAW, S. C., AND DRIVING OUT THE CONFEDERATES.

The sketch of the crossing of the Edisto by the troops of Sherman's right wing made General Howard present a common phase of army experience on the march through Georgia and the Carolinas. The so-called rivers were simply swamps, with a deep channel carrying off the surplus rainfall. Often a series of these swamps would be encountered close together, and then the name of swamp would be found attached to what might be termed a succession of rivers, namely, channels with running tides between contiguous islands; at one such there were fifteen separate channels to be spanned by pontoon bridges. The water on each side of the channel was so shallow that men and horses could ford it. It was also of crystal clearness and tempted the weary, thirsty soldiers to drink it. It was poison, however, to the human system, as countless of the unwary discovered. Soon after passing the Edisto Howard's column entered Cheraw. The town had been the refuge of Hardee's troops on evacuating Charleston. Large quantities of military stores had been forwarded from Charleston to that point, and Hardee purposed making a stand to delay Sherman's advance northward. Strong works were constructed along the Pedee River to cover the town. On March 3 Slocum's army came up on one flank and Howard's on the other, compelling Hardee to speedily evacuate the lines. So hurried was the flight of the Confederates that they left 28 cannon and 3000 stand of arms, with ammunition and stores, as trophies to Howard. The soldiers "marched into Cheraw with music and with colors flying," says a campaigner of the Twelfth Corps. "Stacking arms in the main street we proceeded to supper, while the engineers laid the pontoons across Pedee River. The railing of the town pump, and the remains of a buggy said to belong to President Lincoln's brother-in-law, Dr. Todd, were quickly reduced to kindling wood to boil the coffee." For some days before reaching Cheraw the army had suffered a ration famine. The supplies captured in Hardee's storehouses, however, and the contraband cornmeal, sweet potatoes and bacon brought in by the zealous "Bummers" soon made amends.

THE LAST NIGHT BOMBARDMENT OF PETERSBURG, VA., APRIL 1, 1865, PREPARATORY TO A GENERAL ASSAULT.

When the news reached Grant's headquarters in front of Petersburg, on the evening of April 1, that Sheridan had carried Five Forks and cut off the retreat of Lee's army southward, he promptly ordered an assault all along the lines against the defences around the doomed city. At 9 p. m. it was determined to delay the attack by storming columns until daylight of the 2d, but all the batteries were opened and kept at work throughout the night. Many of the guns had been trained upon the city for months and the artillerists were in good practice. One battery of seven rifled cannon, in rear of the Ninth Corps, called the "Seven Sisters," threw shells into the heart of the city. It was a thrilling spectacle to watch the mortar shells climbing slowly into the air, distinguishable by the thread of white light trailing behind them, and as answering shots were sent back by the Confederate batteries, two shells would occasionally strike each other midway in the air between the conflicting forces, and, bursting, send down fiery fragments over both lines. The large fort shown in the right-centre ground of the picture is Fort Sedgwick, named after General Sedgwick, the hero of the Sixth Corps, whose troops captured the ground and erected the parapets. It was popularly known as "Fort Hell" in both armies on account of the bitterness of its fire. Directly opposite stands the Confederate Fort Mahone, which, for the same reason, was called by the Union soldiers in front of it "Fort Damnation." The artillerists in these two forts were almost daily engaged in fierce duels, and during a general bombardment, entered into the work with the zeal of demons, so great was the spirit of antagonism, rivalry and retaliation engendered by the long siege. The effect of the bombardment upon the buildings of the city was not so serious as might have been expected. On entering the city the next day some of the more elevated portions of the streets were found blockaded by drifts of debris torn from the brick walls of the houses, which, of course, showed the gaps where the shells had first in passing through, and most of the chimneys were down. This proved that the shots had skimmed over the tops of the buildings and had been aimed at the enemy's works beyond the town rather than at the settled portions of the city itself.

BATTLE OF BENTONSVILLE, MARCH 19, 1865.—GENERAL MOWER, COMMANDING FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, TURNING THE CONFEDERATE LEFT.

Sherman's army fought its last battle at Bentonsville, N. C., March 19, 1865. Slocum's column, accompanied by Sherman in person, was marching toward Raleigh on one road, while Howard, with the right wing, took a road several miles east across a region of almost impassable swamps. On the morning of the 19th Sherman appointed a rendezvous on the banks of the Neuse for the columns to unite, and rode off across the swamps to join Howard. Soon after Slocum's corps took the road it was confronted by Confederates. A soldier wearing the Confederate grey entered the lines and declared that General Joseph E. Johnston was on Slocum's front with a large force prepared to dispute the march. The report was doubted by all save Slocum himself. They were for charging at once, but Slocum answered, "I can afford to be charged with being dilatory or over cautious, but I cannot afford the responsibility of another Ball's Bluff affair," and immediately despatched an aide to Sherman, setting the lines for defensive battle. Half an hour later the Confederates charged all along the line, 30,000 strong, but were held off until Howard's troops came up to their support.

SOLDIERS LOOKING AT A SHOW, NEAR CULPEPPER, VA.—From a Sketch by Edwin Forbes.

SOLDIERS IN CAMP VISITING THE SUTLER'S STORE.

SCENE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS BETW' EN GENERALS SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON, APRIL 18, 1865.—JAMES BENNETT'S HOUSE, WHERE THE INTERVIEW WAS HELD.—GENERAL KILPATRICK, WITH CONFEDERATE GENERAL HAMPTON AND STAFF, DISCUSSING THE CAMPAIGN.

Richmond had fallen! This was the news that reached Sherman's army just as it had started for the Roanoke River to get into full communication with the Army of the Potomac. Sherman changed his plans on receipt of the news, and decided to move on Raleigh, hoping to meet Johnston either there or at Smithfield. Reaching the latter place on the 11th of April he learned that the Confederates had retreated to Raleigh. On the 12th came the despatch that Lee had surrendered, and instead of looking forward to another long campaign in pursuit of the united armies of Lee and Johnston thoughts of the homeward journey occupied the minds of all. On the 13th the Union army passed through Raleigh, and went into camp at Durham Station, about twenty-five miles beyond Raleigh. On the 14th Sherman was about taking measures to prevent Johnston from retreating in the direction of Salisbury and Charlotte, when a message was received from the Confederate general, asking for a cessation of hostilities with a view of negotiating terms of surrender. Richmond had fallen. Bonfires, rockets and a general jubilee among Sherman's soldiers, encamped at Goldsboro, N. C., preparing to move on Raleigh, filled the town with noise and commotion. Then came the official information that Lee had surrendered. A personal interview was arranged for the 17th, and on his way to keep this appointment, General Sherman received a telegram from Mr. Stanton announcing the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Sherman and his staff met Johnston and Wade Hampton at the house of Mr. Bennett, and these were as much affected and grieved at the news as were the Union officers themselves. Both Johnston and Sherman recognized the uselessness of any further destruction of human life, and agreed in regarding it as criminal, but the history of the armistice and of its disapproval at Washington are part of the political history of the campaign rather than that of the military.

E. F. W. ELLIS.

GENERAL ALFRED H. TERRY.

eneral Terry, the hero of Fort Fisher, was of the most brilliant volunteer leaders of the ion army. His services up to that time had een valuable, yet not above ordinary, for lack of a chance to display his peculiar qualities. He was given the high promotion of brigadier-general in the regular army for the capture of Fort Fisher.

FORT FISHER, N. C.

Fort Fisher, N. C., the most powerful earthwork in the Confederacy, was carried by a bold Union assault on January 15, 1865, after a heavy naval bombardment. The traverses which intersected the parapets every few yards finally became barricades, and with their shot-proof sides and numerous passages were so many little forts over which the combatants fought, often at arm's length. The fire from the fleet had scooped out graves in the sand, and these were filled by the Confederates who had been ordered by Colonel Lamb, their commander, to dispute Terry's advance on the Union side to the first traverse. Great timbers, gun carriages, and even cannon, broken by the huge missiles from the fleet, were lying in heaps, and on and around them were the dead who had vainly tried to defend them. The advance of Terry's men had been arrested and Colonel Lamb summoned all his force to this front traverse with the determination to charge upon the assailants and drive them out. Signals were sent to the gunners in the fort to withhold their fire on the position held by Terry during this counter-charge. The distance between the combatants was not above a hundred feet, and calling on men and officers to follow, Lamb leaped the breastworks with the order, "Charge bayonets! forward! double-quick! march." Instantly a Union bullet entered his right leg and he sank on the works. Terry's men poured a heavy volley of bullets into the Confederates and the latter fell behind cover. Colonel Lamb was taken to a bomb-proof and the command given to Major James Reilly, who agreed to continue the struggle as long as he had a man left. The Confederate rear-guard made a desperate resistance, but seven hours after the fight began the last traverse and battery were in Terry's hands.

GENERAL ALFRED HOWE TERRY, U. S. A.

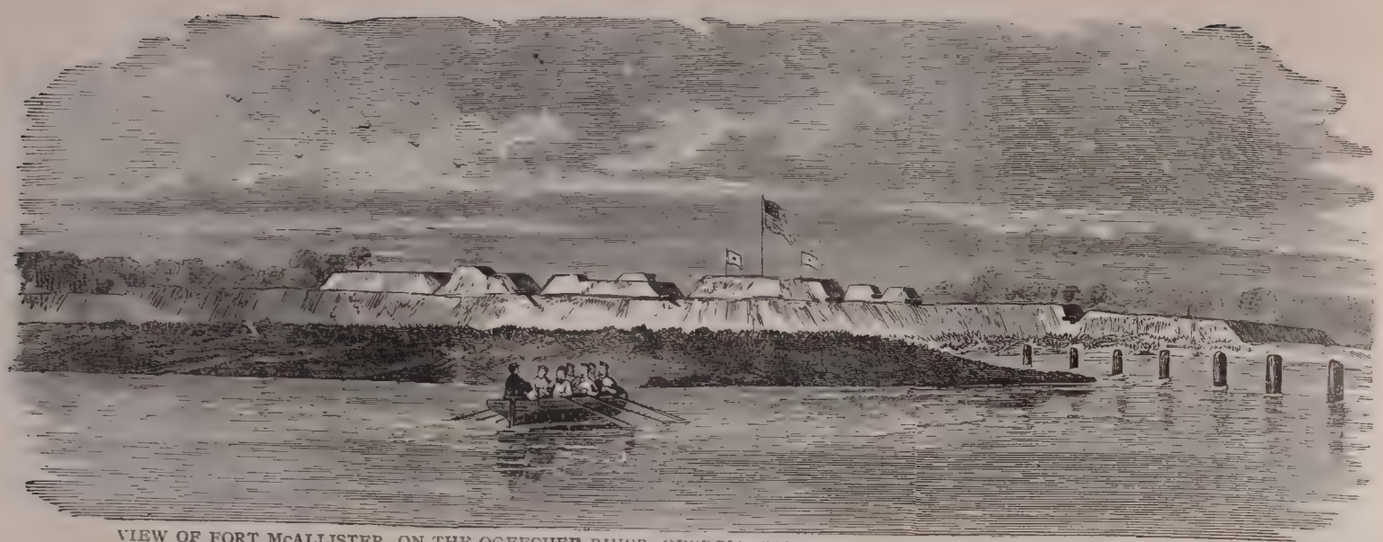
FINAL AND TRIUMPHANT ASSAULT ON FORT FISHER, NEAR WILMINGTON, N. C., ON THE EVENING OF JANUARY 15, 1865.

A CAMP OF REFUGEES DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES BY THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS.—FROM A SKETCH BY HENRY LOVIE.

In many of the Western States lying along the border the lot of the Union sympathizer was a sad one. Bound by ties of family and old associations to the old home, it was like being hunted into exile to be told by the stern Confederate officers, "Those who are not for us are against us; therefore depart and join your friends." Many camps of these poor people were maintained for years in the inaccessible mountain regions not far from their homes. From time to time the men stole away out of the Confederate lines and entered those of the Union army. The more daring ones would often return with supplies of food and clothing to the refugee camp. They would also act as messengers and mail-carriers between different and widely-separated camps peopled from the same town or county. Often the camps united their strength, either of supplies or of fighting men, for the time being, when there was a scarcity in one locality or the prospect of a Confederate raid. It was not policy to maintain large camps nor gather great quantities of stores at one point. Their existence would tempt the enemy to again attack and disperse the already hapless refugees.

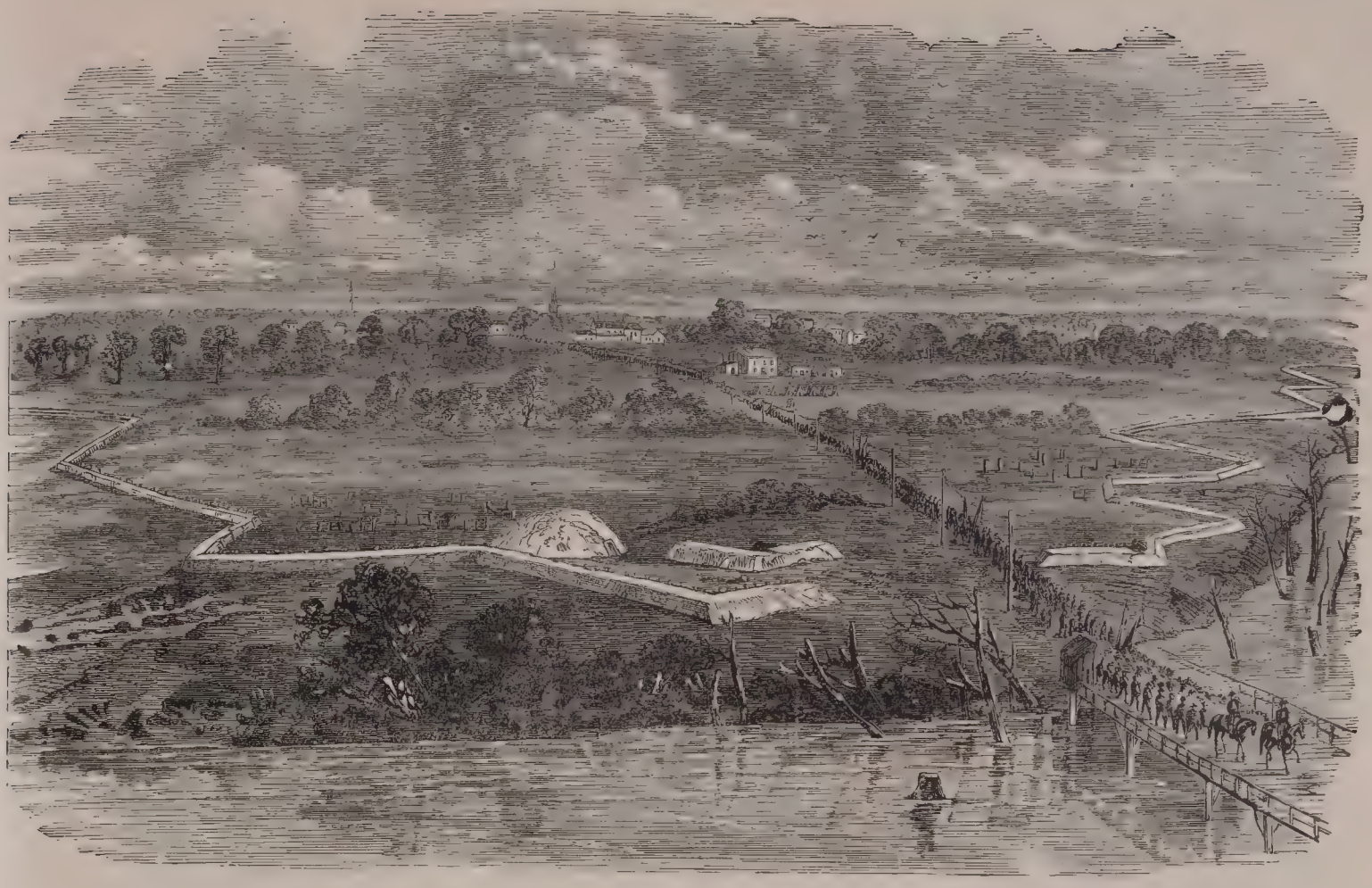
SCENE AT BEAUFORT, S. C.—NEGRO HUCKSTERS DISPOSING OF THEIR PRODUCE TO THE SOLDIERS.—From a Sketch by W. T. Crane.

The pleasures of honest ownership were as sweet to the soldiers, even in the land of plenty, as to the most exemplary Christian citizen. Then there came also the feeling of independence when the mess chest, so long dependent upon Uncle Sam's liberality and thoughtfulness, could be reinforced by fresh and unaccustomed viands. Hence, it is not strange that negro hucksters carried on a thriving trade in camp. The troops would purchase anything from cabbages to live stock. No doubt the man-o'-warsman driving off the young porker might have secured the same rations clandestinely, for whenever the negroes could get at the stores of produce the troops could also, if on foraging bent, but he probably made a very clever bargain, to his mind, and found immense satisfaction in exhibiting his prize on the road back to the rendezvous without being compelled to sneak along the by-ways and dodge the argus-eyed provost guard. The negroes likewise amused their new customers with their strange and grotesque dress, their rollicking humor and ready tongues. Generally speaking, the blacks may be classed as the Yankees of the South. Well aware of the mission of the Northern fighters on behalf of their race they relieved them of their greenbacks as eagerly and as mercilessly as though the process were that of taking spoil of the Egyptians.



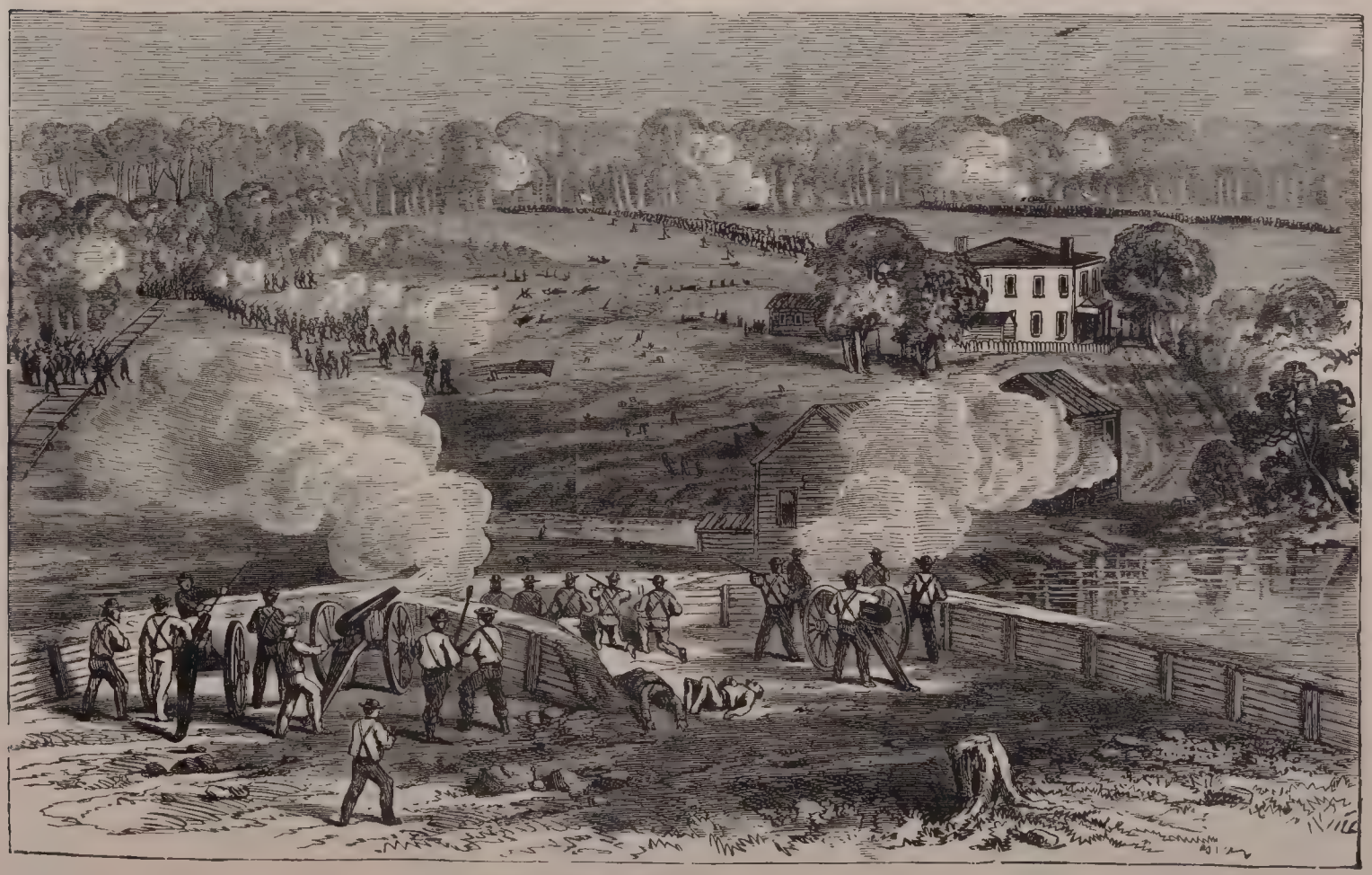
VIEW OF FORT McALLISTER, ON THE OGEECHEE RIVER, GEORGIA, CAPTURED BY GENERAL SHERMAN, DECEMBER 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN H. M. BRAGG, OF GENERAL GILLMORE'S STAFF, RAISING THE FLAG OVER FORT SUMTER, FEBRUARY 18, 1865, ON A TEMPORARY STAFF FORMED OF AN OAR AND BOAT-HOOK.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CRANE.

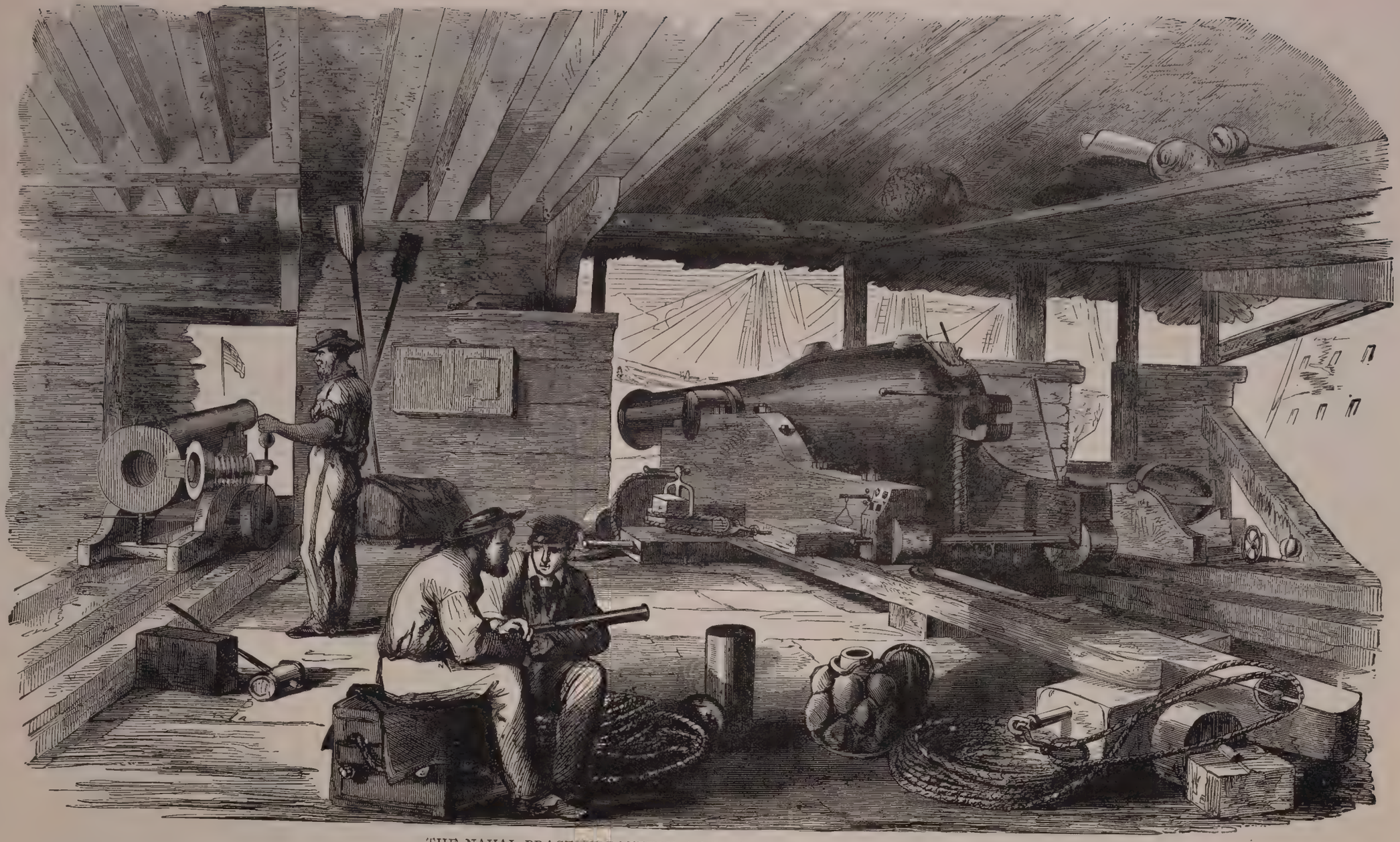


GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S ARMY ON ITS MARCH TOWARD GOLDSBORO, N. C.—CONFEDERATE WORKS IN THE REAR OF WILMINGTON.

General Schofield's army was last noted in Tennessee, battling with Hood at the close of 1864. After the retreat of Hood, the Twenty-third Corps was transported from Nashville by rail and water to the river Neuse, and there united with the force that captured Fort Fisher. Schofield assumed command and captured Wilmington on Washington's birthday, 1865. From Wilmington the Twenty-third Corps was dispatched to New Berne, and from thence proceeded toward Goldsboro via Kinston, while the greater part of Schofield's forces advanced directly upon Goldsboro. In the effort to open the railway between New Berne and Goldsboro, the Union troops encountered Bragg's army of Confederates, and severe fighting took place on the south side of the Neuse at Kinston, March 8. As a result Bragg retreated toward Goldsboro, where Schofield arrived in pursuit on the 21st.



BATTLE NEAR KINSTON, N. C., MARCH 8, 1865.



THE NAVAL PRACTICE BATTERY AT THE NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON.

Rarely has a great nation gone into a war so ill-prepared as was the United States in 1861. A quarter century of preparation will have preceded the next European war. But when the Southern leaders deserted their posts in our Government they had stripped both army and navy of even the ordinary munitions and armament. The rapidity with which armies were recruited, equipped and drilled; a navy was created out of almost nothing; and enormous works were made ready to turn out ordnance supplies—was one of the wonders of the Civil War. While every Northern village green resounded to the fife and drum of the awkward squad, Washington City was the final drill-ground. There troops were prepared for the field; sharpshooters were developed from Yankee rifle-shots; great guns were tested and loaded on board the new war vessels, and supplies for every department of the forces were forwarded. The Washington Navy Yard in these days was a busy place, and the magnitude and novelty of the activities carried on there rendered it one of the most interesting sights of the National Capital.

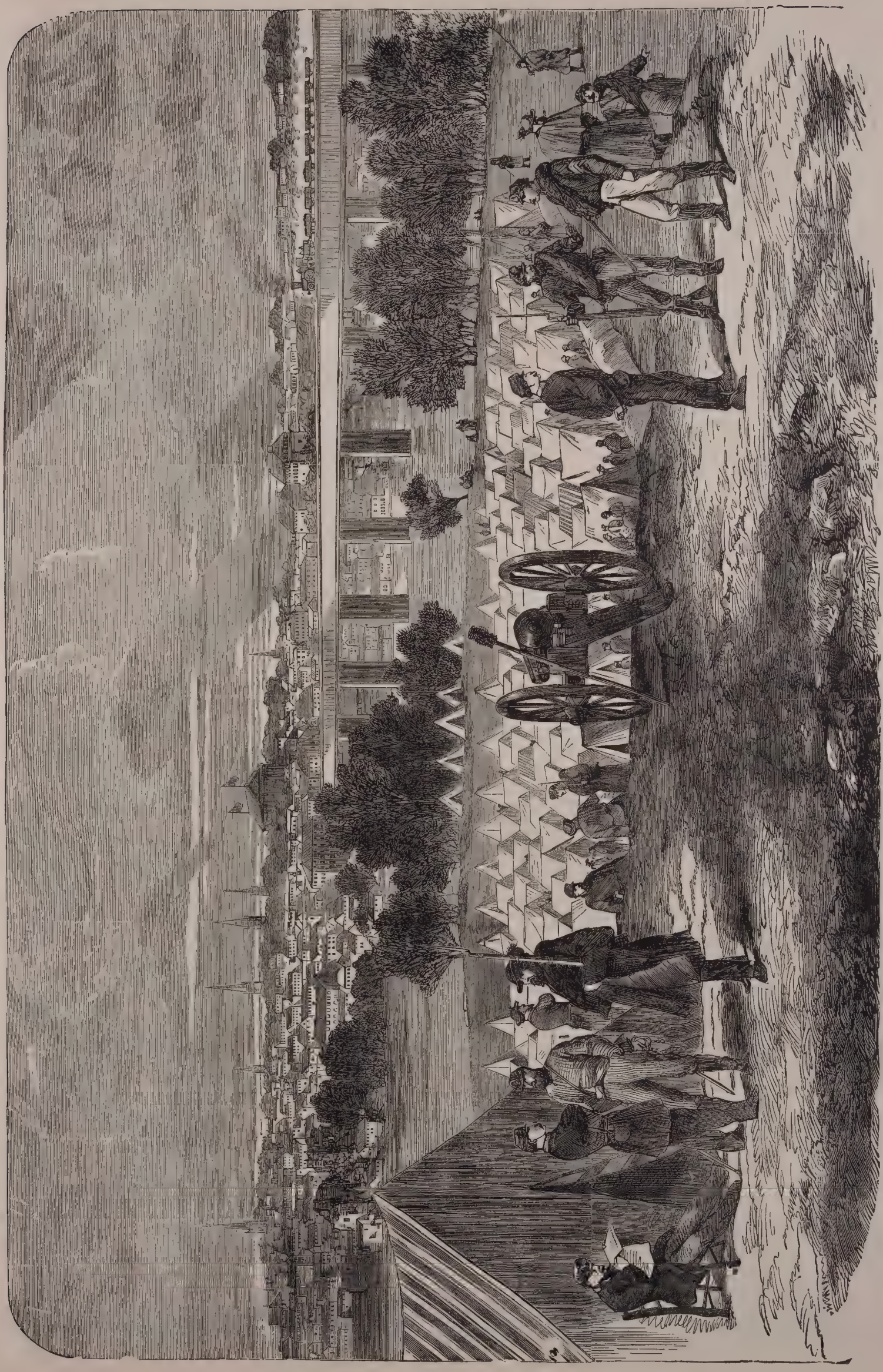
LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA.

Probably no spot identified with the war is more familiar by name than the celebrated Libby Prison at Richmond. Some of its importance in the annals of the war is derived from the fact that only commissioned officers were imprisoned there, while the privations to which these unfortunates were subjected during their incarceration in the middle of a thriving city have made the story of Libby Prison a tragedy and a reproach. It stood on the Lynchburg Canal, near the James River, in the heart of Richmond. Formerly a ship-chandler's warehouse, it was built of brick, was 105 by 140 feet on the ground floor, and was divided into nine rooms, each 45 by 105 feet. Here the prisoners were packed in to far beyond the capacity of the quarters. Many thrilling escapes were effected by the prisoners, the most notable being that of Colonel Rose's tunnel which was dug underground from the further end of the building, as shown in the picture, by means of which about 100 officers got out of the building, half of whom reached the Union lines in safety

VIEW OF ALLATOONA, GA., SCENE OF THE BATTLE ON OCTOBER 5, 1864.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN RIDING THROUGH RICHMOND, APRIL 4, 1865, IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EVACUATION OF THE CITY BY GENERAL LEE.
FROM A SKETCH BY JOSEPH BECKER.

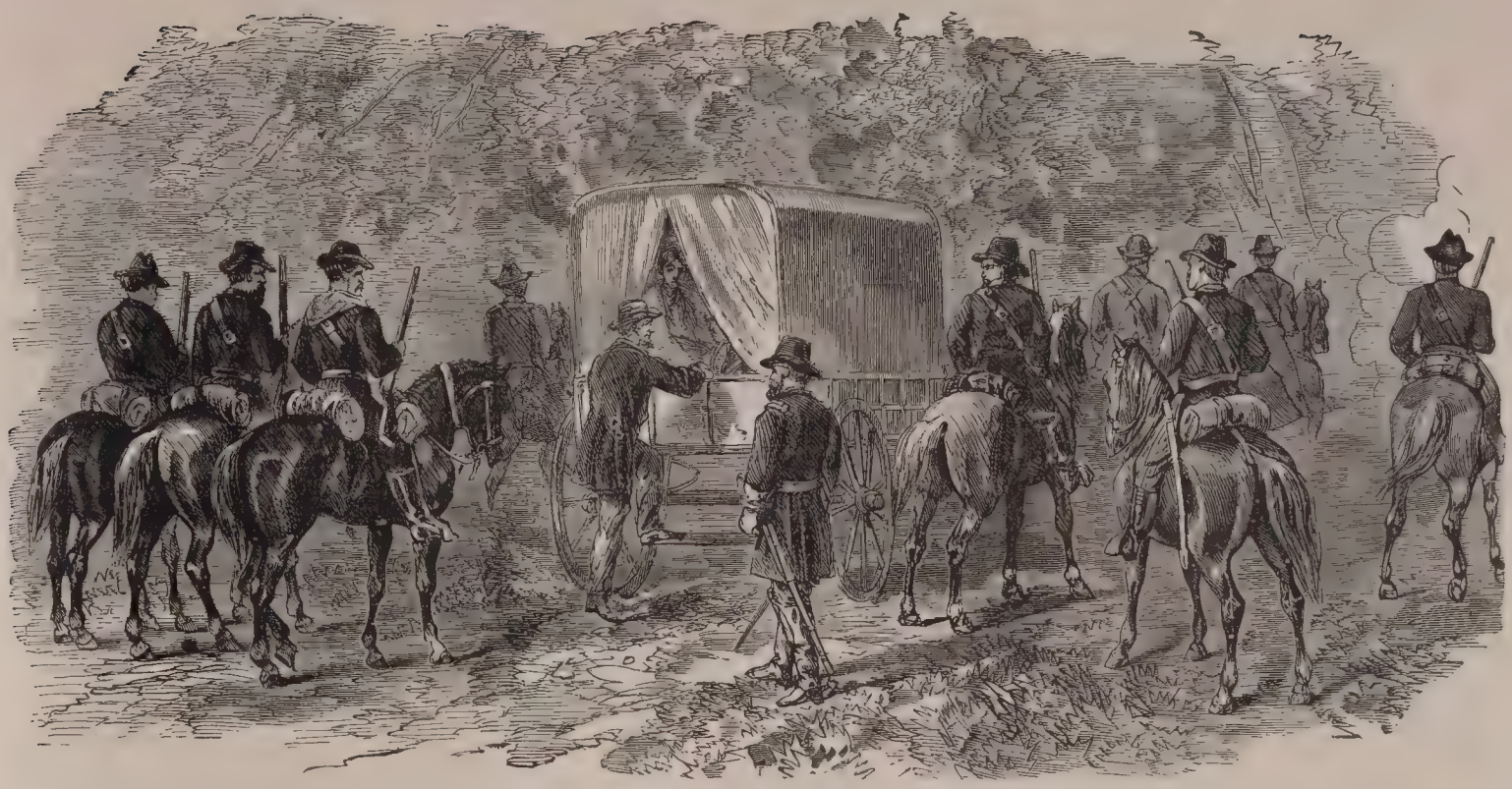
When the final operations seemed to indicate the speedy end of the war, President Lincoln joined General Grant at City Point, for conference, for rest, and for the satisfaction of witnessing the closing scenes of the long struggle. Richmond falling just at this time, the President entered the captured city, accompanied by Admiral Porter and in the safe keeping of General Weitzel. No episode of the war was more touching than the passage of this deliverer through the streets of the enemy's capital, amid the acclaims of the blacks whom he had freed and redeemed. He was driven to the Davis mansion, where, with an interest almost boyish, he sat in the chair of the fugitive Confederate President and explored the house. He visited Libby Prison, which had been hurriedly emptied of prisoners in order to exchange them before they could be freed, and his great heart was saddened by the filth and squalor by which his brave officers had been surrounded. Anxious for the President's safety, his custodians arranged for his return to Washington, where he wearily took up again the burden of his office, until, in a little more than a week later, the assassin's bullet brought him rest.



VIEW OF RICHMOND, VA., FROM THE PRISON-CAMP ON BELLE ISLE, JAMES RIVER.

THE FEDERAL ARMY ENTERING RICHMOND, VA., APRIL 3, 1865.—RECEPTION OF THE TROOPS IN MAIN STREET.—FROM A SKETCH BY JOSEPH BECKER.

When Grant defeated Lee at Five Forks in 1865, and ordered a general advance to secure the final fruits of victory, General Lee telegraphed to Davis that he must abandon his position or be destroyed. President Davis received the message in church, and his hurried exit told the congregation that the crisis was at hand. Service was abruptly ended and the people rushed to their homes. Then the evacuation of Richmond began. The railroad trains, canal boats, and vehicles of every description were crowded by the inhabitants, fleeing from the expected entrance of a wrathful and destructive foe, while such as remained behind looted the shops undisturbed. As much of the stores and provisions as could be destroyed were thus gotten out of the reach of the Federal troops, and especially was all liquor destroyed, lest the victors become drunk and go to excesses. But it was the destroying Confederates that got drunk, and it was only the entrance of the conquering host that restored order and put an end to the indiscriminate plunder and saved the city from being completely wiped out by the fire that was started by the Confederates in order to get the warehouses and their stores out of Federal reach. So there was cause for welcoming them when they came, even for the whites. To the blacks it was indeed the day of deliverance for which they had been praying.



JEFFERSON DAVIS, UNDER ARREST, ENTERING AN AMBULANCE, EN ROUTE FOR FORTRESS MONROE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF HIS CAPTORS.

SHERMAN'S "BUMMERS" PASSING GENERAL AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 23, 1865.
FROM A SKETCH BY J. E. TAYLOR.

The "show feature" of the grand review in Washington at the close of the war, was "Sherman's Bummers," who arrived in the city just in time to participate in the great demonstration. By the end of April Sherman had completed his task, cutting through the South "from Atlanta to the sea," and following Johnston through the Carolinas to the final surrender. Then he was recalled from his mission and brought his army north to be mustered out. The "Bummers" had achieved a celebrity that excited the greatest curiosity to see them. All Sherman's troops were not bummers, though the name has been made mistakenly to cover all. The "Bummers" were raiders on their own account, really deserters from their own proper ranks, made up of contributions from nearly every corps, division and brigade, who went off on independent foraging and plundering expeditions lasting from a day or two to several weeks. As often as the army went into camp, the "Bummers" were sent back again to their own commands, but with the renewal of the march, they became bummers once more. Their conduct was irregular and punishable; but they were not molested by the officers because of their great usefulness. They were always ahead of the skirmish line—the plunder was better there—they were the must serviceable flankers in the army, and they were unsurpassed in the art of squad fighting. Their presence on the edge of the army contributed to its unimpeded advance, and therefore to its success.

VOLUNTARY DISPERSION OF KIRBY SMITH'S ARMY AT SHREVEPORT, LA., MAY 23, 1865.

If the world was amazed in 1861 at the spectacle of a free people rising to arms, and of armies both sides of Mason and Dixon's line organized and armed in a few short months, which did not exist before even on paper, there was not less cause for wonder in 1865, when, the war having been fought out, these armies melted away in a week. Cincinnatus went back to his plow; the hand that had wielded the sword took up the scythe, and the horse that had led the furious charge that decided the fate of battle plodded the furrowed field in the service of the husbandman. North and South the spectacle was the same. Kirby Smith's army dispersed of its own accord in distant Louisiana, and Maine and Minnesota received back their farmers, no longer "embattled." Grant allowed the captured soldiers of Lee's army to take home their horses to help with their crops, and military prisons were emptied of Confederates, who were sworn to a new allegiance to their generous conquering government, and they too were sent to their homes to begin life over again and recover by the arts of peace all that had been lost in the hopeless four years' struggle. Grant's victories with the sword gave him imperishable earthly renown; but what he did, even in the first flush of victory, toward "mercy and peace," surely served him better when he was called to give an account of his stewardship and receive his eternal reward.

ADMINISTERING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

FROM A SKETCH BY E. F. MULLEN.

A CHARACTERISTIC SOUTHERN SCENE.—STREET OF AN INTERIOR TOWN.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. H. BONWILL.

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL SHERMAN AT ATLANTA, GA.

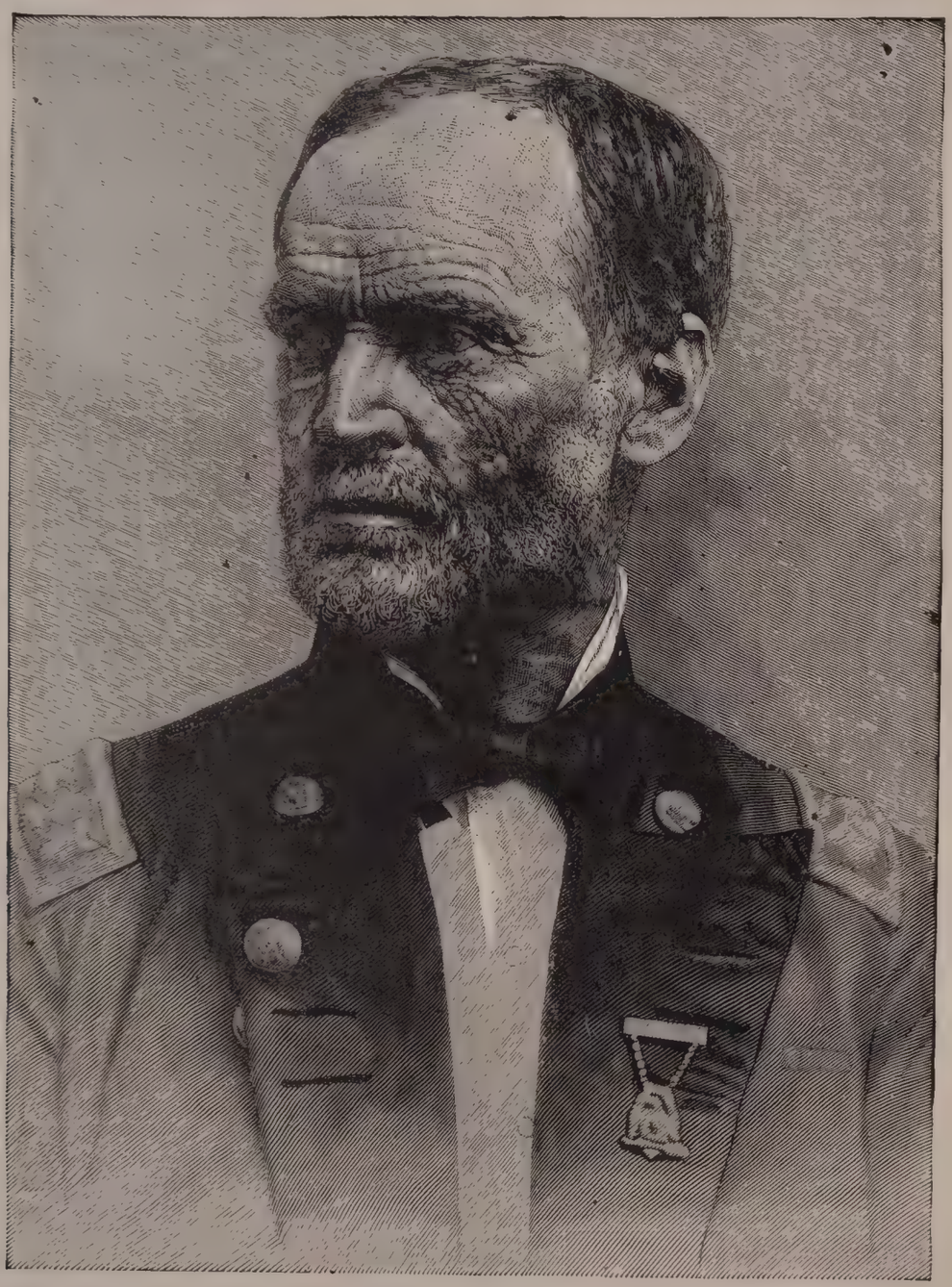
HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL H. A. BARNUM, AT ATLANTA, GA.

CHARGE OF THE SIXTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY OVER THE CONFEDERATE BREASTWORKS, NEAR FALLING WATERS, JULY 14, 1863.

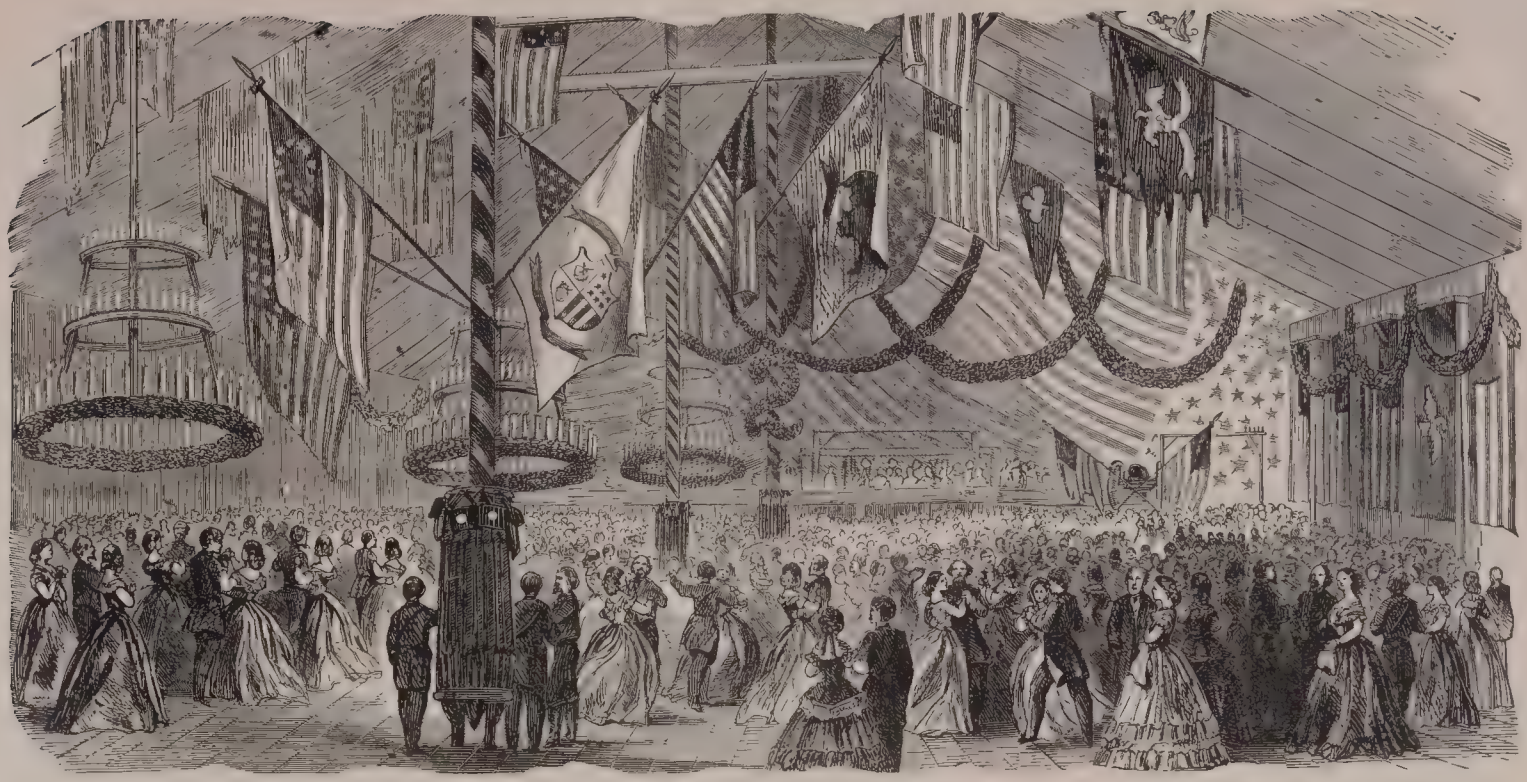
WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN passes into history as one of the unique as well as strong characters of the great Civil War. Like most military men who achieve the highest distinction in the field, Sherman struggled up from beginnings of small promise. At the battle of Bull Run he led a brigade, which he fought with great skill and tenacity on the Henry House hill. But the sole outcome of Bull Run was disaster for the Union army, and there were no laurels for the few heroes which the day revealed. An incident of that battle gives the key to Sherman's popularity with his soldiers, and their unbounded admiration of the leader whom they delighted to call "Uncle Billy." Sherman was a veteran in Mexico and, as a matter of course, the reputation of having "smelt powder" made him a model in the eyes of the novices composing his ranks at Bull Run. While marching forward to secure positions at the opening of the battle some of the men naturally ducked their heads as the shells and bullets passed over. Sherman told them to keep cool and pay no attention to the missiles, because the mere fact that a sound is heard from a bullet or shell shows that it has passed on and cannot harm the hearer. Hardly had the words left the general's lips when an immense ricochet shell crashed through the trees a few feet above him. Down went his head until he lay prostrate upon his horse's back, and when he straightened up it was a very red face, though a smiling one, that greeted the soldiers. There was a volley of laughter running along the ranks and Sherman let himself down easy by saying, "Well, boys, you *may* dodge the big ones." On another occasion "Uncle Billy" displayed that familiarity and forbearance which wins the hearts of soldiers. One day, in front of Atlanta, he sat down on a log and soon dropped asleep. Some soldiers marching past noticed their prostrate general, and one of them snapped out the thoughtless remark, "A pretty way we are commanded." The words aroused Sherman, who was only dozing, and he cried out, "Stop, my man. While you were sleeping last night I was planning, and now was just getting my first nap."

Sherman's ideas of the war at the outset were in contrast with those of the authorities at Washington. He declared that over 200,000 men would be required for operations begun in the west in 1862, and was denounced as a crazy man, but the estimate proved a very moderate one. In actual fighting Sherman achieved no personal reputation. He was essentially a commander, and not a leader in combat. But his movements in the face of the enemy, as well as in preparation for campaigns and battles, were marked by great boldness and carried out with masterly skill.

His generals trusted him and followed blindly, and his soldiers loved him as the French loved Napoleon. His career after the war as the friend and companion of the veterans gave proof of the tenacity of character and the fullness of the human element of this remarkable man. He was a genial comrade in Grand Army circles, and whenever he appeared at a gathering, which was very often during the closing years of his life, the enthusiasm among old soldiers was something beyond description. Cheers of greeting grew to be uproarious, but instantly subsided when the band struck up "Marching Through Georgia." After that came calls for a speech, and "Uncle Billy" never disappointed his grey-bearded "boys."



W. T. Sherman



CELEBRATING WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY BY A BALL, AT THE SECOND CORPS HEADQUARTERS.—From a Sketch by Edwin Forbes.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT AND SECRETARY STANTON REVIEWING SHERMAN'S ARMY, ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1865.—SHERMAN SALUTING AT THE HEAD OF HIS STAFF.—From a Photograph by Brady.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 31, 1865, ON THE PASSAGE OF THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION ABOLISHING SLAVERY FOREVER.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., IN 1885.

Stein. Longstreet. Rosecrans.

REVISITING THE BATTLEFIELDS OF VIRGINIA IN 1884.

The fraternal relations established between the Northern and Southern military chieftains after the war was a noble exhibition, a recognition of the respect that one brave man has for another, and the most potent factor in the slow process of the genuine pacification of the country. This reconciliation did not become general until the pathetic scenes that were witnessed about Grant's death-bed at Mount McGregor set an example which the country was quick to imitate. Grant's services in the field were magnificent; his last service in re-establishing fraternal feelings among his estranged countrymen were not less so. In the early summer of 1884 the veterans of the Army of the Potomac visited the battlefields along the Rappahannock, and among their guests were many of the Southern generals who had opposed them on those fields. As a resumption of friendly intercourse the spectacle was an interesting one. But it had great value also as a contribution to the truth of history. At Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania and the Wilderness, the former military opponents compared notes and contributed each his knowledge of the operations on these battlefields, settling many disputed points and clearing up many misunderstandings.

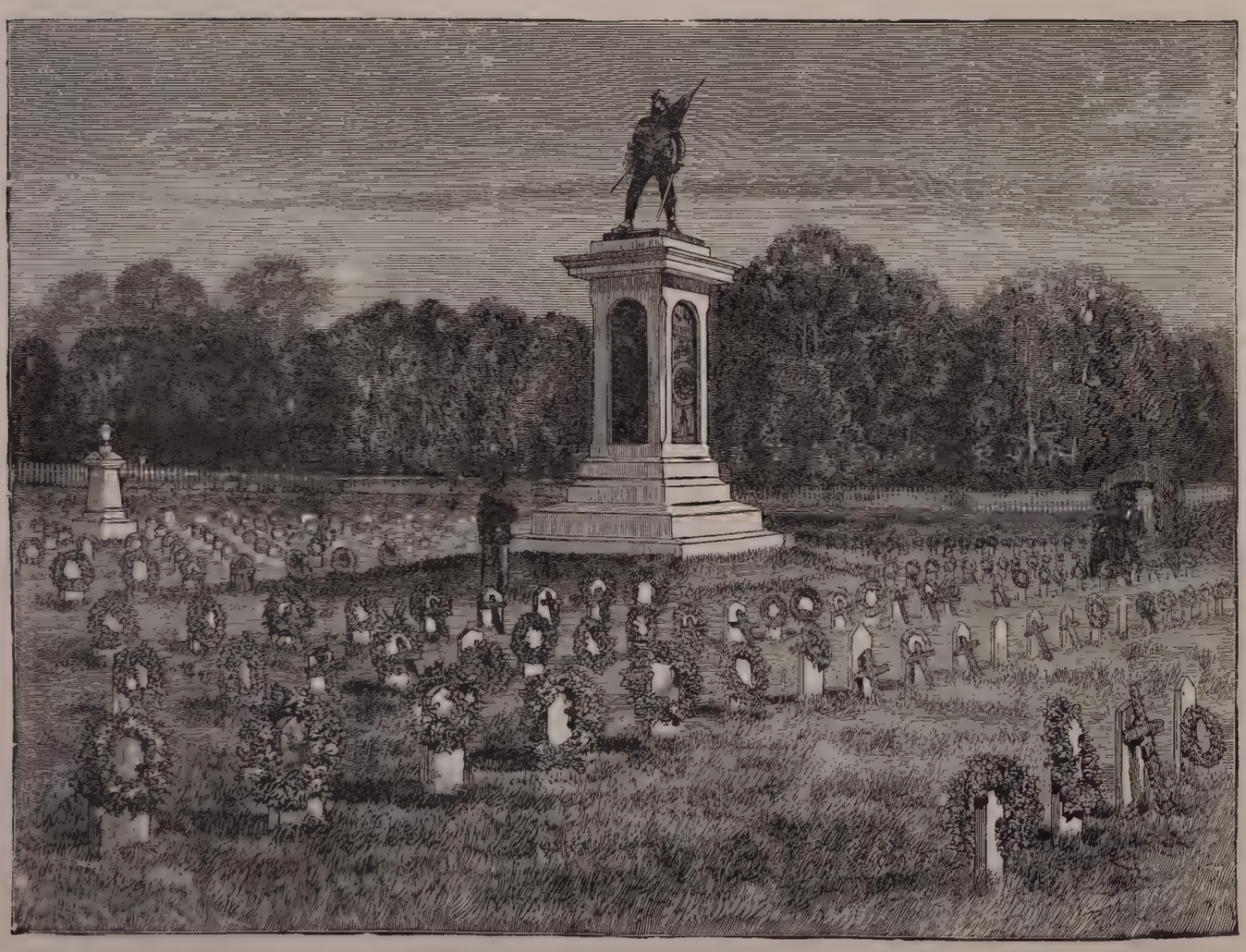
GRAVES OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FEDERAL FORCES KILLED AT PORT ROYAL.

THIRTY YEARS AFTER—REST IN PEACE.

GRAND REVIEW OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, AT WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 23, 1865.—TROOPS MARCHING UP PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BEFORE PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND.—From a Sketch by W. T. Crane.

The Washington of 1861 and 1865 was a very different city from the magnificent capital of to-day. It was then an overgrown country city, with no important buildings except the public offices, and many of those were unfinished. Its streets were little better than country roads, and they were so cut up with artillery and heavy wagon-trains that they stood knee-deep in mud; and even Pennsylvania avenue, which to-day is one of the finest streets in the world, was notorious for being, in its normal condition, almost impassable. It was into such a city that the triumphant Union armies entered in May, 1865, and closed their victorious career with a grand review. The sombre emblems commemorative of the martyred Lincoln had scarcely disappeared when this display of the success of his labors was made. Mingled with the joy and enthusiasm excited by this passage through the streets, was much that was pathetic and saddening. No list of dead and wounded could give so true an idea of the perils of a soldier's life as the appearance of the maimed survivors in the sadly-thinned ranks. Yet the armless sleeve and the halting step made heroes of those who exhibited them, and the general feeling was one of rejoicing that "this cruel war was over," and of enthusiasm for the saviors of their country. The army marched through Washington and then, as an army, disappeared forever; absorbed into the body-politic a million men of war turned men of peace in a single day.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.—THE BATTLEFIELD IN 1885.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

CHAPTER I.

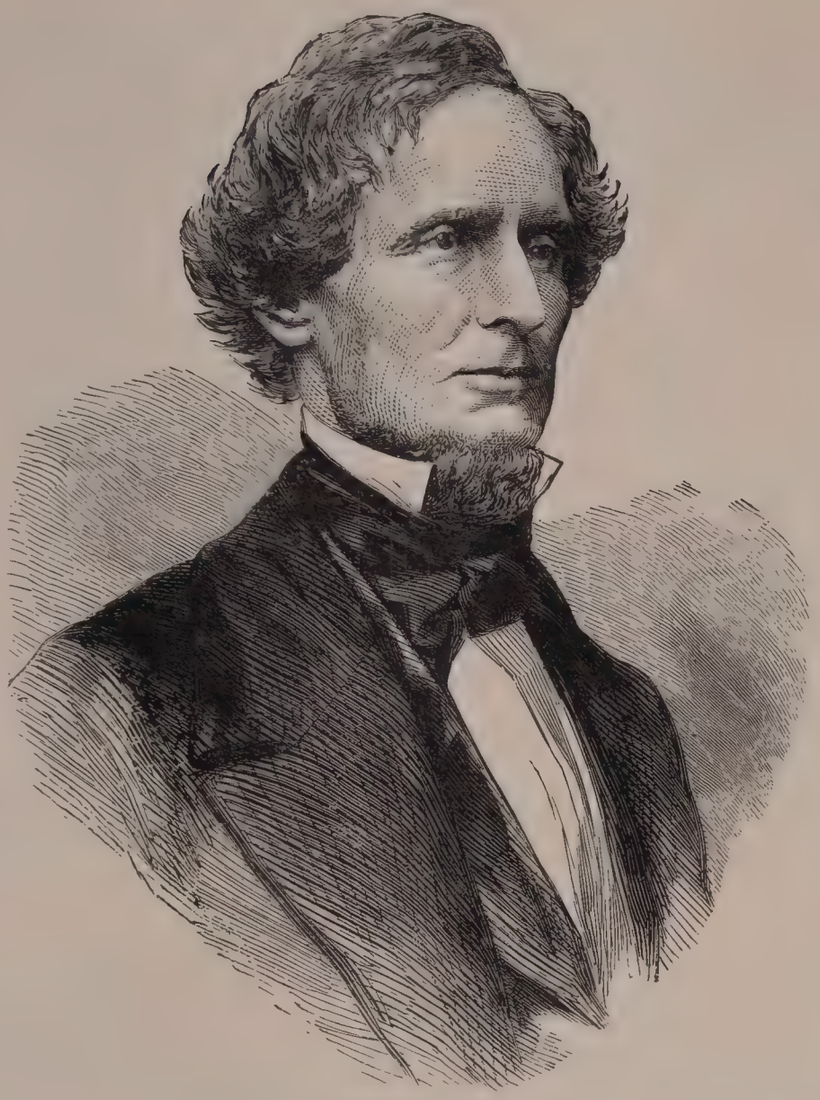
THE CAUSES, AND THE OUTBREAK.

WHEN within a period of eighteen months a Dutch vessel entered James River with a small cargo of African slaves (1619), and the Mayflower landed at Plymouth, Mass., a company of seekers after liberty (1620), the prime conditions were established for one of the mightiest conflicts that the world has ever seen. In 240 years (1860) the descendants of these slaves, and of others who were imported subsequently, had increased to a servile population of 4,000,000, who performed most of the labor in the Southern States, and determined the character of their civil polity. On the other hand, the descendants of the Plymouth pilgrims had established common schools, a free press, the most democratic forms of government and society, and varied manufactures, all of which turned their civilization and their industrial and governmental ideas in a direction different from those of the South. The greatest of the few staples that were raised by slave labor was cotton, and the value of this crop had been enormously increased when Eli Whitney, in 1793, invented the cotton gin, by which 3000 pounds could be cleaned of seed in a day, whereas before it had required a day's labor of a negro woman to clean one pound. This had increased the value of every slave in the country, and probably did more than any one thing toward determining the slaveholders to foster and perpetuate the institution, instead of trying to get rid of it. It became evident after a time to the wiser and more far-seeing men of our country that these two systems of labor could not endure forever under the same government. Abraham Lincoln expressed it tersely, three years before the war, in a speech in which he said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half-slave and half-free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved, I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided." There had been repeated threats of secession on the part of the South for about thirty years, followed by various concessions and compromises. By the Missouri Compromise of 1820, it had been agreed that all territories subsequently admitted to the Union north of the latitude of 36° 30′ should be free States, and all south of that line slave States. In 1854, by a bill introduced by Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, this compromise was repealed, with the declared purpose of allowing the people of each territory to make such constitution as they pleased. This was looked upon by the greater part of the men in the North as an aggression on the part of the slave power, and an indication of a determination to carry slavery into all the territories; whereas they held that while it should not be meddled with where it was, it should be forbidden to spread any farther, with the expectation that ultimately it would die out, because they looked upon it as being both economically bad and morally wrong. Therefore all who concurred in this view formed at the North the Republican party, whose principal avowed purpose was to prevent the spread of slavery into the territories. Their first presidential candidate (1856) was John C. Fremont, who, though he made a powerful run, was not elected. It was believed that if he had been, the attempt at secession would have taken place then. In 1860 the candidate of this party was Abraham Lincoln, who was elected, and his election was followed

RECEPTION AT CHARLESTON, S. C., OF THE NEWS OF THE ELECTION OF LINCOLN AND HAMLIN, NOVEMBER, 1860.

speedily in the cotton States by ordinances declaring that those States were no longer in the Union. The dates of these ordinances were: South Carolina, December 20, 1860; Mississippi, January 9, 1861; Florida, January 10; Alabama, January 11; Georgia, January 19; Illinois, January 26; Texas, February 1. The delegates from these States met at Montgomery, Ala., early in February, 1861, and organized a general government called the Confederate States of America, with its capital at that place, which three months later was removed to Richmond, Va. Jefferson Davis was made provisional President for one year, and Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President. A year later they were re-elected for a full term of six years. Before the end of May, North Carolina, Virginia, Arkansas and Tennessee had joined the Confederacy. Kentucky refused to join it, and for Maryland and Missouri there was a struggle which terminated in their retention in the Union.

Thus the two sections were arrayed against each other, and as history shows plainly that two sovereign governments cannot exist together in a territory that is all included in one set of natural boundaries, the inevitable result was immediate war.



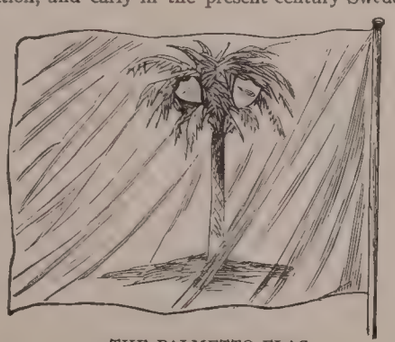
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

"But what king, going to make war against another king, sitteth not down first and consulteth whether he be able with 10,000 to meet him that cometh against him with 20,000?" This quotation would naturally come to the lips of the student of history if, knowing that the population of all the slave States in 1860 was but 10,000,000, while that of the free States was 20,000,000, he should suddenly come upon the fact of the great civil war. But those who led the secession movement, and most of their followers, thought there were other circumstances to offset the discrepancy in numbers and wealth.

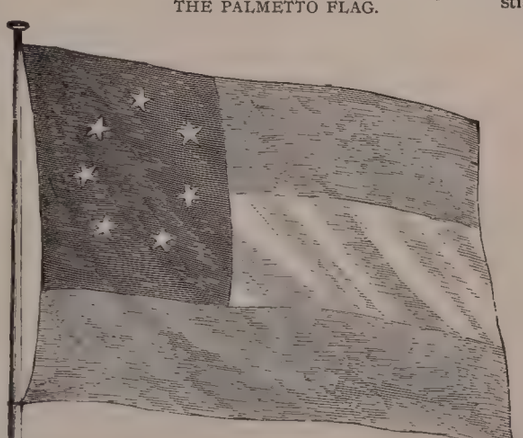
They believed that in the possession of the cotton that was wanted for British looms, and in their readiness to adopt a free-trade policy, they had a guaranty of help from England, if help should be needed. They believed that Southern soldiers would be more than a match, man for man, for Northern ones. They counted also on the enormous advantage that earthworks and arms of precision give to men who are fighting on the defensive. More than all, perhaps, they counted on active assistance in the heart of the North itself; yet this, like the calculations just mentioned, failed them in the test.

The secessionists relied also, for an advantageous start, upon the timidity of President Buchanan and the influence that might be exerted over him by the Southern members of his Cabinet; and in this at least their expectations were fully met.

One supreme consideration ought to have occurred to the statesmen of the South, if not to her people. With the advance of civilization, the whole tendency of mankind has been, not toward division and segregation, but toward union and centralization, wherever geographical conditions have indicated it. Where once was the Heptarchy is now the United Kingdom of Great Britain; France and Spain each gravitated into a similar consolidation, and early in the present century Sweden and Norway became one kingdom. In 1848 the leagued Swiss Cantons set up a central government, making themselves one republic, and the union between Austria and Hungary was perfected. When our war of secession was breaking out, the principalities of Italy had just become one kingdom, which in naval power is now among the first in the world; and since that time we have seen Germany united, the Canadian provinces organized as a Federal Dominion, the States of Central America form a league, and Japan adopt a centralized government. Our own Constitution was substituted for the old Articles of Confederation because our fathers found it desirable "to form a more perfect union."



THE PALMETTO FLAG.



THE FLAG OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Three stripes—the upper and lower red, the central white. Union blue extending to the top of lower stripe, with seven white stars.

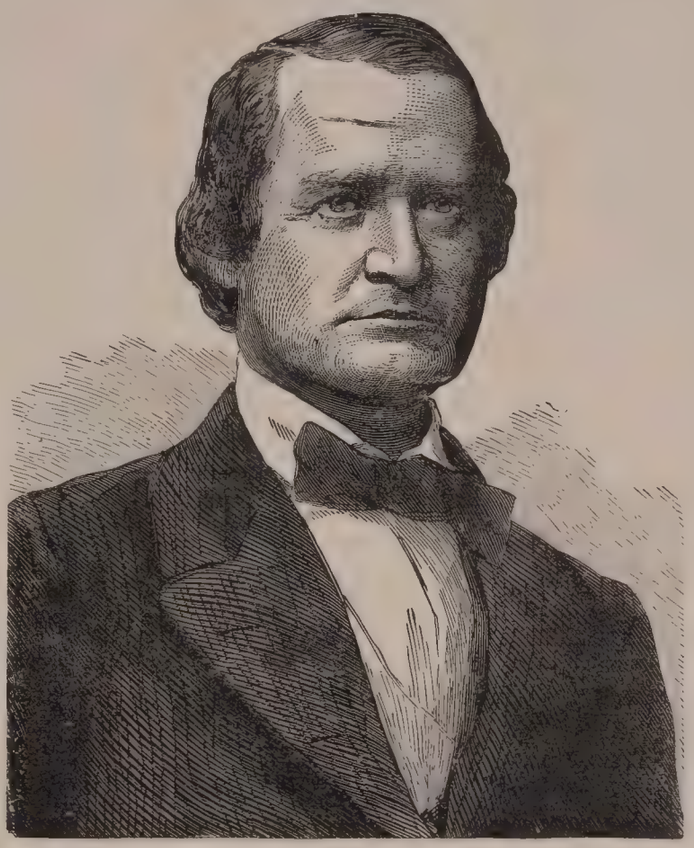
The Constitution of the Confederate States of America was a close copy of that of the United States, except that it made the presidential term six years, with ineligibility for a second term, forbade protective tariffs, and was not afraid of the word "slave." It specifically declared that "citizens of each State shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired." It contained no recognition of the right of secession, and in its opening sentence declared that the intention was to "form a permanent federal government." In the most important respect of all, the rights of States were more abridged than they were by the old Constitution. For any amendment of the United States Constitution, a vote of three-fourths of the States is required, but the Confederate Constitution could be amended if two-thirds of the States concurred. Either of these provisions completely destroys the presumption of State sovereignty, for when sovereigns enter into a compact, it can be changed only by unanimous consent. Mr. Stephens, in a speech at Savannah, March 22, 1861, expounding the new Constitution, said, "The prevailing ideas entertained by him (Thomas Jefferson) and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old Constitution were, that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally, and politically. . . Our new government is founded upon exactly the opposite idea. Its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race is his natural and normal condition."

Commissioners were now sent to Washington, but President Buchanan refused to receive them. Yet all his efforts to stay the progress of secession were paralyzed by the presence of three active secessionists in his Cabinet—John B. Floyd, Howell Cobb and Jacob Thompson. Buchanan was one of those men that are strong enough so long as precedents are not lacking, but pitifully weak in a new emergency. He declared that States had no right to secede, but the Constitution conferred no power to

coerce them, and this curious theory he never got rid of.

Major Robert Anderson, commanding the garrison of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, seeing that he could not hold it against the forces that were being gathered for its capture, on Christmas night, 1860, secretly abandoned it and took position in the stronger Fort Sumter. His men were few, and his stock of provisions was small. The new authorities at Charleston complained of this movement as being virtually the violation of a truce, and requested the Government at Washington to order him back to Moultrie, which was refused. For some time he was permitted to receive his mail as usual, and to buy provisions regularly in the Charleston market. All this time the Confederate forces, commanded by General P. G. T. Beauregard, were erecting batteries for the demolition of Fort Sumter; and yet, whenever any Southern officers or citizens chose to visit it, Anderson received them cordially, allowed them to inspect all his arrangements for defence, and accepted their invitations to dinner. His unaccountable conduct was explained years afterward, when a letter written by him at that time was brought to light in the Confederate archives, in which he said, "I tell you frankly, my heart is not in this war." He was a Kentuckian, and it has been conjectured that he was only waiting to see whether his State would go out of the Union.

At last the privileges of communication were withdrawn by the Confederate authorities, and surrender of the fort was demanded. The question of reinforcing and provisioning the beleaguered garrison then arose, and on this President Buchanan's Cabinet was hopelessly divided and went to pieces. The steamer "Star of the West" was sent in January, 1861, with provisions and troops, but before she could reach the fort she was driven off by the fire of Confederate batteries. Buchanan made no further effort to assert the power and dignity of the government that had been entrusted to him, but only looked anxiously for the close of his term. Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated on the 4th of March, and early in April gave orders that a fleet be sent to the relief of Fort Sumter. Thereupon its surrender was again demanded, and when this was refused the Confederate batteries opened fire upon it, April 12. The fire was returned as long as the guns of the fort were serviceable, and the great artillery duel was kept up for two days; but the red-hot shot burned the buildings inside of the fort, its walls were crumbling under the blows of heavy rifled projectiles, and the garrison at length surrendered, being permitted to march out with the honors of war, Sunday morning, April 14. Not a man within the fort was injured by the hostile fire, and it was also reported officially that the assailants had met with no loss. But the flame of civil war was kindled, the North understood at last that the South was in deadly earnest, and the sections rushed to a conflict in which at least $8,000,000,000 were wasted, American commerce disappeared from every sea, and 500,000 citizens of the Republic perished.



ISAAC W. HAYNE,

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF SOUTH CAROLINA, MESSENGER TO WASHINGTON WITH SOUTH CAROLINA'S ULTIMATUM TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

CHAPTER II.

THE BEGINNING OF BLOODSHED.

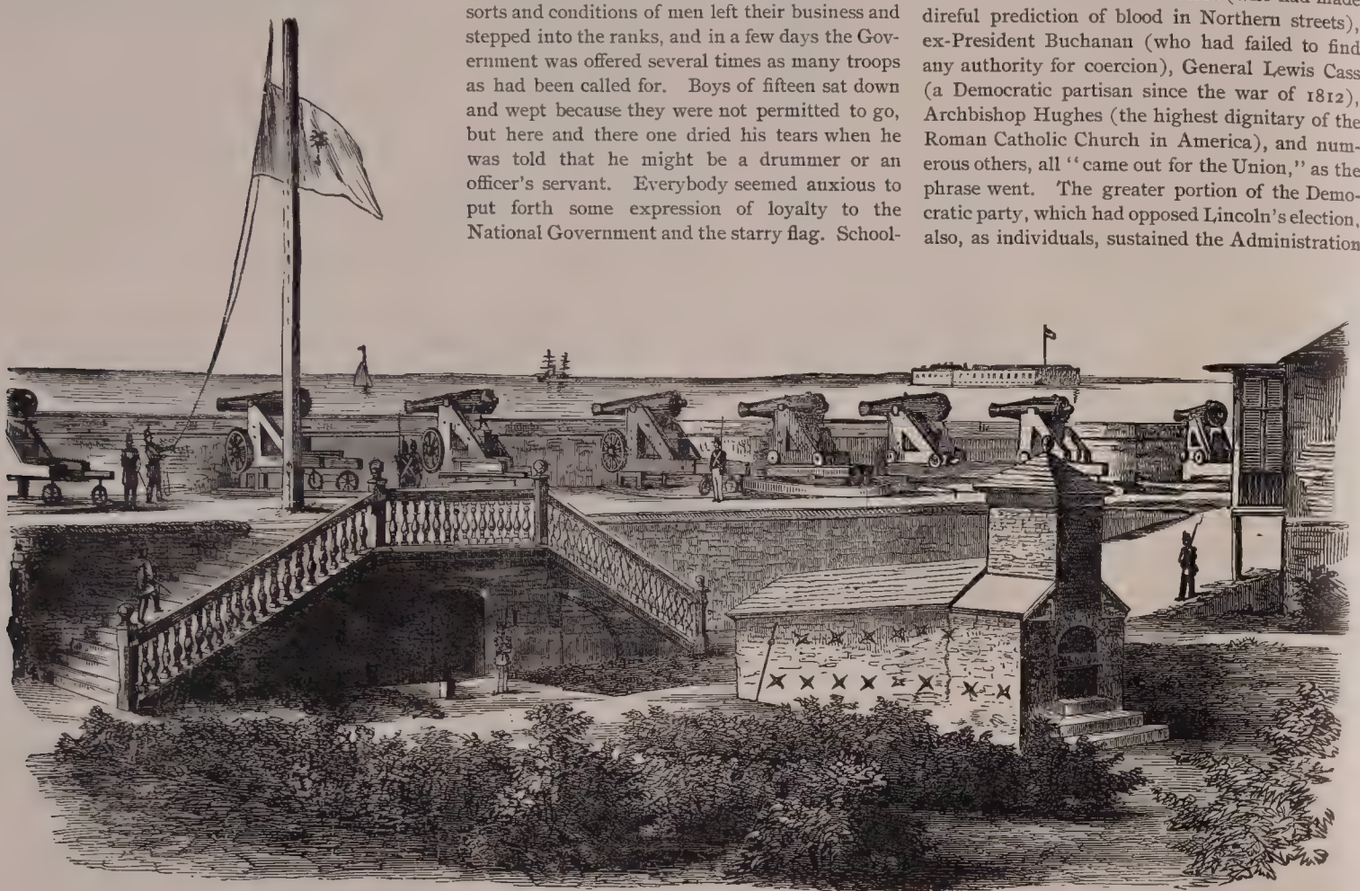
ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S inaugural address was one of the ablest State papers recorded in American history. It argued the question of secession in all its aspects—the Constitutional right, the reality of the grievance, the sufficiency of the remedy—and so far as law and logic went it left the secessionists little or nothing to stand on. But neither law nor logic could change in a single day the pre-determined purpose of a powerful combination, or allay the passions that had been roused by years of resentful debate. Some of its sentences read like maxims for statesmen. "The central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy." "Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws?" "Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?" With all its conciliatory messages it expressed a firm and unalterable purpose to maintain the Union at every hazard.

In closing, he said: "In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it. . . . We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it

THE OLD STATE HOUSE AT COLUMBIA, WHERE THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION, DECEMBER 20, 1860.

must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

The loyal people throughout the country received the address with satisfaction. The secessionists bitterly denounced it. Overlooking all its pacific declarations, and keeping out of sight the fact that a majority of the Congress just chosen was politically opposed to the President, they appealed to the Southern people to say whether they would "submit to abolition rule," and whether they were going to look on and "see



INTERIOR VIEW OF FORT MOULTRIE AS ENGAGED IN THE BOMBARDMENT AGAINST FORT SUMTER.

gallant little South Carolina crushed under the heel of despotism."

In spite of all such appeals, there was still a strong Union sentiment at the South.

When Fort Sumter was surrendered, the Confederates had already acquired possession of Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie in Charleston harbor, Fort Pulaski at Savannah, Fort Morgan at the entrance of Mobile Bay, Forts Jackson and St. Philip below New Orleans, the navy-yard and Forts McRae and Barrancas at Pensacola, the arsenals at Mount Vernon, Ala., and Little Rock, Ark., and the New Orleans Mint. The largest force of United States regulars was that in Texas, under command of General David E. Twiggs, who surrendered it in February, and turned over to the insurgents $1,250,000 worth of military property.

On the day when Sumter fell, President Lincoln penned a proclamation, issued the next day (Monday, April 15), which declared "that the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshals by law," and called for militia from the several States of the Union to the number of 75,000. It also called a special session of Congress, to convene on July 4.

Mr. Lincoln's faith in the people had always been strong; but the response to this proclamation was probably a surprise even to him, as it certainly was to the secessionists, who had assured the Southern people that the Yankees would not fight.

The whole North was thrilled with military ardor, and moved almost as one man. The national flag was thrown to the breeze from nearly every court-house, school-house, college, hotel, engine-house, railway station, and public building, from the spires of many churches, and from the windows of innumerable private residences. The fife and drum were heard in the streets, and recruiting offices were opened in vacant stores or in tents hastily pitched in the public squares. All sorts and conditions of men left their business and stepped into the ranks, and in a few days the Government was offered several times as many troops as had been called for. Boys of fifteen sat down and wept because they were not permitted to go, but here and there one dried his tears when he was told that he might be a drummer or an officer's servant. Everybody seemed anxious to put forth some expression of loyalty to the National Government and the starry flag. School-girls wrote their letters on white paper and used red and blue ink for the alternate lines; while their mothers made "Havelocks" for the soldiers—a sort of cape attachment to a cap to prevent sunstroke in a hot climate. A considerable percentage of the letters that passed through the mails bore patriotic devices on the envelopes. The designs were numberless, and collections of them are now looked upon as curiosities. A favorite one represented a young blue-jacket, with curly hair streaming in the wind, and rolling clouds about him, clinging by his legs and his left hand to the topmast, while with a hammer in his right he nailed the colors to the mast-head. Beneath was the legend, "If any man tries to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!"—which was a famous dispatch sent by General John A. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury in the last days of Buchanan's administration, to a customs officer at New Orleans. The foremost American magazine of that day removed the portrait of a colonial governor that it had borne on its cover from the beginning, and displayed the stars and stripes in its place; and many newspapers put a flag at the head of their columns and kept it there.

The papers were lively with great head-lines and double-leaded editorials; and the local poet filled the spare space—when there was any—with his glowing patriotic effusions. The closing passage of Longfellow's "Building of the Ship," written a dozen years before, beginning:

> "Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
> Sail on, O Union strong and great!
> Humanity with all its fears,
> With all the hopes of future years,
> Is hanging breathless on thy fate!"

was in constant demand, and was recited effectively by nearly every orator that addressed a war-meeting.

Eminent men of all parties and all professions spoke out for the Union. Stephen A. Douglas, who had long been Lincoln's rival and had opposed the policy of coercion, went to the White House the day before Sumter fell, had a long interview with the President, and promised a hearty support of the Administration, which was immediately telegraphed over the country and had a powerful effect. Ex-President Pierce (who had made direful prediction of blood in Northern streets), ex-President Buchanan (who had failed to find any authority for coercion), General Lewis Cass (a Democratic partisan since the war of 1812), Archbishop Hughes (the highest dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church in America), and numerous others, all "came out for the Union," as the phrase went. The greater portion of the Democratic party, which had opposed Lincoln's election, also, as individuals, sustained the Administration in its determination not to permit a division of the country. These were known as "war Democrats," while those that opposed and reviled the Government were called "Copperheads," in allusion to the snake of that name.

Town halls, school-houses, academies, and even churches, were turned into temporary barracks. Village greens and city squares were occupied every day by platoons of men, most of them not yet uniformed, marching and wheeling and countermarching, and being drilled in the manual of arms by officers that knew just a little more than they did, by virtue of having bought a handbook of tactics the day before, and sat up all night to study it. There was great scarcity of arms.

In many of the Northern cities small organizations of uniformed militia had been kept up for years, and many of them were exceedingly well drilled and fairly armed. New interest had been awakened in militia service only the year before (1860), when a young man named Ephraim E. Ellsworth, who had drilled a Chicago regiment to perfection in the zouave tactics, exhibited their skill in most of the large cities. The uniformed militia was first ready to respond to the President's proclamation, and within two days the 6th Massachusetts, Colonel Edward F. Jones, was on its way to Washington. On the 19th (the anniversary of the battle of Lexington) it arrived at Baltimore, where trouble was expected and trouble came. An immense mob of secessionists that had hooted and stoned an unarmed Pennsylvania

regiment passing through the city the previous evening now collected again in greater force and with deadlier purpose. A part of the regiment had been taken across the city in detached cars, when the track was obstructed, and the last four companies attempted to march across. They encountered a riotous procession that was following a secession flag; the crowd closed in around them; such epithets as "abolitionists," "nigger-thieves," and "black Republicans," were freely hurled at them and emphasized with paving-stones; pistol-shots were fired from windows and from the sidewalk; several soldiers were struck, and at length orders were given to fire into the mob, when many of the rioters fell. The mayor of the city pushed through the crowd, and placed himself at the head of the column, hoping that his presence would be some protection. But the rioters still pressed hard upon the little band of soldiers, and the mayor seized a musket and shot one of the foremost of the mob. Soon afterward half a hundred policemen with drawn revolvers were interposed between the mob and the soldiers, who made the remainder of the march without serious difficulty.

The bodies of three militiamen that had been killed were sent home to their native State and deposited in the little hill-side cemeteries—the first of a long procession of young men destined within the next four years to lay down their lives for their country.

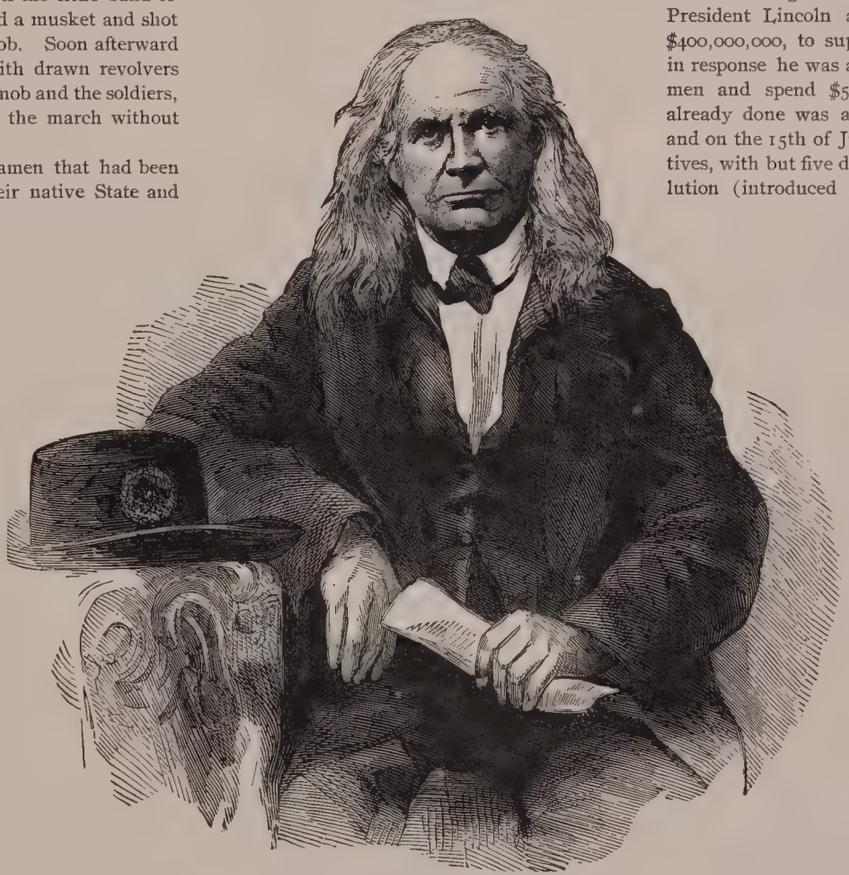
The New York 7th Regiment, Colonel Marshall Lefferts, and the Massachusetts 8th, General Benjamin F. Butler, followed close after the 6th in the march to the National capital; but they went by way of Annapolis, avoiding Baltimore by request of the State and municipal authorities. Indeed, the chief of police, immediately after the riot, had burned the bridges north and east of the city, so that no more troops could come through.

This affair intensified the excitement and the patriotic determination at the North. A monster meeting was held in New York City, and a Union Defence Committee was appointed to facilitate the equipment of troops and the furnishing of ships and money. The effect in Maryland was to increase the disunion feeling and create a tremendous excitement. Arms were sent from Richmond to the secessionists of that State, and for a time it seemed probable that she would be lost to the Union, and Washington be surrounded by the territory of the enemy.

Meanwhile the Virginia troops were moving to capture the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry and the Gosport navy-yard. The commandants of both set the buildings on fire and attempted to destroy the machinery and other property, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Confederates, but only partially succeeded. The loss at the navy-yard, in ships and material, was enormous. All these disasters—Sumter, Baltimore, the secession of Virginia, Harper's Ferry, Gosport—had occurred within one week, April 12–20; but the Administration, though cut off from communication with the friendly North, was not appalled. The various departments of the Government went on regularly with their duties, and the veteran General Winfield Scott made the best possible dispositions, with the force at his command, for the defence of Washington.

Troops in abundance were soon pouring into the city, till the authorities hardly knew what to do with them, and they hardly knew what to do with themselves. They slept on the floors of the Government buildings by night, and swarmed everywhere by day. A regiment of zouaves, recruited from the New York fire department and commanded by Ellsworth, amused themselves and astonished the citizens by scaling the walls of the Capitol, running along the cornices and water-tables, and clambering from window to window. To outward appearance the affair was one vast picnic, and few seemed to realize that desperate and bloody work was to come.

On the 24th of May, in the night, four regiments crossed the Potomac and took possession of Arlington Heights, which commanded Washington, and from which shells might have been thrown into the White House. This was called the first invasion of "the sacred soil of Virginia"—an expression that became a by-word. One regiment, Ellsworth's, went by way of Alexandria, where a secession flag had long been flying over the principal hotel. Ellsworth himself, accompanied by two soldiers, went to the top of the house, tore down the flag, and was returning to the street with it, when the proprietor of the hotel suddenly appeared with a shotgun and killed him on the stairs. The next instant the proprietor himself was shot dead by the foremost soldier. This incident produced another shock at the North, and woke the people a little more to the grim realities of war. Ellsworth's picture was displayed everywhere, eulogies were pronounced upon him, and special regiments were recruited in his name and dedicated themselves to the work of avenging his death. In little more than a fortnight the loss was duplicated in the death of another of the notable young men that had rushed to arms. Theodore Winthrop, a writer of considerable achievement and great promise, had accompanied the New York 7th Regiment to Washington, and published an account of the march that attracted universal attention. Afterward he went to Fort Monroe, on the staff of General Butler. In an ill-planned expedition against a secession force at Big Bethel (June 10), both he and Lieutenant John T. Greble, a young West-Pointer, were killed.



EDMUND RUFFIN, OF VIRGINIA,

WHO BOASTED OF "THE HONOR OF FIRING THE FIRST SHOT AT FORT SUMTER."
In June, 1865, at eighty years of age, he committed suicide by blowing the top of his head off with a gun, saying "I cannot survive the liberties of my country."

CHAPTER III.

THE FIRST BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

THE 75,000 troops called for in President Lincoln's proclamation of April 15, were three-months men. On the 3d of May, 1861, he issued another proclamation, calling for 42,000 volunteers for three years, and authorizing the raising of ten new regiments for the regular army. He also called for 18,000 volunteer seamen for the navy. The ports of the Southern coasts had been already (April 19) declared in a state of blockade, and it was not only desirable but absolutely necessary to make the blockade effectual. The Confederate Government had issued letters of marque for privateers almost from the first; and its Congress had authorized the raising of an army of 100,000 volunteers for one year.

When Congress convened on the 4th of July, President Lincoln asked for 400,000 men and $400,000,000, to suppress the insurrection; and in response he was authorized to call for 500,000 men and spend $500,000,000. What he had already done was approved and declared valid; and on the 15th of July the House of Representatives, with but five dissenting votes, passed a resolution (introduced by John A. McClernand, a Democrat), pledging any amount of money and any number of men that might be necessary to restore the authority of the National Government.

For a long time volunteers were pouring into Washington at the rate of 4000 a day; and after a while the press and people began to talk of these raw levies as an army, and to wonder why they were not immediately precipitated upon the enemy. To the objection that they were green and unskilled in the art of war, it was answered that the Confederates were equally green and unskilled. To most people this consideration seemed perfectly satisfactory; they did not take into account the fact that it devolved upon the National forces to take the offensive, and an army marching into hostile territory must have acquired considerable discipline in order to be able to keep together, act together, and meet the contingencies of war. So arose a popular demand for immediate action, which was represented by the catch-word "On to Richmond!" echoed through the newspapers. General Scott was opposed to undertaking any large offensive movement with the three-months men. He thought they should only be used to protect Washington, keep Maryland from seceding, and carry on some operations that had been begun around Harper's Ferry and in western Virginia. But other than strictly military circumstances had to be considered, and a campaign toward Richmond was determined upon.

A Confederate army, commanded by General P. G. T. Beauregard, had been sent to occupy Manassas Junction, which was important as the railroad centre of northern Virginia. Seeing that it was much easier to hold the natural line of defence formed by Bull Run than to construct earthworks around the Junction, he had moved forward to that stream and posted his troops at the various fords between the Alexandria Railroad and the Warrenton Turnpike, thus occupying a line eight miles long, facing toward Washington. He had about 22,000 men. Harper's Ferry had been occupied by a Confederate force under General Joseph E. Johnston, who had destroyed

the works and retired to Winchester on the approach of a superior force of National troops under General Robert Patterson.

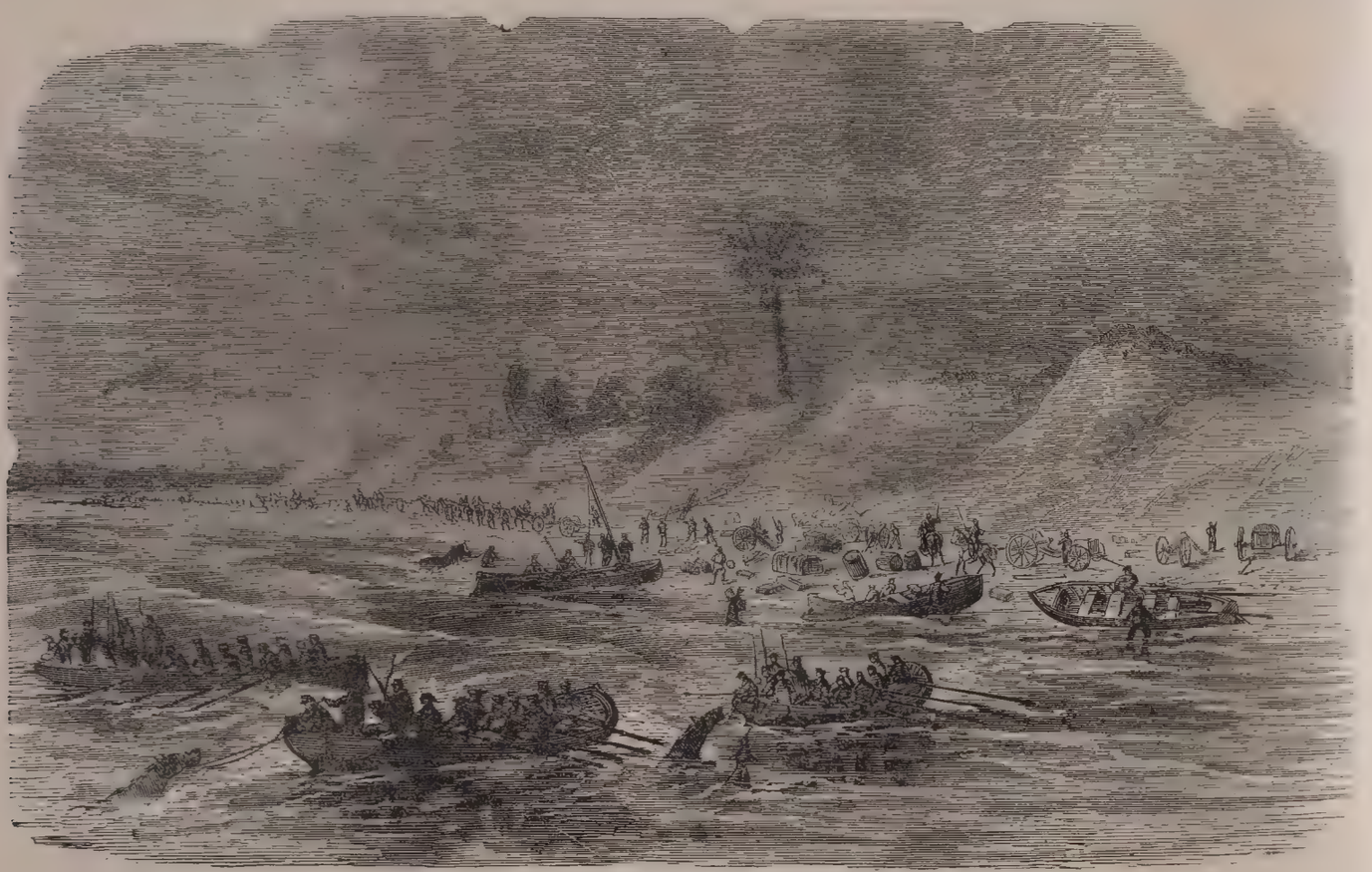
General Scott's plan was, to launch an army against Beauregard, turn his right flank, seize the railroads in rear of his position, and defeat him. It was all-important that Johnston's army in the Shenandoah Valley, about 9000 men, should not be permitted to go to the assistance of Beauregard; and General Patterson had strict orders to prevent such a movement, either by getting between the two or by closely following and attacking Johnston. The immediate command was intrusted to General Irvin McDowell, then forty-three years of age, who was a graduate of West Point and had seen service in the Mexican war. The National Government labored under a serious disadvantage at the beginning of the war, which was never wholly done away with in the entire four years of the struggle. Washington was full of spies and secession sympathizers, some of whom were well known, while others never could be detected.

McDowell's army moved on the 16th of July. It was in five divisions commanded by Generals Tyler, Hunter, Heintzelman, Runyon, and Miles. Among the brigade commanders that afterward rose to eminence were William T. Sherman, Ambrose E. Burnside, Erastus D. Keyes, and Oliver O. Howard. The total force was somewhat over 34,000 men; but Runyon's division was left to guard the line of communication with Washington, and the number that actually moved against the enemy was about 28,000 with 49 guns and a battalion of cavalry.

The troops marched by the Warrenton Turnpike, and found themselves in the presence of the enemy on the banks of Bull Run on the 18th. This was doing pretty well for green soldiers, though McDowell afterward testified his disgust at their want of respect for orders, and their habit of stopping when they pleased, to get water or pick berries. The enemy's outposts had fallen back as the army advanced, and the first serious opposition was met at Blackburn's Ford. Tyler had been ordered forward to make a reconnoissance, with instructions not to bring on a battle, as it was only intended to make a feint against that part of Beauregard's line, the real attack to be on the south or right wing. But he exceeded his orders, carried on a brisk artillery duel across the stream, brought up first a regiment and then a brigade to support his battery, became engaged with the enemy's infantry, and finally retired after about 60 men on each side had been killed or wounded. The troops opposed to him were commanded by General James Longstreet, and both his force and Tyler's were somewhat broken up.

McDowell, finding that Beauregard was very strongly intrenched on his right, and that the roads in that direction were not good, changed his plan and determined to attack on the north or left wing. Another reason for doing this lay in the fact that McDowell had distrusted Patterson from the first, having no faith that he would hold Johnston, and he had declared at the outset that he could not, with his present force, defeat the combined armies of Beauregard and Johnston. Scott's confident promise that "if Johnston joined Beauregard he should have Patterson on his heels," had not fully reassured him, and he now planned, by striking the enemy's left flank and turning it, to push forward and seize a point on the Manassas Gap Railroad, which would enable him to prevent such a junction of the enemy's forces. At the same time Beauregard was planning a movement with his right to turn McDowell's left, and was afraid Patterson would join him before the movement could be executed. The action at Blackburn's Ford had been fought on Thursday. Friday and Saturday were consumed in reconnoissances and searching for a suitable ford on the upper part of the stream, where a column could cross and, marching down on the right bank, uncover the fords held by the enemy and enable the remainder of the army to cross. Such a ford was found at length, and on Sunday morning, the 21st, the army was put in motion. McDowell did not know that Johnston had easily eluded Patterson and with two-fifths of his forces joined Beauregard on Saturday.

While a part of McDowell's force marched directly along the turnpike to the stone bridge, a heavy column turned to the right and crossed the stream at Sudley Ford, two and a half miles above. This column came down upon the Confederate left and began the fighting. Concerning many of the particulars of what took place thereafter, there is dispute among those who should know best; but the essential facts are well established. The Confederate commanders had actually ordered a forward movement of their own right wing; but as they saw the development of McDowell's plan they recalled that, and gradually strengthened their left to meet the onset. Hunter's attack, as his columns came down the road from Sudley Ford, was conducted with great skill and bravery, and was met with equal courage and skill. Hunter himself was wounded by a fragment of shell, and had to leave the field, his command then devolving on Andrew Porter. The brigades of Sherman and Keyes, which had struck the stream at the stone bridge, found it fordable half a mile above, crossed there, and took part in the conflict. The battle-ground was a plateau, wooded and broken, crossed by a small stream that flowed into Bull Run. The enemy was steadily driven back for nearly a mile, but only retired step by step, and the fighting was constant and destructive. Every field-officer of the 4th Alabama Regiment was shot down, leaving it without a commander. General Bernard E. Bee, of South Carolina, who was killed later in the day, rallied his wavering men by appealing to them to follow the example of Jackson's brigade, "standing there like a stone wall"—which gave General Thomas J. Jackson the name by which he has since been known.



LANDING REINFORCEMENTS ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

As the Confederate line fell back, it gained higher and more defensive ground, and also received accessions from the right wing. At the same time, the National army as it advanced became separated and fought in detachments. Batteries were thrown forward, ambushed by sharpshooters, taken, retaken, and lost again. The commander of one of them, James B. Ricketts, lay wounded under the guns while the fighting was going on above him and the battery changed hands three times. It is said that Captain Charles Griffin's battery was surprised by the sudden apparition of a regiment marching down upon it from the right, as openly and regularly as if on parade. The guns were loaded with grape and canister, and could have annihilated the regiment, but Major William F. Barry, chief of artillery,

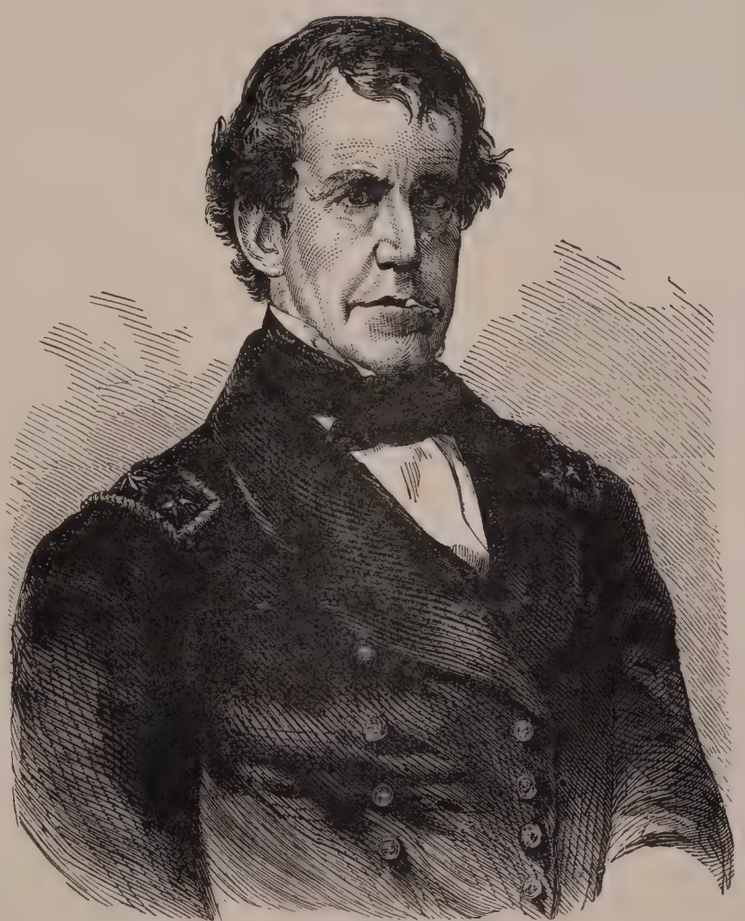
thought it was the National regiment supporting the battery, and ordered the gunners not to fire. Griffin rode forward to ascertain the truth, but learned it too late. It was a Confederate regiment, and when it suddenly leveled its muskets and fired at point-blank range, the battery was completely disabled in an instant, and the surviving horses went dashing wildly down the hill with the caissons. Johnston says: "If the tactics of the Federals had been equal to their strategy, we should have been beaten. If, instead of being brought into action in detail, their troops had been formed in two lines with a proper reserve, and had assailed Bee and Jackson in that order, the two Southern brigades must have been swept from the field in a few minutes, or enveloped."

The better ground held by the Confederates, and the concentration of their troops, were already beginning to tell in their favor, when 5000 more of Johnston's men, brought to the Junction on the railroad, were hurried to the field and sent around to the left to form at right angles to the National right and fall upon it. This movement was executed promptly, about four o'clock in the afternoon, and was completely successful. The National right became broken and confused, and retreated in disorder. A panic arose, and the retreat became a rout, and the rout a race for Washington. Arms and accoutrements were thrown away, drivers of army wagons cut the traces, leaped upon the backs of the horses, and rode through the crowd of fugitives, and guns and trains were abandoned. Portions of the army, however, maintained their organization, and partly successful attempts were made to stop the flight. The Confederates had but little cavalry, and were in no condition to pursue. There was a black-horse regiment from Louisiana that undertook it, but came upon the New York Fire Zouaves, and in a bloody fight lost heavily. On the other side Jefferson Davis, riding to the field half an hour after the battle, saw such a stream of Confederate fugitives that he supposed the day had gone against them. "Battles are not won," he remarked, "where two or three unhurt men are seen leading away one that is wounded." Nevertheless, in that instance the battle had been won by an army whose rear presented exactly that appearance.

The loss of the Confederates was about 1900, that of the Nationals about 1500 in killed and wounded, and about as many more in prisoners. Among the officers killed were General Bee and Colonel Bartow on one side, and Colonel Cameron, of the New York Highland Regiment, on the other. He was a brother of the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron. Among the prisoners taken to Richmond were many of the civilians that had come out in carriages to witness the contest, including the Hon. Alfred Ely, member of Congress. Colonel Corcoran, of the New York 69th, was a prisoner. A few of the abandoned guns were brought off the next night; but most of the arms, ammunition, and supplies left on the field and in the roads were secured by the Confederates, who remained in possession of the battlefield for weeks.

General Joseph E. Johnston, in many respects the best witness that has spoken on the Southern side, says: "All the military conditions, we knew, forbade an attempt on Washington. The Confederate army was more disorganized by victory than that of the United States by defeat. The Southern volunteers believed that the objects of the war had been accomplished by their victory, and that they had achieved all their country required of them. Many, therefore, in ignorance of their military obligations, left the army—not to return. . . . Exaggerated ideas of the victory, prevailing among our troops, cost us more than the Federal army lost by defeat." In writing this passage, General Johnston probably took no account of the effect produced in Europe. The early narratives sent there, in which the panic of retreat was made the principal figure, gave the impression that the result arose from constitutional cowardice in Northern men and invincible courage in Southerners. They also gave the impression that the Confederates were altogether superior in generalship; and the effect was deep and long enduring.

At the North, the spectacle of McDowell's army streaming back in disorder to the National capital produced first a shock of surprise, then a sense of disgrace, and then a calm determination to begin the war over again. It was well expressed by a Methodist minister at a camp meeting in Illinois, the Rev. Henry Cox. The news of the battle came while he was preaching, and he closed his sermon with the words: "Brethren, we'd better adjourn this camp meeting, and go home and drill."



CHARLES WILKES.

CHAPTER IV.

BORDER STATES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

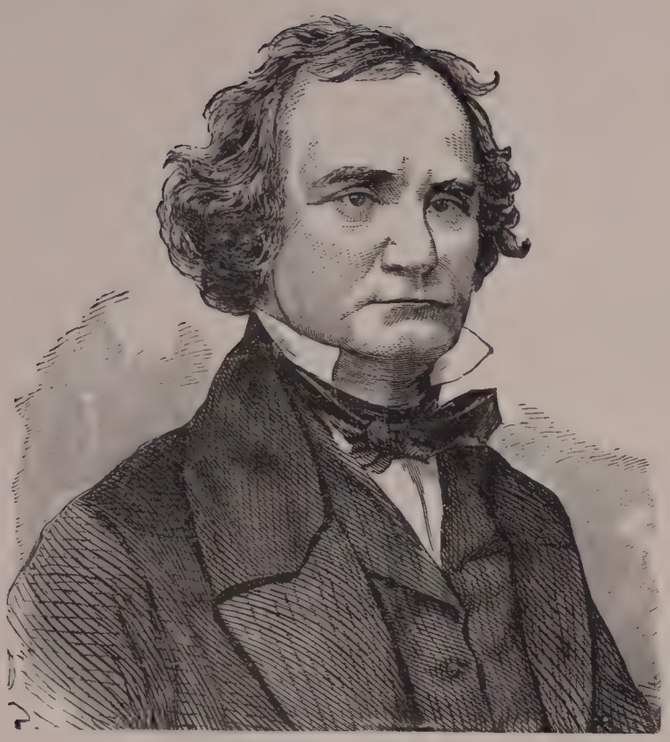
THE disposition of the border slave States was one of the most difficult problems with which the Government had to deal. When the President issued his call for 75,000 men, the Governors of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, as well as those of North Carolina and Virginia, returned positive refusals. The Governor of Missouri answered, "It is illegal, unconstitutional, revolutionary, inhuman, diabolical, and cannot be complied with." The Governor of Kentucky said: "Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States." The Governor of Tennessee: "Tennessee will not furnish a single man for coercion, but 50,000, if necessary, for the defence of our rights and those of our brethren." The Governor of North Carolina: "I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country, and to this war upon the liberties of a free people. You can get no troops from North Carolina." The Governor of Virginia: "The militia of Virginia will not be furnished to the powers at Washington for any such use or purpose as they have in view." Every one of these Governors was a secessionist, with a strong and aggressive party at his back, and yet in each of these States the secessionists were in a minority. It was a serious matter to increase the hostility that beset the National arms on what in another war would have been called neutral ground, and it was also a serious matter to leave the Union element in the northernmost slave States without a powerful support and protection. The problem was worked out differently in each of the States.

At the winter session of the Missouri Legislature an act had been passed that placed the city of St. Louis under the control of Police Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, Claiborne F. Jackson. Four of his appointees were secessionists, and three of these were leaders of bodies of "minute-men," half-secret armed organizations. The Mayor of the city, who was also one of the Commissioners, was known as a "conditional Union man." Other acts showed plainly the bent of the Legislature. One made it treason to speak against the authority of the Governor, and gave him enlarged powers, while another appropriated $3,000,000 for military purposes, taking the entire school fund for the year, and the accumulations that were to have paid the July interest on the public debt.

A State convention, called to consider the question of secession, met in February, and proved to be overwhelmingly in favor of Missouri's remaining in the Union, though it also expressed a general sympathy with slavery, assumed that the South had wrongs, deprecated the employment of military force on either side, and repeated the suggestion that had been made many times in other quarters for a National convention to amend the Constitution so as to satisfy everybody. The State convention made its report in March, and adjourned till December.

This proceeding appeared to be a great disappointment to Governor Jackson, but he failed to take from it any hint to give up his purpose of getting the State out of the Union. He called an extra session of the Legislature, to convene May 2, for the purpose of "adopting measures to place the State in a proper attitude of defence," and he called out the militia on the 3d of May to go into encampment for six days. There was a large store of arms (more than 20,000 stand) in the St. Louis arsenal, but while he was devising a method and a pretext for seizing them, the greater part of them were suddenly removed, by order from Washington, to Springfield, Ill. The Governor applied to the Confederate Government for assistance, and a quantity of arms and ammunition, including several field-guns, was sent to him in boxes marked "marble." He also ordered a general of the State militia to establish a camp of instruction near the city, and gathered there such volunteer companies as were organized and armed.

General Scott had anticipated all this by sending reinforcements to the little company that held



JAMES MURRAY MASON.

the arsenal, and with them Captain Nathaniel Lyon, of the regular army, a man that lacked no element of skill, courage or patriotism necessary for the crisis. The force was also increased by several regiments of loyal home guards, organized mainly by the exertions of Francis P. Blair, Jr., and mustered into the service of the United States. When the character and purpose of the force that was being concentrated by Jackson became sufficiently evident—from the fact that the streets in the camp were named for prominent Confederate leaders, and other indications—Lyon determined upon prompt and decisive action. This was the more important since the United States arsenal at Liberty had been robbed, and secession troops were being drilled at St. Joseph. With a battalion of regulars and six regiments of the home guard, he marched out in the afternoon of May 10, surrounded the camp, and trained six pieces of artillery on it, and then demanded an immediate surrender, with no terms but a promise of proper treatment as prisoners of war. The astonished commander, a recreant West-Pointer, surrendered promptly, and he and his brigade were disarmed and taken into the city. All the "marble" that had come up from Baton Rouge and been hauled out to the camp only two days before was captured and removed to the arsenal.

The outward march had attracted attention, crowds had gathered on the route, and when Lyon's command were returning with their prisoners they had to pass through a throng of people, among whom were not a few that were striving to create a riot. The outbreak came at length; stones were thrown at the troops and pistol-shots fired into the ranks, when one regiment leveled their muskets and poured a volley or two into the crowd. Three or four soldiers and about 20 citizens were killed in this beginning of the conflict at the West.

Two days later, General William S. Harney arrived in St. Louis and assumed command of the United States forces. He was a veteran of long experience; but ex-Governor Sterling Price, commanding the State forces, entrapped him into a truce that tied his hands, while it left Jackson and Price practically at liberty to pursue their plans for secession. Thereupon the Government removed him, repudiated the truce, and gave the command to Lyon, now made a brigadier-general. After an interview with Lyon in St. Louis (June 11), in which they found it impossible to deceive or swerve him, Price and Jackson went to the capital, Jefferson City, burning railway bridges behind them, and the Governor immediately issued a proclamation declaring that the State had been invaded by United States forces, and calling out 50,000 of the militia to repel the invasion.

The very next day Lyon had an expedition in motion, which reached Jefferson City on the 15th, took possession of the place, and raised the National flag over the Capitol. At his approach the Governor fled, carrying with him the great seal of the State. Learning that he was with Price, gathering a force at Booneville, 50 miles farther up Missouri River, Lyon at once reembarked the greater part of his command, arrived at Booneville on the morning of the 17th, fought and routed the force there, and captured their guns and supplies. The Governor was now a mere fugitive; and the State convention, assembling again in July, declared the State offices vacant, nullified the secession work of the Legislature, and made Hamilton R. Gamble, a Union man, provisional Governor.

The puzzling part of the difficulty in Missouri was now over, for the contest was well defined. Most of the people in the northern part of the State, and most of the population of St. Louis (especially the Germans), were loyal to the National Government; but the secessionists were strong in its southern part, where Price succeeded in organizing a considerable force, which was joined by men from Arkansas and Texas, under Generals Ben. McCulloch and Gideon J. Pillow. General Franz Sigel was sent against them, and at Carthage (July 5) with 1200 men encountered 5000 and inflicted a heavy loss upon them, though he was obliged to retreat. His soldierly qualities in this and other actions gave him one of the sudden reputations that were made in the first year of the war, but obscured by the greater events that followed. His hilarious popularity was expressed in the common greeting, "You fights mit Sigel? Den you trinks mit me!" Lyon, marching from Springfield, Mo., defeated McCulloch at Dug Spring, and a week later (August 10) attacked him again at Wilson's Creek, though McCulloch had been heavily reinforced. The National troops, outnumbered three to one, were defeated; and Lyon, who had been twice wounded early in the action, was shot dead while leading a regiment in a desperate charge. Major S. D. Sturgis conducted the retreat, and this ended the campaign. It was found that General Lyon, who was a bachelor, had bequeathed all he possessed (about $30,000) to the United States Government, to be used for war purposes.

Governor Beriah Magoffin, of Kentucky, convened the Legislature in January, 1861, and asked it to organize the militia, buy muskets, and put the State in a condition of armed neutrality; all of which it refused to do. After the fall of Fort Sumter he called the Legislature together again, evidently hoping that the popular excitement would bring them over to his scheme. But the utmost that could be accomplished was the passage of a resolution by the lower house (May 16) declaring that Kentucky should occupy "a position of strict neutrality," and approving his refusal to furnish troops for the National army. Thereupon he issued a proclamation (May 20) in which he "notified and warned all other States, separate or united, especially the United and Confederate States, that I solemnly forbid any movement upon Kentucky soil." But two days later the Legislature repudiated this interpretation of neutrality, and passed a series of acts intended to prevent any scheme of secession that might be formed. It appropriated $1,000,000 for arms and ammunition, but placed the disbursement of the money and control of the arms in the hands of Commissioners that were all Union men. It amended the militia law so as to require the State Guards to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and finally the Senate passed a resolution declaring that "Kentucky will not sever connection with the National Government, nor take up arms with either belligerent party." As a last resort, Governor Magoffin addressed a letter to President Lincoln, requesting that Kentucky's neutrality be respected and the National forces removed from the State. Mr. Lincoln, in refusing his request, courteously reminded him that the force consisted exclusively of Kentuckians, and told him that he had not met any Kentuckian except himself and the messengers that brought his letter who wanted it removed. To strengthen the first argument, Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, who was a citizen of Kentucky, was made a general and given the command in the State in September. Two months later, a secession convention met at Russellville, in the southern part of the State, organized a provisional government, and sent a full delegation to the Confederate Congress at Richmond, who found no difficulty in being admitted to seats in that body. Kentucky as a State was saved to the Union, but the line of separation was drawn between her citizens, and she contributed to the ranks of both the great contending armies.

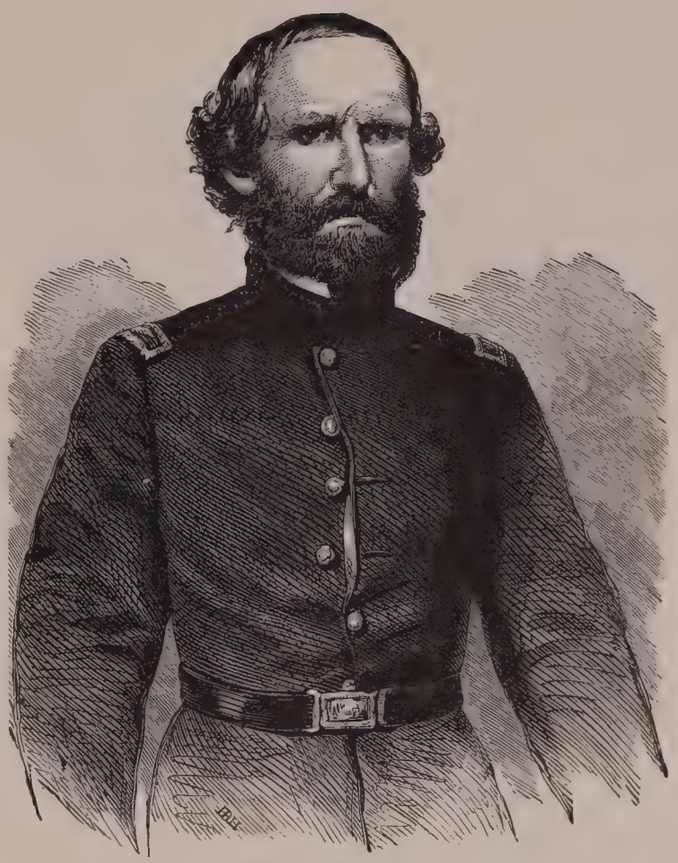
Like the Governor of Kentucky, Governor Thomas H. Hicks, of Maryland, had at first

JOHN SLIDELL.

protested against the passage of troops, and had dreamed of making the State neutral. But, unlike Governor Magoffin, he ultimately came out in favor of the Union. The Legislature would not adopt an ordinance of secession, nor call a convention for that purpose; but it passed a bill establishing a board of public safety, giving it extraordinary authority over the military powers of the State, and appointed as such board six secessionists and the Governor. A tremendous pressure was brought to bear upon the State. Reverdy Johnson and other prominent Marylanders were bold and active for the National cause; a popular Union convention was held in Baltimore; General Butler with his troops restored the broken communications and held the important centres; and under a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* some of the more violent secessionists were imprisoned. In May the Governor called for four regiments of volunteers to fill the requisition of the National Government, but requested that they might be assigned to duty in the State. So Maryland remained in the Union, though a considerable number of her citizens entered the ranks of the Confederate army.

In the mountainous regions of western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee, where few slaves were held, there was a strong Union element. In other portions of those States there were many enthusiastic secessionists. But in each State there was a majority against disunion. North Carolina voted on the question of calling a convention to consider the subject, and by a small majority decided for "no convention." Tennessee, on a similar vote, showed a majority of 50,000 against calling a convention. After the fall of Sumter, Governor John W. Ellis, of North Carolina, seized the branch mint at Charlotte and the arsenal at Fayetteville, and called an extra session of the Legislature. This Legislature authorized him to tender the military resources of the State to the Confederate Government, and called a convention to meet May 20, which passed an ordinance of secession by a unanimous vote. The conservative or Union party of Tennessee issued an address on the 18th of April, in which they declared their approval of the Governor's refusal to furnish troops for the National defence, and condemned both secession and coercion, holding that Tennessee should take an independent attitude. This, with the excitement of the time, was enough for the Legislature. In secret session it authorized Governor Isham G. Harris, who was a strong secessionist, to enter into a military league with the Confederate Government, which he immediately did. It also passed an ordinance of secession, to be submitted to a popular vote on the 8th of June. Before that day came, the State was in the possession of Confederate soldiers, and a majority of over 50,000 was obtained for secession.

That portion of the Old Dominion which lay west of the Alleghany Mountains held in 1860 but one-twelfth as many slaves in proportion to its white population as the remainder of the State. And when Virginia passed her ordinance of secession, all but nine of the 55 votes against it were cast by delegates from the mountainous western counties. The people of these counties, having little interest in slavery and its products, and great interests in iron, coal, and lumber, the market for which was in the free States, while their streams flowed into the Ohio, naturally objected to being dragged into the Confederacy. Like the people of East Tennessee, they wanted to secede from secession, and one of their delegates actually proposed it in the convention. In less than a month (May 13) after the passage of the ordinance, a Union convention was held at Wheeling, in which 25 of the western counties were represented; and ten days later, when the election was held, these people voted against seceding. The State authorities sent recruiting officers over the mountains, but they had little success. Some forces were gathered under the direction of General Robert E. Lee and under the immediate command of Colonel Porterfield, who began burning the bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Meanwhile Captain George B. McClellan had been made a general and placed in command of Ohio troops. With four regiments he crossed the Ohio on the 26th and went in pursuit of the enemy. His movement at first was retarded by the burned bridges; but these were repaired, large reinforcements were brought over, and in a series of small but brilliant engagements —at Philippi, at Buckhannon, at Rich Mountain, and at Carrick's Ford—he completely routed the Confederates.



BEN McCULLOCH.

STERLING PRICE.

Delegates from the counties west of the Alleghanies met at Wheeling (June 11), pronounced the acts of the Richmond Convention null and void, declared all the State offices vacant, and reorganized the government, with Francis H. Pierpont as Governor. A legislature, consisting of members that had been chosen on the 23d of May, met at Wheeling on the 1st of July, and on the 9th it elected two United States Senators. The new State of Kanawha was formally declared created in August. Its Constitution was ratified by the people in May, 1862, and in December of that year it was admitted into the Union. But meanwhile its original and appropriate name had been exchanged for that of West Virginia.

France and England had made all haste to recognize the Confederates as belligerents, but had not granted them recognition as an established nation, and never did. There was a constant fear, however, that they would, and the Confederate Government did its utmost to bring about such recognition. Messrs. James M. Mason, of Virginia, and John Slidell, of Louisiana, were sent out by that government, as duly accredited ministers to London and Paris, in 1861. They escaped the blockaders at Charleston, reached Havana, and there embarked on the British mail steamer "Trent" for Europe. But Captain Charles Wilkes was on the watch for them with the United States steam frigate "San Jacinto," overhauled the "Trent" in the Bahama Channel (November 8), took off the Confederate commissioners, and allowed the steamer to proceed on her way. He carried his prisoners to Boston, and they were incarcerated in Fort Warren. This action, for which Wilkes received the thanks of Congress, was denounced as an outrage on British neutrality. The entire British public bristled up as one lion, and their Government demanded an apology and the liberation of the prisoners. The American public was unable to see any way out of the dilemma, and was considering whether it would choose humiliation or a foreign war, when our Secretary of State, William H. Seward, solved the problem in a masterly manner. In his formal reply he discussed the whole question with great ability, showing that such detention of a vessel was justified by the laws of war, and there were innumerable British precedents for it; that Captain Wilkes conducted the search in a proper manner; that the commissioners were contraband of war; and that the commander of the "Trent" knew they were contraband of war when he took them as passengers. But as Wilkes had failed to complete the transaction in a legal manner by bringing the "Trent" into port for adjudication in a prize court, it must be repudiated. In other words, by his consideration for the interests and convenience of innocent persons, he had lost his prize. In summing up, Mr. Seward said: "If I declare this case in favor of my own Government, I must disavow its most cherished principles, and reverse and forever abandon its most essential policy. . . . We

THE FIGHT AT PHILIPPI, VA., JUNE 3, 1861.—THE UNITED STATES TROOPS UNDER COMMAND OF COLONEL DUMONT, SUPPORTED BY COLONELS KELLEY AND LANDER; THE CONFEDERATES UNDER COLONEL PORTERFIELD.

are asked to do to the British nation just what we have always insisted all nations ought to do us." The commissioners were released, and sailed for England in January; but the purpose of their mission had been practically thwarted.

But though danger of intervention was thus for the time averted, and the relations between the British Government and our own remained nominally friendly, so far as moral influence and bitterness of feeling could go the Republic had no more determined enemies in the cotton States than in the heart of England. The aristocratic classes rejoiced at anything that threatened to destroy democratic government or make its stability doubtful. They confidently expected to see our country fall into a state of anarchy like that experienced so often by the Spanish-American republics, and were willing to do everything they safely could do to bring it about. The foremost English journals had been predicting such a disaster ever since the beginning of the century, had usual narrowness of provincials, blind to their own ultimate interests, were in the main more bitterly hostile than the mother country.

Louis Napoleon, then the despotic ruler of France, was unfriendly to the United States, and did his utmost to persuade the English Government to unite with him in a scheme of intervention that would probably have secured the division of the country. How far his plans went beyond that result, can only be conjectured; but while the war was still in progress (1864) he threw a French force into Mexico and established there an ephemeral empire with an Austrian Archduke at its head. That the possession of Mexico alone was not his object, is suggested by the fact that when the rebellion was subdued and the secession cause extinct, he withdrew his troops from Mexico and left the Archduke to the fate of other filibusters.

The Russian Government was friendly to the United States throughout the struggle. The Imperial manifesto for the abolition of serfdom in Russia was issued on March 3, 1861, the day before President Lincoln was inaugurated, and this perhaps created a special bond of sympathy.

pass through; but it was gradually rendered more and more effective. Large numbers of blockade-runners were captured or driven ashore and wrecked. The profit on a single cargo that passed either way in safety was very great, and special vessels for blockade-running were built in England. The Confederate Government enacted a law providing that half of every cargo thus brought into its ports must consist of arms or ammunition, otherwise vessel and all would be confiscated. This insured a constant supply; and though the Southern soldier was often barefoot and ragged, and sometimes hungry, he never lacked for the most improved weapons that English arsenals could produce, nor ever was defeated for want of powder. A very large part of the bullets that destroyed the lives and limbs of National troops were cast in England and brought over the sea in blockade-runners. Clothing and equipments, too, for the Confederate armies came from the same source. Often when a burial party went

INDIGNITIES SHOWN A MASSACHUSETTS EDITOR FOR PUBLISHING EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY WITH THE SOUTH.

announced it as in progress when a British force burned Washington in 1814, and now were surer of it than ever. Almost our only friends of the London press were the daily *News* and weekly *Spectator*. The commercial classes, in a country that had fought so many commercial wars, were of course delighted at the crippling of a commercial rival whom they had so long hated and feared, no matter what it might cost in the shedding of blood and the destruction of social order. Among the working classes, though they suffered heavily when the supply of cotton was diminished, we had many firm and devoted friends, who saw and felt, however imperfectly, that the cause of free labor was their own cause, no matter on which side of the Atlantic the battlefield might lie.

A few famous Englishmen—notably John Bright and Goldwin Smith—were true to the cause of liberty, and did much to instruct the laboring classes as to the real nature and significance of the conflict. Henry Ward Beecher, then at the height of his powers, went to England and addressed large audiences, enlightening them as to the real nature of American affairs, concerning which most of them were grossly ignorant, and produced an effect that was probably never surpassed by any orator. The Canadians, with the

CHAPTER V.

THE FIRST UNION VICTORIES.

WHEN the war began, the greater part of the small navy of the United States was in distant waters and for some of the ships, to receive the news and return, many months were required. Twelve vessels were at home—four in Northern and eight in Southern ports. The navy, like the army, lost many Southern officers by resignation or dismissal. About 300 who had been educated for its service went over to the Confederacy; but none of them took with them the vessels they had commanded. The Government bought all sorts of merchant craft, mounting guns on some and fitting up others as transports, and had gunboats built on ninety-day contracts. It was a most miscellaneous fleet, whose principal strength consisted in the weakness of its adversary. The first purpose was to complete the blockade of Southern ports. This never was made so perfect that no vessel could

out, after a battle, as they turned over one after another of the enemy's slain and saw the name of a Birmingham manufacturer stamped upon his buttons, it seemed that they must have been fighting a foreign foe. To pay for these things, the Confederates sent out cotton, tobacco, rice, and the naval stores produced by North Carolina forests. It was obvious from the first that any movement that would shut off a part of this trade, or render it more hazardous, would strike a blow at the insurrection. Furthermore, Confederate privateers were already out, and before the first expedition sailed 16 captured merchantmen had been taken into the ports of North Carolina.

Vessels could enter Pamlico or Albemarle Sound by any one of several inlets, and then make the port of Newbern, Washington, or Plymouth; and the first of several naval and military expeditions was fitted out for the purpose of closing Hatteras Inlet, 13 miles south of Cape Hatteras. Two forts had been erected on the point at the northern side of this inlet, and the project was to capture them.

The expedition was fitted out in Hampton Roads, and was commanded by Flag-officer Silas H. Stringham. It numbered 10 vessels, carrying 158 guns. Two were transport steamers, having

on board about 900 troops commanded by General Benjamin F. Butler, and two were schooners carrying iron surf-boats. It sailed on the 26th of August, 1861, with sealed orders, and early the next morning an attempt was made to land the troops through the surf, at a point three miles from the inlet, but the heavy surf dashed the clumsy iron boats upon the shore, drenching the men, wetting the powder, and endangering everything. About one-third of the troops, however, were landed, with two field-guns, and remained there under protection of the fire from the ships. The forts were garrisoned by about 600 men, and mounted 25 guns. Stringham's flag-ship, the frigate "Minnesota," led off in the attack, followed by the "Susquehanna" and "Wabash," and the guns of the smaller fort were soon silenced. The frigates were at such a distance that they could drop shells into it with their pivot-guns, while the shot from the fort could not reach them. Afterward the larger work, Fort Hatteras, was bombarded, but with no practical effect. But meanwhile the troops that had landed through the surf had taken possession of Fort Clark. The next morning (the 28th) the frigates anchored within reach of Fort Hatteras, and began a steady bombardment. As before, the shot from the fort fell short of the ships, and neither could that from the smooth-bore broadside guns reach the fort; but the pivot-guns and the rifled pieces of one vessel wrought great havoc. One plunging shell went down through a ventilator and narrowly missed exploding the magazine. At the end of three hours the fort surrendered. Its defenders had suffered a loss of about 50 in killed and wounded. They had been reinforced in the night, but a steamer was seen taking away a load of troops just before the surrender. The 700 prisoners were sent on board the flag-ship and carried to New York. The victors had not lost a man. Here a coaling station was established for the blockading fleet. Two of the frigates remained in the Sound, and within a fortnight half a dozen blockade-runners entered the inlet and were captured.

SLEEPING QUARTERS OF THE RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT IN THE PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.

A much larger expedition sailed from Hampton Roads late in October. It consisted of more than 50 vessels—frigates, gunboats, transports, tugs, steam ferry-boats, and schooners—carrying 22,000 men. The fleet was commanded by Flag-officer Samuel F. Du Pont, the troops by General Thos. W. Sherman (who must not be confounded with General William T. Sherman, famous for his march to the sea). Though the expedition sailed with sealed orders, the information leaked out as usual, and while it was on its way the Confederate Secretary of War telegraphed to the commander at Hilton Head to expect it.

A tremendous gale was encountered on the passage, the fleet was scattered, one transport was wrecked, with a loss of seven lives, one gunboat was obliged to throw her broadside battery overboard, a transport threw over her cargo, and one storeship was lost. When the storm was over, only a single gunboat was in sight from the flag-ship. But the fleet slowly came together again, and was joined by some of the frigates that were blockading Charleston harbor. They arrived off the entrance to Port Royal harbor on the 5th and 6th of November. This entrance was protected by two earthworks—Fort Walker on Hilton Head (the south side), and Fort Beauregard on St. Helena Island (the north side). These forts were about two and a half miles apart, and were garrisoned by South Carolina troops.

On the morning of the 7th the order of battle was formed. The main column consisted of 10 vessels, led by the flag-ship "Wabash," and was ordered to attack Fort Walker. Another column of four vessels was ordered to fire upon Fort Beauregard, pass in, and attack the Confederate craft. All were under way soon after breakfast, and were favored by a tranquil sea. The main column, a ship's length apart, steamed in steadily at the rate of six miles an hour, passing Fort Walker at a distance of 800 yards, and delivering a fire of shells and rifled shot. Every gun in the fort that could be brought to bear was worked as rapidly as possible, in a gallant defence. After the line had passed the fort, it turned and steamed out again, passing this time within 600 yards, and delivering fire from the guns on the other side of the vessels. Three times they thus went around in a long ellipse, each time keeping the fort under fire for about 20 minutes. Then the "Bienville," which had the heaviest guns, sailed in closer yet and delivered a fire that dismounted several pieces and wrought dreadful havoc. Meanwhile two or three gunboats had taken a position from which they enfiladed the work, and the flag-ship came to a stand at short range and pounded away steadily. This was more than anything at that stage of the war could endure, and from the mast-head the troops were seen streaming out of the fort and across Hilton Head Island as if in panic. A flag of truce was sent on shore, but there was no one to receive it, and soon after two o'clock the National colors were floating over the fort. The flanking column of vessels had attacked Fort Beauregard; and when the commander of that work saw that Fort Walker was abandoned, he also retreated with his force. The Confederate vessels escaped by running up a shallow inlet. The loss in the fleet was 8 men killed and 23 wounded; that of the Confederates, as reported by their commander, was 11 killed and 52 wounded or missing. The road across Hilton Head Island to a wharf whence the retreating troops were taken to the main land was strewn with arms and accoutrements, and two howitzers were abandoned. The surgeon of the fort had been killed by a shell and buried by a falling parapet. The troops took possession of both forts, repaired and strengthened the works, formed an intrenched camp, and thus gave the Government a permanent foothold on the soil of South Carolina.

The year 1862 opened with indications of lively and decisive work west of the mountains. One of the most gallant was in the region of the Big Sandy River in eastern Kentucky, where Humphrey Marshall had gathered a Confederate force of about 2500 (mostly Kentuckians) at Paintville. Colonel James A. Garfield (afterward President), in command of 1800 infantry and 300 cavalry, drove him out of Paintville, pursued him beyond Prestonburg, came up with him at noon of January 10, and fought him till night, when Marshall retreated under cover of the darkness, leaving his dead on the field.

In the autumn of 1861 a Confederate force, under General Felix K. Zollicoffer, had been pushed forward by way of Knoxville to eastern Kentucky, but was defeated at Camp Wildcat, October 21, by 7000 men under General Schoepff, and fell back to Mill Springs at the head of navigation on the Cumberland. Zollicoffer soon crossed to the northern bank and fortified in the angle between the river and Fishing Creek. The National forces in the vicinity were commanded by General George H. Thomas, who watched Zollicoffer so closely that when the latter was told by his superiors he should not have crossed the river he could only answer that it was now too late to return. As Zollicoffer was only a journalist, with more zeal than military knowledge, General George B. Crittenden was sent to supersede him. Thomas was slowly advancing through rainy weather, over heavy roads, to drive this force out of the State, and had reached Logan's cross-roads, within 10 miles of the Confederate camp, when Crittenden determined to move out and attack him. The battle began early on the morning of January 19, 1862. Thomas rapidly brought up one detachment after another and threw them into line. The attack was directed mainly against the National left, where the fighting was obstinate and bloody. Here Zollicoffer, thinking the 4th Kentucky was a Confederate regiment firing upon its friends, rode forward to correct the supposed mistake, and was shot dead by its Colonel, Speed S. Fry. When, at length, the right of the Confederate line had been pressed back and broken, a steady fire having been kept up on the centre, the 9th Ohio Regiment made a charge on its left flank, and the whole line was routed. The Confederates took refuge in their intrenchments, where Thomas swiftly pursued and closely invested them. But in the night they managed to cross the river, leaving behind their wounded, 12 guns, all their horses, mules, and wagons, and a large amount of stores. In the further retreat two of the Confederate regiments scattered to their homes, while a large number from other regiments deserted. The National loss in killed and wounded was 246; that of the Confederates, 471. This action is variously called the battle of Fishing Creek and the battle of Mill Springs.

When General Henry W. Halleck was placed in command of the Department of Missouri, in November, 1861, he divided it into districts, giving to General Ulysses S. Grant the District of Cairo, which included Southern Illinois, the counties of Missouri south of Cape Girardeau, and all of Kentucky that lies west of Cumberland River. Where the Tennessee and the Cumberland enter Kentucky from the south they are about 10 miles apart, and here the Confederates had erected

works to command the rivers—Fort Henry on the east bank of the Tennessee, and Fort Donelson on the west bank of the Cumberland. They had also fortified the high bluffs at Columbus, on the Mississippi, 20 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, and Bowling Green, on the Big Barren. The general purpose was to establish a military frontier with a strong line of defence from the Alleghany Mountains to the Mississippi.

A fleet of iron-clad gunboats had been prepared by the United States Government for service on the Western rivers, some of them being built new, while others were altered freight-boats.

General Grant asked Halleck's permission to capture Fort Henry, and after considerable delay received it on the 30th of January. That work was garrisoned by 3000 men under General Lloyd Tilghman. On the morning of February 2 the fleet of four iron-clad and two wooden gunboats, commanded by Flag-officer Andrew H. Foote, steamed up the Ohio to Paducah, thence up the Tennessee, and by daylight the next morning was within sight of the fort. Grant's land force was to co-operate by an attack in the rear, but it did not arrive in time. The gunboats moved up to within 600 yards, and opened a bombardment, to which the guns of the fort responded, and the firing was kept up for an hour. The "Essex" received a shot in her boiler by which many men were wounded or scalded. Otherwise the fleet, though struck many times, was not seriously injured. On the other hand, the fire from the gunboats knocked the sand-bags about, dismounted seven guns, brought down the flagstaff, and, together with the bursting of a rifled gun in the fort, created a panic. All but about 100 of the garrison fled, leaving General Tilghman with the sick and a single company of artillerists, and after serving a gun with his own hands as long as possible, he surrendered. The regret of the victors at the escape of the garrison was more than counterbalanced by their gratification at the behavior of the gunboats in their first serious trial. After the surrender, three of the gunboats proceeded up Tennessee River to the head of navigation, destroyed the railroad bridge, and captured a large amount of stores.

In consequence of the battle of Mill Springs and the fall of Fort Henry, the Confederate General Simon B. Buckner, who was at Bowling Green with about 10,000 men, abandoned that place and joined his forces to those in Fort Donelson. General Ormsby M. Mitchel, by a forced march, promptly took possession of Bowling Green with National troops; and General Grant immediately made dispositions for the capture of Fort Donelson. This work, situated at a bend of the river, was on high ground, enclosed about 100 acres, and had also a strong water-battery. The land-side was protected by slashed timber and rifle-pits, as well as by the naturally broken ground. The gunboats went down the Tennessee, and up the Cumberland, and with them a portion of Grant's force to be used in attacking the water front. The fort contained about 20,000 men, commanded by General John B. Floyd. Grant's main force left the neighborhood of Fort Henry on the morning of February 12, a portion marching straight on Fort Donelson, while the remainder made a slight detour to the south, to strike the Confederate left. They chose positions around the fort unmolested that afternoon, and the next morning the fighting began. After an artillery duel, an attempt was made to storm the works near the centre of the line, but it was a failure and entailed severe loss. The gunboats and the troops with them had not yet come up, and the attack was suspended for the day. A cold storm set in, with sleet and snow.

Next morning the fleet appeared, landed the troops and supplies three miles below the fort, and then moved up to attack the batteries. It was a desperate fight. The plunging shot from the fort struck the gunboats in their most vulnerable part, and made ugly wounds. But they stood to the work manfully, and had silenced one battery when the steering apparatus of two of the gunboats was shot away, while a gun on another had burst, and the flag-officer was wounded. The flag-ship had been struck 59 times, and the others from 20 to 40, when they all dropped down the stream and out of the fight. They had lost 54 men killed or wounded. But the naval attack had served to prevent an immediate sortie, and so perhaps ultimately saved the victory for Grant.

That night a council of war was held within the fort, and it was determined to attack the besiegers in the morning with the entire force, in hopes either to defeat them completely or at least to turn back their right wing, and thus open a way for retreat. The fighting began early in the morning. Grant's right wing, all but surprised, was pressed heavily and borne back, the enemy passing through and plundering McClernand's camps. Buckner sallied out and attacked on the left with much less vigor and with no success but as a diversion, and the fighting extended all along the line, while the Confederate cavalry were endeavoring to gain the National rear. Grant was imperturbable through it all, and when he saw that the attack had reached its height, he ordered a counter attack on the right, which was executed by the division of Lew Wallace, while that of C. F. Smith stormed the works on the left. Smith rode beside the color-bearer, and in the face of a murderous fire that struck down 400 men, his troops rushed forward over every obstruction, brought up field-guns and enfiladed the works, drove out the defenders, and took possession.

Another bitterly cold night followed, but Grant moved up reinforcements to the positions he had gained, while the wounded were looked after. Within the fort another council of war was held. Floyd declared it would not do for him to fall into the hands of the Government, as he was accused of defrauding it while in office. So he turned over the command to General Gideon J. Pillow. But that General said he also had strong reasons for not wanting to be a prisoner, so he turned it over to General Buckner. With as many of their men as could be taken on two small steamers, Floyd and Pillow embarked in the darkness and went up the river to Nashville. The cavalry, under General N. B. Forrest, also escaped, and a considerable number of men from all the commands managed to steal away unobserved. In the morning Buckner hung out a white flag, and sent a letter to Grant, proposing that commissioners be appointed to arrange terms of capitulation. Grant's answer not only made him famous, but gave an impetus and direction to the whole war: "No terms other than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." Buckner, in a petulant and ill-considered note, at once surrendered his entire command. This numbered about 14,000 men; and 400 that were sent to reinforce him were also captured.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. WILLSON'S CO. (E, 2D REGT. N. Y. VOLS.) CARRYING THE BODY OF LIEUTENANT GREBLE FROM THE FIELD, AT BIG BETHEL, AMIDST THE FIRE OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES.

General Pillow estimated the Confederate loss in killed and wounded at 2000. No undisputed figures are attainable on either side. Grant began the siege with about 15,000 men, which reinforcements had increased to 27,000 at the time of the surrender. His losses were about 2000, and many of the wounded had perished of cold. The long, artificial line of defence, from the mountains to the Mississippi, was now swept away, and the Confederates abandoned Nashville.

When the news was flashed through the loyal States, and bulletins were posted up with enumeration of prisoners, guns, and small arms captured, salutes were fired, joy-bells were rung, flags were displayed, and people asked one another, "Who is this Grant, and where did he come from?"—for they saw that a new genius had suddenly risen upon the earth.

Both before and after the defeat and death of General Lyon at Wilson's Creek (August, 1861), there was irregular and predatory warfare in Missouri. Among the minor engagements, one at Lexington in September was notable, where 2800 men, commanded by Colonel James A. Mulligan, gallantly held the place against a Confederate force of more than 14,000, commanded by General Price, until the water-supply was cut off and

surrender became inevitable. Price's force then crossed the State, to the southwest corner. General John C. Frémont, who commanded the department, believing that Price was near Springfield, gave orders for the concentration at that place of all the National forces in Missouri. But Price was not there, and in November Frémont was superseded by General Halleck, some of whose subordinate commanders, especially General John Pope, made rapid movements and did good service in capturing newly recruited regiments that were on their way to join Price.

Late in December General Samuel R. Curtis took command of 12,000 National troops at Rolla, and advanced against Price, who retreated before him to the northwestern corner of Arkansas, where his force was joined by that of General McCulloch, and together they took up a position in the Boston mountains. Curtis crossed the line into Arkansas, chose a strong place on Pea Ridge, in the Ozark mountains, intrenched, and awaited attack. Because of serious disagreements between Price and McCulloch, General Earl Van Dorn was sent to take command of the Confederate force, arriving late in January. There is no authentic statement as to the size of his army. He himself declared that he had but 14,000 men, while no other estimate gave fewer than twice that number. Among them was a large body of Cherokee Indians, recruited for the Confederate service by Albert Pike. On March 5, 1862, Van Dorn moved to attack Curtis, who formed his line on the bluffs along Sugar Creek, facing southward. His divisions were commanded by Generals Franz Sigel and Alexander S. Asboth and Colonels Jefferson C. Davis and Eugene A. Carr, and he had somewhat more than 10,000 men in line, with 48 guns. The Confederates, finding the position too strong in front, made a night march to the west, with the intention of striking the Nationals on the right flank. But Curtis discovered their movement at dawn, promptly faced his line to the right about, and executed a grand left wheel. His army was looking westward toward the approaching foe, Carr's division being on the right, then Davis, then Asboth, and Sigel on the left. But they were not fairly in position when the blow fell. Carr was struck most heavily, and, though reinforced from time to time, was driven back a mile in the course of the day. Davis, opposed to the corps of McCulloch, was more successful; that General was killed and his troops were driven from the field. In the night Curtis re-formed and strengthened his lines, and in the morning the battle was renewed. This day Sigel executed some brilliant and characteristic manœuvres. To bring his division into its place on the left wing, he pushed a battery forward, and while it was firing rapidly its infantry supports were brought up to it by a right wheel; this movement was repeated with another battery and its supports to the left or the first, and again, till the whole division had come into line, pressing back the enemy's right. Sigel was now so far advanced that Curtis' whole line made a curve, enclosing the enemy, and by a heavy concentrated artillery fire the Confederates were soon driven to the shelter of the ravines, and finally put to rout. The National loss in this action was over 1300, Carr and Asboth being among the wounded. The Confederate loss is unknown Generals McCulloch and McIntosh were killed, and Generals Price and Slack wounded. Owing to the nature of the ground, effective pursuit was impracticable.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

The Confederate Government had made a treaty with some of the tribes in the Indian Territory, and had taken into its service more than 4000 Indians, whom the stories of Bull Run and Wilson's Creek had apparently impressed with the belief that they would have little to do but scalp the wounded and rob the dead. At Pea Ridge these red men exhibited their old-time terror of artillery, and though they took a few scalps they were so disgusted at being asked to face half a hundred well-served cannon that they were almost useless to their allies, and thenceforth they took no further part in the war. It is a notable fact that in the wars on this continent the Indians have only been employed on the losing side, which appears to show that, though savages may add to the horrors of war, they cannot determine its results for civilized people; nor can irresponsible guerilla bands, of which there were many at the West, all in the service of the Confederacy.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE Crescent City was by far the largest and richest in the Confederacy. In 1860 it had a population of nearly 170,000, while Richmond, Mobile, and Charleston together had fewer than two-thirds as many. In 1860–61 it shipped $25,000,000 worth of sugar and $92,000,000 worth of cotton, its export trade in these articles being larger than that of any other city in the world. Moreover, its strategic value in that war was greater than that of any other point in the Southern States. The many mouths of the Mississippi, and the frequency of violent gales in the Gulf, rendered it difficult to blockade commerce between that great river and the ocean; but the possession of this lowest commercial point on the stream would shut it off effectively, and would go far toward securing possession all the way to Cairo. This would cut the Confederacy in two, and make it difficult to bring supplies from Texas and Arkansas to feed the armies in Tennessee and

FEDERAL HILL, BALTIMORE (TAKEN FROM THE NORTH SIDE BASIN), OCCUPIED BY THE TROOPS OF GENERAL BUTLER'S COMMAND.

Virginia. Moreover, a great city is in itself a serious loss to one belligerent and a capital prize to the other.

As soon as it became evident that war was being waged against the United States in dead earnest, and that it was likely to be prolonged, these considerations presented themselves to the Government, and a plan was matured for capture of the largest city in the territory of the insurgents.

The defences consisted of two forts, on either side of the stream, 30 miles above the head of the five great passes, through which it flows to the Gulf. The smaller, Fort St. Philip, on the left bank, was of earth and brick, with flanking batteries, and all its guns were *en barbette*—on the top, in plain sight. These numbered about 40. Fort Jackson, on the right bank, mounted 75 guns, 14 of which were in bomb-proof casemates. Both of these works had been built by the United States Government. They were now garrisoned by about 1500 Confederate soldiers, commanded by General Johnson K. Duncan. Above them lay a Confederate fleet of 15 vessels, including an iron-clad ram and a large floating battery that was covered with railroad iron. Below the forts a heavy chain was stretched across the river, at first supported by a row of enormous logs, which was swept away by a freshet. The logs were then replaced by hulks anchored at intervals across the stream, and the chain ran over their decks, while its ends were fastened to great trees. Sharpshooters patrolled the banks between the forts and the head of the passes.

The idea at Washington was that the forts could be reduced by raining into them a shower of enormous shells, to be thrown high into the air, come down almost perpendicularly, and explode on striking. Accordingly, the first care was to make the mortars and shells, and provide the craft to carry them. Twenty-one mortars were cast, mounted on as many schooners. They threw shells 13 inches in diameter, weighing 285 pounds, and when one of them was discharged, the concussion was so great that no man could stand close by without being deafened. Platforms projecting beyond the decks were therefore provided, for the gunners to step out upon just before firing.

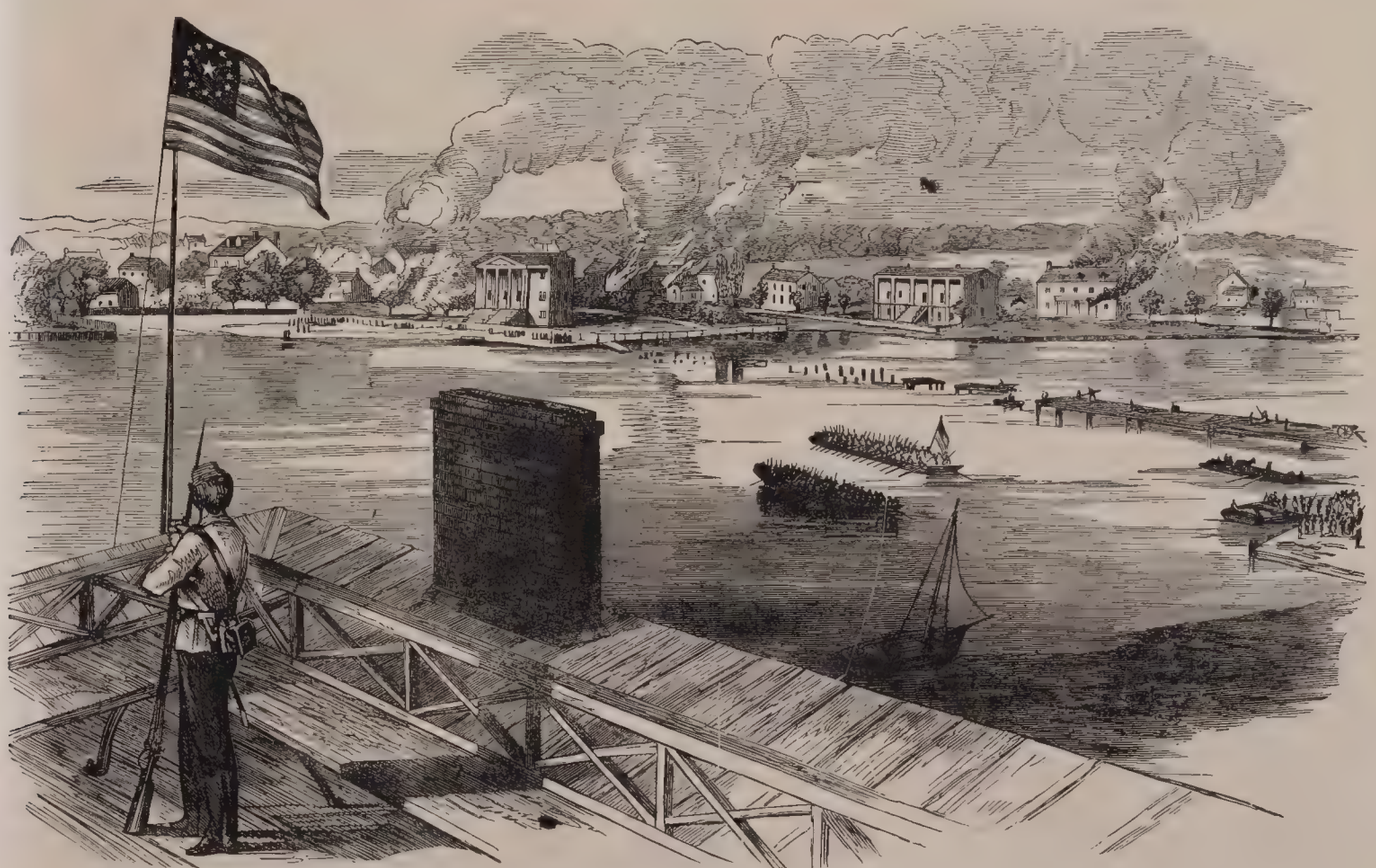
The remainder of the fleet, as finally made up, consisted of six sloops of war, sixteen gunboats, and five other vessels, besides transports carrying 15,000 troops commanded by General B. F. Butler. The whole number of guns was over 200. The flag-ship "Hartford" was a wooden steam sloop of war, 1000 tons burden, with a length of 225 feet, and a breadth of 44 feet. She carried 22 nine-inch guns, two twenty-pounder Parrott guns, and a rifled gun on the forecastle, while her fore and main tops were furnished with howitzers and surrounded with boiler iron. The "Brooklyn," "Richmond," "Pensacola," "Portsmouth," and "Oneida," were similar to the "Hartford." The "Colorado" was larger. The "Mississippi" was a large side-wheel steamer.

This was the most powerful expedition that had ever sailed under the American flag, and the man that was chosen to command it, Captain David G. Farragut, was as unknown to the public as Ulysses S. Grant had been. Farragut was now 60 years of age, being one of the oldest men that took part in the war, and he had been in the navy half a century. He sailed the Pacific with Commodore Porter years before Grant and Sherman were born, and participated in the bloody encounter of the "Essex" and "Phœbe" in the harbor of Valparaiso. He was especially familiar with the Gulf of Mexico.

But it was not till January, 1862, that he was appointed to command the New Orleans expedition. He sailed from Hampton Roads, February 2, in the flag-ship "Hartford." He had no faith in the mortars, and would rather have gone without them; but they had been ordered before he was consulted, and were under the command of his personal friend Porter.

A considerable portion of March was gone before enough of the fleet had reached the rendezvous to begin operations. The first difficulty was to get into the river. The mortar schooners went in by Pass à l'Outre without difficulty; but to get the "Brooklyn," "Mississippi," and "Pensacola" over the bar at Southwest Pass required immense labor and occupied two or three weeks. The "Mississippi" was dragged over with her keel plowing a furrow a foot deep in the river bottom, and the "Colorado" could not be taken over at all.

The masts of the mortar schooners were dressed off with bushes, to render them indistinguishable from the trees on shore. The schooners were then towed up to a point within range, and moored where the woods hid them, so that they could not be seen from the forts. Lieutenant F. H. Gerdes, of the Coast Survey, had made a careful map of that part of the river and its banks, and elaborate calculations by which the mortars were to be fired with a computed aim, none of the gunners being able to see what they fired at. They opened fire on April 18, and in a bombardment of six days and nights, 6000 enormous shells—800 tons of iron—were thrown high into the air, and fell in and around the forts. For nearly a week the garrison saw one of Porter's aerolites dropping upon them every minute and a half. They demolished buildings they tore up the ground, they cut the levee and let in water, and they killed and mangled men; but they did not render the forts untenable nor silence their guns. The return fire sank one of the mortar boats and disabled a steamer. Within the forts about 50 men were killed or wounded—one for every 16 tons of iron thrown.



EVACUATION OF THE VILLAGE OF HAMPTON, VA., ON THE JAMES RIVER, BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS UNDER GENERAL BUTLER, IN ANTICIPATION OF THE ADVANCE OF THE CONFEDERATES IN FORCE.

The Confederates had prepared flat-boats loaded with dry wood smeared with tar and turpentine; and they now set fire to them one after another, and let them float down the stream. But Farragut sent out boats' crews, who grappled them with hooks and either towed them ashore or conducted them past the fleet and let them float out to sea.

In his General Orders Farragut gave so many minute directions that it would seem as if he must have anticipated every possible contingency, and in addition to his own suggestions he called upon his men to exercise their wits for the occasion, and the crews originated many wise precautions. Farragut's plan was to run by the forts, damaging them as much as possible by a rapid fire as he passed, then destroy or capture the Confederate fleet, and proceed up the river and lay the city under his guns.

The time fixed upon for starting was just before moonrise (3.30 o'clock) in the morning of April 24. On the night of the 20th two gunboats went up the river, and a boat's crew from one of them, under Lieutenant Charles H. B. Caldwell, boarded one of the hulks and cut the chain, under a heavy fire, making an opening sufficient for the fleet to pass through. Near midnight of the 23d the Lieutenant went up again in a gunboat, to make sure that the passage was still open; and this time the enemy not only fired on him but sent down blazing rafts and lighted enormous piles of wood near the ends of the chain. The question of moonrise was no longer of the slightest importance, since it was as light as day for miles around. At half-past three the whole fleet was in motion.

The sloop "Portsmouth" and Porter's gunboats moved up to a point where they could engage the water-battery of Fort Jackson while the fleet was going by. The first division of eight vessels, commanded by Captain Theodorus Bailey, passed through the opening, unmindful of a fire from third. The "Pensacola" steamed slowly by the forts, doing great execution with her rifled guns, and in turn sustaining the heaviest loss in the fleet—37 men. The "Mississippi" sailed up in handsome style, encountered the Confederate ram "Manassas," and received a blow that disabled her machinery. But in turn she riddled the ram and set it on fire, so that it drifted away and blew up. The other vessels of this division, with various fortune, passed the forts and participated in the naval battle.

The second division consisted of three sloops of war, the flag-ship leading. The "Hartford" received and returned a heavy fire from the forts, got aground on a shoal while trying to avoid a fire-raft, and a few minutes later had another raft pushed against her, which set her on fire. A portion of the crew was detailed to extinguish the flames, and all the while her guns were loaded and fired as steadily as if nothing had happened. Presently she was got afloat again, and proceeded up the river, when suddenly through the smoke, as it was lighted by the flashes of the guns, she steamboats and drove another ashore before they came up with the advance divisions of the fleet. The entire loss had been 37 killed and 147 wounded.

Captain Bailey, in the "Cayuga," still keeping the lead, found a regiment encamped at Quarantine Station, and compelled its surrender. On the morning of the 25th the Chalmette batteries, three miles below the city, were silenced by a fire from the sloops, and a little later the city itself was at the mercy of their guns. At noon Captain Bailey, accompanied only by Lieutenant George H. Perkins, with a flag of truce, went ashore, passed through an excited crowd, and demanded of the Mayor that the city be surrendered unconditionally and the Louisiana State flag at once hauled down from the staff on the City Hall. Bailey raised the Stars and Stripes over the Mint; but the Mayor at first refused to strike his colors, and set out upon an elaborate course of letter-writing, which was of no consequence except as it furnished another instance of the fatuity that grasps at a shadow after the substance is gone.

THE WINANS STEAM GUN, CAPTURED BY GENERAL BUTLER'S COMMAND NEAR THE RELAY HOUSE, MD.

Fort Jackson, ran over to the east bank and poured grape and canister into Fort St. Philip as they sailed by, and ten minutes afterward found themselves engaged at close quarters with 11 Confederate vessels. Bailey's flag-ship, the "Cayuga," was attacked by three at once, all trying to board her. He sent an 11-inch shot through one of them, and she ran aground and burst into a blaze. With the swivel gun on his forecastle he drove off the second; and he was preparing to board the third when the "Oneida" and "Varuna" came to his assistance. The "Oneida" ran at full speed into one Confederate vessel, cutting it nearly in two and in an instant making it a shapeless wreck. She fired into others, and then went to the assistance of the "Varuna," which had been attacked by two, rammed by both of them, and was now at the shore, where she sank in a few minutes. But she had done effective work before she perished, crippling one enemy so that she surrendered to the "Oneida," driving another ashore, and exploding a shell in the boiler of a saw a steamer filled with men bearing down upon her. But a ready gun planted a huge shell in the mysterious stranger, which exploded, and she disappeared. The "Brooklyn," after getting out of her course and running upon one of the hulks, finally got through, met a large Confederate steamer and gave it a broadside that set it on fire, and then poured such a rain of shot into St. Philip that the bastions were cleared in a minute, and in the flashes the gunners could be seen running to shelter. A Confederate gunboat that attacked her received 11 shells from her, all of which exploded; and it then ran ashore in flames. The "Richmond" sailed through steadily and worked her guns regularly, meeting with small loss.

The third division consisted of six gunboats. Two of them became entangled among the hulks, and failed to pass. Another received a shot in her boiler, which compelled her to drop down stream and out of the fight. The other three went through in gallant style, and burned two

A letter written by Lieutenant Perkins gave a vivid description of this incident, which is interesting in that it exhibits the effect upon the first people of the South who realized the possibility of their being conquered. "Among the crowd were many women and children, and the women were shaking rebel flags and being rude and noisy. As we advanced, the mob followed us in a very excited state. They gave three cheers for Jeff. Davis and Beauregard, and three groans for Lincoln. Then they began to throw things at us, and shout 'Hang them! Hang them!' We reached the City Hall in safety, and there found the Mayor and Council. They seemed in a very solemn state of mind; though I must say, from what they said, they did not impress me as having much mind about anything. The Mayor said he had nothing to do with the city, as it was under martial law, and we were obliged to wait till General Lovell could arrive. In about half an hour this gentleman appeared. He was very pompous in his manner, and silly and airy in his remarks.

He had about 15,000 troops under his command, and said he would 'never surrender,' but would withdraw his troops from the city as soon as possible, when the city would fall into the hands of the Mayor, and he could do as he pleased with it. The mob outside had by this time become perfectly infuriated. They kicked at the doors, and swore they would have us out and hang us. Every person about us who had any sense of responsibility was frightened for our safety. As soon as the mob found out that General Lovell was not going to surrender, they swore they would have us out any way; but Pierre Soule and some others went out and made speeches to them, and kept them on one side of the building, while we went out at the other and were driven to the wharf in a close carriage. The Mayor told the flag-officer this morning that the city was in the hands of the mob, and was at our mercy, and that he might blow it up or do with it as he chose."

Farragut appointed an hour for prayer and thanksgiving on the 26th, and while the services were being conducted in the fleet four citizens mounted to the roof of the Mint, tore down the United States flag, and dragged it through the streets. The leader in this exploit was afterward tried for it, by order of General Butler, and hanged.

On the night of the 24th, by order of the authorities in the city, the torch was applied to everything, except buildings, that could be of use to the victors, and 15,000 bales of cotton, heaps of coal and wood, dry-docks, a dozen steamboats, and as many cotton-ships, and an unfinished iron-clad ram, were all burned. Barrels were rolled out and broken open, the levee ran with molasses, and the poor people carried away the sugar in their baskets and aprons. The Governor called upon the people of the State to burn their cotton, and 250,000 bales were destroyed.

Butler had witnessed the passage of the forts, and he now hurried over his troops and invested St. Philip on the land side, while Porter sent some of his mortar boats to a bay in the rear of Fort Jackson, and in a few days both works were surrendered. Farragut sent 250 marines into the city to take formal possession and guard the public buildings. Butler arrived there with his forces on the 1st of May, and it was then turned over to him, and it remained in Federal possession throughout the war.

At the first news of this achievement the people of the North hardly appreciated what had been accomplished. But as they gradually learned the particulars, and saw that in fighting obstructions, fire-rafts, forts, rams, and fleet, and conquering them all, Farragut had done what neither Nelson nor any other great admiral had ever done before, they felt that the country had produced a worthy companion for the victor of Donelson.

MAJOR TAYLOR, OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, ESCORTED BACK THROUGH THE LINES AFTER HIS DELIVERY, UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE, OF LETTERS FROM GENERAL BEAUREGARD TO GENERAL SCOTT, AND FROM JEFFERSON DAVIS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN, JULY 8, 1861.

CHAPTER VII.

THE MONITOR AND THE MERRIMAC.

WHILE the great naval expedition was approaching New Orleans, the waters of Hampton Roads, from which it had sailed, were the scene of a battle that revolutionized the naval armaments of the world. When at the outbreak of the war the navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., was abandoned, with an attempt at its destruction, the steam-frigate "Merrimac" was set on fire at the wharf. Her upper works were burned, and her hull sank. There had been long hesitation about removing any of the valuable property from this navy-yard, because the action of Virginia was uncertain, and it was hoped that a mark of confidence in her people would tend to keep her in the Union. The day that Sumter was fired upon, peremptory orders had been issued for the removal of the "Merrimac" to Philadelphia, and steam was raised and every preparation made for her sailing. But the officer in command, would not permit her to move, and two days later she was burned. The Confederates raised the hull, repaired the machinery, and covered it with a steep roof of wrought iron five inches thick, with a lining of oak seven inches thick. The sides were also plated with iron, and the bow was armed with an iron ram, something like a huge plowshare. In the water she had the appearance of a house submerged to the eaves, with an immense gun looking out at each of 10 dormer windows.

But it was March, 1862, before she was ready for action. The command was given to Franklin Buchanan, who had resigned a commission in the United States navy. On the 8th of March, accompanied by two gunboats, she went out to raise the blockade of James and Elizabeth rivers by destroying the wooden war-vessels in Hampton Roads. Her first victim was the frigate "Cumberland," which gave her a broadside that would have riddled a wooden vessel through and through.

BURNING OF THE GOSPORT NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA., APRIL 21, 1861.

Some of the shot entered her open ports, killed or wounded 19 men, and broke two of her guns; but all that struck the armor bounded off like peas. Rifled shot from the "Merrimac" raked the "Cumberland," and then she ran into her so that her iron prow cut a great gash in the side. The "Cumberland" at once began to settle; but the crew stood by their guns, firing broadside after broadside without producing any impression on the iron monster, and receiving in return shells and solid shot that made sickening havoc. The commander, Lieutenant Morris, refused to surrender; and at the end of 45 minutes, when the water was at the gun-deck, the crew leaped overboard and with the help of the boats got ashore, while the frigate heeled over and sank. Her topmasts projected above the surface, and her flag was flying. While this was going on, three Confederate steamers came down and attacked the "Congress" with such effect that her commander tried to run her ashore. Having finished the "Cumberland," the "Merrimac" came up and opened a deliberate attack on the "Congress," and finally set her on fire, when the crew escaped in their boats. She burned for several hours, and in the night blew up. Of the other National vessels in the Roads, one got aground in water too shallow for the "Merrimac" to approach her, and the others were not drawn into the fight.

The next morning the "Merrimac" came down from Norfolk to finish up the fleet, but found that a new antagonist had arrived. When they first saw it, her men called it "a cheese box on a raft." The idea of a revolving tower or turret for heavy guns was at least half a century old, and had been set forth by several inventors. But it was never put into practical use till the National Government contracted with John Ericsson to build an iron-clad with such a turret and a deck rising hardly more than a foot above the water. She was built in about a hundred days, at Brooklyn, N. Y., was named "Monitor," and was placed under the command of Captain John L. Worden. He hurried her down to Hampton Roads, in a stormy and dangerous passage, and on the very morning after his arrival met and fought the "Merrimac." Buchanan had been wounded in the action of the previous day, and Lieutenant Jones now commanded the Confederate iron-clad. The "Monitor" placed herself between the wooden ships and their enemy, and a fight of four hours ensued. The shot of the "Merrimac" glanced off as harmlessly from the "Monitor's" turret and decks as the "Cumberland's" broadsides had from hers. One shell, however, struck the little square pilot-house at an instant when Captain Worden had his eyes at the sight-hole. The explosion temporarily blinded him, and the command fell upon Lieutenant Greene. It was not known how much damage, if any, the great guns, fired sometimes when the vessels almost touched each other, had inflicted upon the "Merrimac;" but she withdrew that afternoon to Norfolk, and did not come down to fight again. It was said that she had broken off her prow when she rammed the "Cumberland," and but for this she might have proved a more formidable antagonist; though the "Monitor" had the advantage of drawing less water, and in some parts of the Roads could steam quite around the "Merrimac."

In May, when Norfolk was captured, an attempt was made to take the "Merrimac" up James River; but she got aground, and was finally abandoned and blown up. When the Confederates refitted her they re-christened her "Virginia," but the original name sticks to her in history. In December of that year the "Monitor" attempted to go to Beaufort, N. C., towed by a steamer; but she foundered in a gale off Cape Hatteras and went to the bottom, carrying with her a dozen of the crew.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE CAMPAIGN OF SHILOH.

WHEN the first line that the Confederates had attempted to establish from the mountains to the Mississippi was broken by the battle of Mill Springs and the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson, their forces at Columbus were withdrawn down the river to the historic latitude of 36° 30′. Here the Mississippi makes a great sigmoid curve.

In the first bend is Island No. 10 (the islands are numbered from the mouth of the Ohio southward); and at the second bend, on the Missouri side, is New Madrid. Both of these places were fortified, under the direction of General Leonidas Polk. A floating dock was brought up from New Orleans, converted into a floating battery, and anchored near the island; and there were also eight gunboats commanded by Commodore George N. Hollins. The works on the island were supplemented by batteries on the Tennessee shore, back of which were impassable swamps. Thus the Mississippi was sealed, and a position established for the left (or western extremity) of a new line of defence.

THE FIRST MICHIGAN REGIMENT AND THE ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES IN THE INTRENCHMENTS AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Early in March, 1862, a National army commanded by General John Pope moved down the west bank of the Mississippi against New Madrid. A reconnoissance in force demonstrated that the place could be carried by storm, but could not be held, since the Confederate gunboats were able (the river being then at high water) to enfilade both the works and the approaches. General Pope went into camp two miles from the river, and sent to Cairo for siege-guns, meanwhile sending three regiments and a battery, under General J. B. Plummer, around to a point below New Madrid, where in the night they sunk trenches for the field-guns and placed sharpshooters at the edge of the bank, and next day opened a troublesome fire on the passing gunboats and transports. Four guns were forwarded promptly from Cairo, and that night Pope's forces placed them in position. The enemy's first intimation of what was going on was obtained from a bombardment that opened at daylight. The next night, in the midst of a heavy storm, New Madrid was evacuated. The National forces took possession, and immediately changed the positions of the guns so as to command the river. On the 16th five Confederate gunboats attacked these batteries; but after one boat had been sunk and some of the others damaged, they drew off. On the 16th and 17th the National fleet of gunboats, under Commodore Andrew H. Foote, engaged the batteries on Island No. 10, and a hundred heavy guns were in action at once. The artillery men stood to their work manfully, many of them in water ankle deep, and though enormous shells exploded within the forts, and one gun burst and another was dismounted, the works were not reduced. A gun that burst in the fleet killed or wounded 14 men. The attack was renewed from day to day, but with no decisive effect.

At the suggestion of General Schuyler Hamilton, a canal was cut across the peninsula above New Madrid. This task was confided to a regiment of engineers commanded by Colonel Josiah W. Bissell, and was completed in 19 days. The length of the canal was 12 miles, and half of the distance lay through a thick forest standing in deep water. A channel 50 feet wide and 4 feet deep was secured, through which transports could be passed.

On the night of April 4 the gunboat "Carondelet," Commander Henry Walke, ran down past the batteries of Island No. 10, escaping serious damage, and in the night of the 6th the "Pittsburgh" performed the same feat. With the help of these to silence the batteries on the opposite shore, Pope crossed in force on the 7th, and moved rapidly down the little peninsula. The greater part of the Confederate troops that had been holding the island now attempted to escape southward, but were caught between Pope's army and an impassable swamp, and surrendered. General Pope's captures in the entire campaign were 3 generals, 273 officers, and 6700 men, besides 158 guns, 7000 muskets, 1 gunboat, a floating battery, 6 steamers, and a considerable quantity of stores.

On the very day of this bloodless victory, a little log church in southwestern Tennessee gave name to the bloodiest battle that has been fought west of the Alleghanies—Chickamauga being rather *in* the mountains. At Corinth, in northern Mississippi, the Memphis and Charleston Railroad crosses the Mobile and Ohio. This gave that point strategic importance, and it was fortified accordingly and held by a large Confederate force, which was commanded by General Albert Sidney Johnston (who must not be confounded with the Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston). General Grant, who had nearly 40,000 men, and was about to be joined by General Don Carlos Buell coming from Nashville with as many more, proposed to move against Corinth and capture the place.

On Sunday, April 6, Grant's main force was at Pittsburgh Landing, on the west bank of the Tennessee, 20 miles north of Corinth. One division under General Lew Wallace was at Crump's Landing, five miles farther north. The advance division of Buell's army had reached the river, opposite the landings, and the remainder was a march behind. For some days Johnston had been moving northward, and early on the morning of the 6th he made a sudden and heavy attack. Grant's line was about two miles long, the left resting on Lick Creek, an impassable stream that flows into the Tennessee above Pittsburgh Landing, and the right on Owl Creek, which flows in below. General Benjamin M. Prentiss' division was on the left, General John A. McClernand's in the centre, and General William T. Sherman's on the right. General Stephen A. Hurlbut's was in reserve on the left, and General C. F. Smith's (now commanded by W. H. L. Wallace) on

WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
THE WAR GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND.

the right. There were no intrenchments. The ground was undulating, with patches of woods alternating with cleared fields, some of which were under cultivation and others abandoned and overgrown with bushes. A ridge, on which stood Shiloh Church, formed an important key-point in Sherman's front.

General Grant, in his headquarters at Savannah, down the river, heard the firing while he was at breakfast, and hurried up to Pittsburgh Landing. He had expected to be attacked, if at all, at Crump's Landing, and he now ordered Lew Wallace with his 5000 men to leave that place and march at once to the right of the line at Shiloh; but Wallace took the wrong road, and did not arrive till dark. Neither did General William Nelson's advance division of General Buell's army cross the river till evening.

The attack began at daybreak, and was made with tremendous force and in full confidence of success. The nature of the ground made regularity of movement impossible, and the battle was rather a series of assaults by separate columns. The heaviest attacks fell upon Sherman and McClernand, whose men stood up to the work with unflinching courage. But they were driven back by overwhelming numbers, which the Confederate commanders poured upon them without the slightest regard to losses. The 6th Mississippi Regiment lost 300 men out of its total of 425, and the 18th Louisiana lost 207. Sherman's men lost their camps in the morning, and retired upon one new line of defence after another, till they had been crowded back more than a mile; but all the while they clung to the road and bridge by which they were expecting Lew Wallace. General Grant says of an open field on this part of the line, over which repeated charges were made, that it was "so covered with dead that it would have been possible to walk across the clearing in any direction, stepping on dead bodies, without a foot touching the ground. On our side National and Confederate troops were mingled together in about equal proportions; but on the remainder of the field nearly all were Confederates."

Many of the troops were under fire for the first time; but Sherman's wonderful military genius largely made up for this deficiency. One bullet struck Sherman in the hand, another grazed his shoulder, another went through his hat, and several of his horses were killed. A bullet shattered the scabbard of General Grant's sword. General W. H. L. Wallace was mortally wounded. On the other side, Generals Adley H. Gladden and Thomas C. Hindman were killed; and about half-past two o'clock General Johnston, placing himself at the head of a brigade that was reluctant to attempt another charge, was struck in the leg by a minie ball. The wound need not have been mortal; but he would not leave the field, and after a time bled to death. The command then devolved upon General Beauregard.

In the afternoon a gap occurred between General Prentiss' division and the rest of the line, and the Confederates were prompt to take advantage of it. Rushing with a heavy force through this gap, and at the same time attacking his left, they doubled up both his flanks, and captured that General and 2200 of his men. On this part of the field the day was saved by Colonel J. D. Webster, of General Grant's staff, who rapidly got 20 guns into position and checked the Confederate advance. They then attempted to come in on the extreme left, along the river, by crossing a ravine. But more guns were brought up, and placed on a ridge that commanded this ravine, and at the same time the gunboats "Tyler" and "Lexington" moved up to a point opposite and enfiladed it with their fire. The result to the Confederates was nothing but a useless display of valor and a heavy loss.

With the exception of the break when Prentiss was captured, Grant's line of battle was maintained all day, though it was steadily forced back and 30 guns were lost.

Beauregard discontinued the attack at nightfall, when his right was repelled at the ravine, intending to renew it and finish the victory in the morning.

Lew Wallace was now in position on the right, and Nelson on the left, and all night long the boats were plying across the Tennessee, bringing over Buell's army.

At daylight Grant assumed the offensive, the fresh troops on his right and left moving first to the attack. Beauregard made a stubborn fight, mainly for the purpose of holding the road that ran by Shiloh Church, by which alone he could conduct an orderly retreat.

The fighting was of the same general description as on the previous day, except that the advantage was now with the National troops. Sherman was ordered to advance his command

and recapture his camps. As these were about Shiloh Church, and that was the point that Beauregard was most anxious to hold, the struggle there was intense and bloody. About the same time, early in the afternoon, Grant and Beauregard did the same thing: each led a charge by two regiments that had lost their commanders. Beauregard's charge was not successful; Grant's was, and the two regiments that he launched with a cheer against the Confederate line broke it, and began the rout. Beauregard posted a rear guard in a strong position, and withdrew his army, leaving his dead on the field, while Grant captured about as many guns on the second day as he had lost on the first. There was no serious attempt at pursuit, owing mainly to the heavy rain and the condition of the roads. On the National side the official figures of the losses are: 1754 killed, 8408 wounded, 2885 missing; total 13,047. On the Confederate side they are: 1728 killed, 8012 wounded, 957 missing; total 10,699. General Grant says: "This estimate must be incorrect. We buried, by actual count, more of the enemy's dead in front of the divisions of McClernand and Sherman alone than are here reported, and 4000 was the estimate of the burial parties for the whole field."

After the battle, General Halleck took command in person, and proceeded to lay siege to Corinth. Both he and Beauregard were reinforced, till each had about 100,000 men. Halleck gradually closed in about the place, till in the night of May 29 Beauregard evacuated it, and on the morning of the 30th Sherman's soldiers entered the town.

THE UNITED STATES HOSPITAL AT GEORGETOWN, D. C., FORMERLY THE UNION HOTEL.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN.

WITHIN twenty-four hours after the defeat of McDowell's army at Bull Run (July 21, 1861), the Administration called to Washington the only man that had thus far accomplished much or made any considerable reputation in the field. This was General George B. McClellan. He had done good work in northwestern Virginia in the early summer, and now at the age of 35 was commissioned major-general in the regular army of the United States, and given command of all the troops about Washington.

For the work immediately in hand, this was probably the best selection that could have been made. Washington needed to be fortified, and he was a master of engineering; both the army that had just been defeated and the new recruits that were pouring in needed organization, and he proved pre-eminent as an organizer. Three months after he took command of 50,000 uniformed men at the capital, he had an army of more than 100,000, well organized in regiments, brigades, and divisions, with the proper proportion of artillery, with quartermaster and commissary departments going like clockwork, and the whole fairly drilled and disciplined. Everybody looked on with admiration, and the public impatience that had precipitated the disastrous "On to Richmond" movement was now replaced by a marvelous patience. The summer and autumn months went by, and no movement was made; but McClellan, in taking command, had promised that the war should be "short, sharp, and decisive," and the people thought, if they only allowed him time enough to make thorough preparation, his great army would at length swoop down upon the Confederate capital and finish everything at one blow. At length, however, they began to grow weary of the daily telegram, "All quiet along the Potomac," and the monotonously repeated information that "General McClellan rode out to Fairfax Court House and back this morning." The Confederacy was daily growing stronger, the Potomac was being closed to navigation by the erection of hostile batteries on its southern bank, the enemy's flag was flying within sight from the capital, and the question of foreign interference was becoming exceedingly grave. On the 1st of November General Scott, then 75 years of age, retired, and McClellan succeeded him as General-in-Chief of all the armies.

Soon after this his plans appear, from subsequent revelations, to have undergone important modification. He had undoubtedly intended to attack by moving straight out toward Manassas, where the army that had won the battle of Bull Run was still encamped, and was still commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston. He now began to think of moving against Richmond by some more easterly route, discussing among others the extreme easterly one that he finally took. But, whatever were his thoughts and purposes, his army appeared to be taking root. The people began to murmur, Congress began to question, and the President began to argue and urge. All this did not signify; nothing could move McClellan. He wanted to wait till he could leave an enormous garrison in the defences of Washington, place a strong corps of observation along the Potomac, and then move out with a column of 150,000 men against an army that he believed to be as numerous as that, though in truth it was then less than half as large. It is now known that, from the beginning to the end of his career in that war, General McClellan constantly overestimated the force opposed to him. Meanwhile General Johnston quietly removed his stores, and on the 8th of March placed his army before Richmond. This reconciled the President to McClellan's plan of campaign, which he had never liked.

The order for the transportation of McClellan's army was issued on the 27th of February, and 400 vessels were required; for there were actually transported 121,000 men, 14,000 animals, 44 batteries, and all necessary ambulances and baggage-wagons, pontoons, and telegraph material. Just before the embarkation, the army was divided into four corps, the commands of which were given to Generals McDowell, Edwin V. Sumner, Samuel P. Heintzelman, and Erasmus D. Keyes.

Another element of the highest importance had also entered into the problem with which the nation was struggling. This was the appointment (January 21, 1862), of Edwin M. Stanton to succeed Simon Cameron as Secretary of War. Mr. Stanton, then 47 years of age, was a lawyer by profession, a man of great intellect, unfailing nerve, and tremendous energy. He had certain traits that often made him personally disagreeable to his subordinates; but it was

impossible to doubt his thorough loyalty, and his determination to find or make a way to bring the war to a successful close as speedily as possible, without the slightest regard to the individual interests of himself or anybody else. He was probably the ablest war minister that ever lived —with the possible exception of Carnot, the man to whom Napoleon said, "I have known you too late."

One division of the army embarked on the 17th of March, and the others followed in quick succession. General McClellan reached Fort Monroe on the 2d of April, by which time 58,000 men and 100 guns had arrived, and immediately moved with this force on Yorktown, the place made famous by the surrender of Cornwallis 80 years before. The Confederates had fortified this point, and thrown a line of earthworks across the narrow peninsula to the deep water of Warwick River. These works were held by General Magruder with 13,000 effective men.

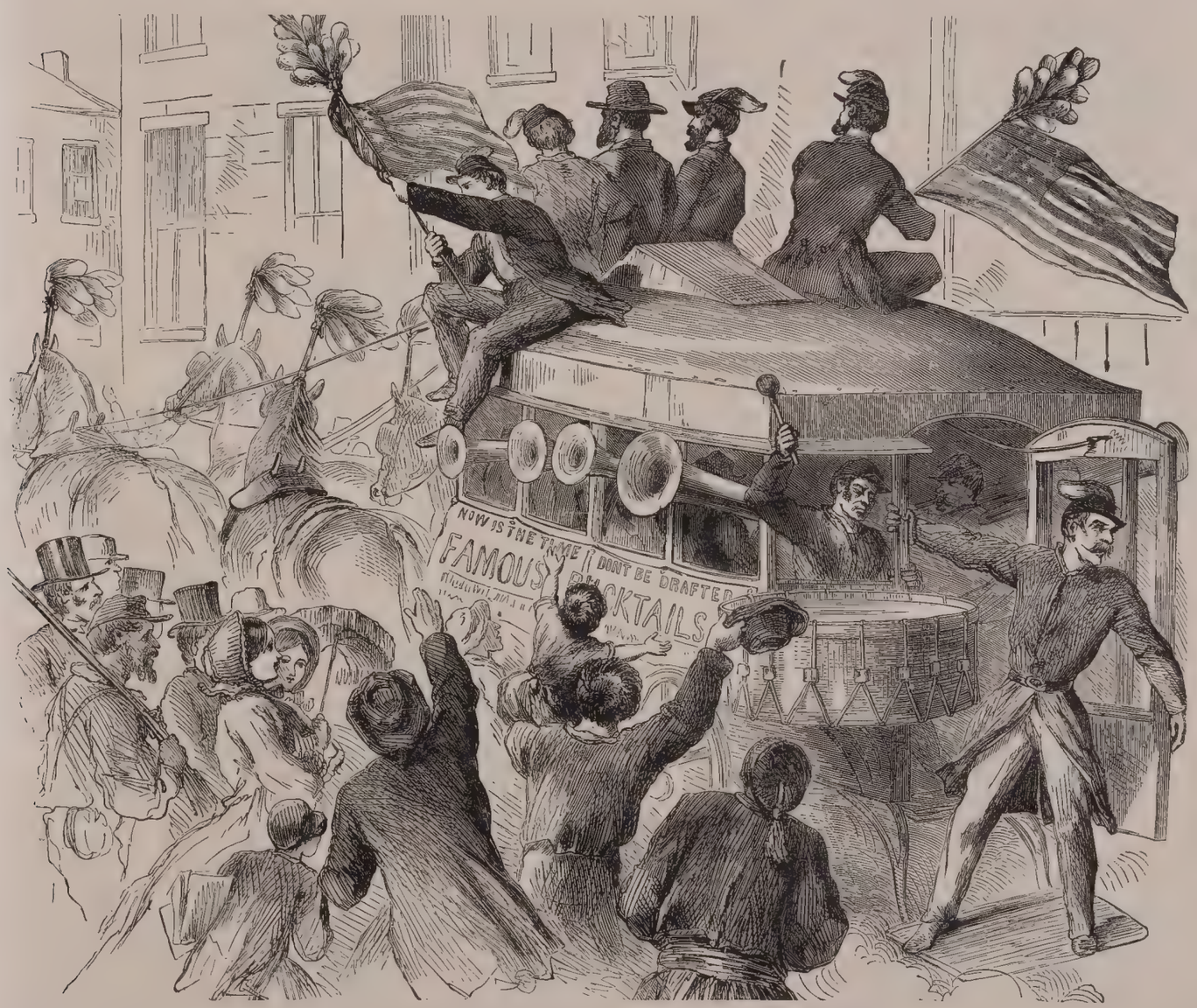
McClellan, supposing that Johnston's entire army was in the defences of Yorktown, sat down before the place and constructed siege works, approaching the enemy by regular parallels. As the remaining divisions of his army arrived at Fort Monroe, they were added to his besieging force; but McDowell's entire corps and Blenker's division had been detached at the last moment and retained at Washington, from fears on the part of the Administration that the capital was not sufficiently guarded, though McClellan had already left 70,000 men there or within call. The fears were increased by the threatening movements of Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, where, however, he was defeated by General James Shields near Winchester, March 13.

General Johnston had to contend with the same difficulty that McClellan complained of. He wanted to bring together before Richmond all the troops that were then at Norfolk and in the Carolinas and Georgia, and with the large army thus formed suddenly attack McClellan after he should have marched 75 miles up the peninsula from his base at Fort Monroe. But in a council of war General Lee and the Secretary of War opposed this plan, and Mr. Davis adopted their views and rejected it. Johnston therefore undertook the campaign with the army that he had, which he says consisted of 50,000 effective men.

McClellan spent nearly a month before Yorktown, and when he was ready to open fire with his siege guns, May 3, he found the enemy had quietly departed, leaving "Quaker guns" (wooden logs on wheels) in the embrasures. There was no delay in pursuit, and the National advance came up with the Confederate rear guard near Williamsburg. Here, May 4, brisk skirmishing began, which gradually became heavier, till reinforcements were hurried up on the one side and sent back on the other, and the skirmish was developed into a battle. The place had been well fortified months before. The action on the morning of the 5th was opened by the divisions of Generals Hooker and William F. Smith. They attacked the strongest of the earthworks, pushed forward the batteries, and silenced it. Hooker was then heavily attacked by infantry, with a constant menace on his left wing. He sustained his position alone nearly all day, though losing 1700 men and five guns, and was at length relieved by the arrival of General Philip Kearney's division. Later in the day, Hancock's brigade made a wide circuit on the right, discovered some unoccupied redoubts, and took possession of them. When the Confederates advanced their left to the attack, they ran upon these redoubts, which their commanding officers knew nothing about, and were repelled with heavy loss. Hancock's 1600 men suddenly burst over the crest of the works, and bore down upon the enemy with fixed bayonets, routing and scattering them. McClellan brought up reinforcements, and in the night the Confederates moved off to join their main army. The National loss had been about 2200, the Confederate about 1800.

General William B. Franklin's division of McDowell's corps had now been sent to McClellan, and immediately after the battle of Williamsburg he moved it on transports to White House, at the head of York River, where it established a base of supplies. As soon as possible, also, the main body of the army was marched to White House, reaching that place on the 16th of May. From this point McClellan moved westward toward Richmond, expecting to be joined by 40,000 men under McDowell, which was to move from Fredericksburg. On reaching the Chickahominy, McClellan threw his left wing across that stream, and sweeping around with his right fought small battles at Mechanicsville and Hanover Junction, by which he cleared the way for McDowell to join him. But at this critical point of time Stonewall Jackson suddenly made another raid down the Shenandoah Valley, and McDowell was called back to go in pursuit of him.

Johnston resolved to strike the detached left wing of the National army, which had advanced to within half a dozen miles of Richmond, and his purpose was seconded by a heavy rain on the night of May 30, which swelled the stream and swept away some of the bridges. The attack,



RECRUITING IN PHILADELPHIA FOR THE FAMOUS BUCKTAIL REGIMENT.

May 31, fell first upon General Silas Casey's division of Keyes' corps, which occupied some half-finished works. It was bravely made and bravely resisted, and the Confederates suffered heavy losses before these works, where they had almost surprised the men with the shovels in their hands. But after a time a Confederate force made a detour and gained a position in the rear of the redoubts, when of course they could no longer be held. Meanwhile, McClellan ordered Sumner to cross the river and join in the battle. Sumner had anticipated such an order as soon as he heard the firing, and when the order came it found him with his corps in line, drawn out from camp, and ready to cross instantly. He was the oldest officer there (66), and the most energetic. There was but one bridge that could be used, many of the supports of this were gone, the approaches were under water, and it was almost a wreck. But he unhesitatingly pushed on his column. The frail structure was steadied by the weight of the men; and though it swayed and undulated with their movement and the rush of the water, they all crossed in safety.

Sumner was just in time to meet a flank attack, which was commanded by Johnston in person. The successive charges of the Confederates were all repelled, and at dusk a counter-charge drove off the last of them in confusion. In this fight General Johnston received wounds that compelled him to retire from the field, and laid him up for a long time. The battle—which is called both Fair Oaks and Seven Pines—cost the National army over 5000 men, and the Confederate nearly 7000.

For some time after the battle of Fair Oaks heavy rains made any movement almost impossible. General Alexander S. Webb says: "The ground, which consisted of alternate layers of reddish clay and quicksand, had turned into a vast swamp, and the guns in battery sank into the earth by their own weight." McClellan kept his men at work, strengthening his position, while he himself seems to have been constantly occupied in writing dispatches to the President and the Secretary of War, alternately promising an almost immediate advance on Richmond and calling for reinforcements. His position was in several respects very bad. The Chickahominy was bordered by great swamps, whose malarial influences robbed him of almost as many men as fell by the bullets of the enemy. His base was at White House, on the Pamunkey; and the line thence over which his supplies must come, instead of being at right angles with the line of his front and covered by it, was almost a prolongation of it. It was impossible to maintain permanent bridges over the Chickahominy. He could threaten Richmond only by placing a heavy force on the right bank of the river; he could render his own communications secure only by keeping a large force on the left bank. He therefore determined to change his base of supplies and operations to James River.

When General Joseph E. Johnston was wounded at Fair Oaks, the command devolved upon General G. W. Smith; but two days later General Robert E. Lee was given the command of the Confederate forces in Virginia, which he retained continuously till his surrender brought the war to a close. The plan that he had opposed, and caused Mr. Davis to reject, when Johnston was in command—of bringing large bodies of troops from North Carolina, Georgia, and the Shenandoah Valley, to form a massive army and fall upon McClellan—he now adopted and proceeded at once to carry out. Johnston enumerates reinforcements that were given him aggregating 53,000 men, and says he had then the largest Confederate army that ever fought. The total number is given officially at 80,762. This probably means the number of men actually carrying muskets, and excludes all officers, teamsters, musicians, and mechanics; for the Confederate returns were generally made in that way. McClellan's total effective force, including every man that drew pay the last week in June, was 92,500.

Wishing to know the extent of McClellan's earthworks on the right wing, Lee, on June 12, sent a body of 1200 cavalry, with two light guns, to reconnoitre. It was commanded by General J. E. B. Stuart, who used to dress in gay costume, with yellow sash and black plume, wore gold spurs, and rode a white horse. He was only ordered to go as far as Hanover Old Church; but at that point he had a fight with a small body of cavalry, and as he supposed dispositions would be made to cut him off, instead of returning, made the entire circuit of McClellan's army, rebuilding a bridge to cross the lower Chickahominy, and reached Richmond in safety. The actual amount of damage that he had done was small; but the raid alarmed the National commander for the safety of his communications.

Stonewall Jackson, if not Lee's ablest lieutenant, was certainly his swiftest, and the one that threw the most uncertainty into the game by his rapid movements and unexpected appearances. At a later stage of the war his erratic strategy, if persisted in, would probably have brought his famous corps of "foot cavalry" (as they were called from their quick marches) to sudden destruction.

ADVANCE OF GENERAL ROSECRAN'S DIVISION THROUGH THE FORESTS, TO ATTACK THE CONFEDERATES AT RICH MOUNTAIN.

The topography of Virginia is favorable to an army menacing Washington, and unfavorable to one menacing Richmond. The fertile valley of the Shenandoah was inviting ground for soldiers. A Confederate force advancing down the valley came at every step nearer to the National capital, while a National force advancing up the valley was carried at every step farther away from the Confederate capital.

Soon after Stuart's raid, Lee began to make his dispositions to attack McClellan and drive him from the peninsula. To convey the impression that Jackson was to move in force down the valley, Lee drew two brigades from his own army, placed them on the cars in Richmond in plain sight of some prisoners that were about to be exchanged, and sent them off to Jackson. Of course the released prisoners carried home the news. But Jackson returned with these reinforcements and Ewell's division of his corps, joined Lee, and on the 25th of June concerted a plan for immediate attack. Secretary Stanton appears to have been the only one that saw through the game; for he telegraphed to McClellan that while neither Banks nor McDowell nor Frémont could ascertain anything about Jackson's movements, his own belief was that he was going to Richmond.

On the 25th McClellan had pushed back the Confederates on his left, taken a new position there, and advanced his outposts to a point only four miles from Richmond. But he began his movements too late, for the Confederates were already in motion. Leaving about 30,000 men in the immediate defences of Richmond, Lee crossed the Chickahominy with about 35,000 under Generals A. P. Hill, D. H. Hill, and Longstreet, intending to join Jackson's 25,000, and with this enormous force make a sudden attack on the 20,000 National troops north of the river, commanded by General Fitz John Porter, destroy them before help could reach them, and seize McClellan's communications with his base. Jackson, who was to have appeared on the field at sunrise of the 26th, was for once behind time. At midday A. P. Hill's corps drove the small National force out of Mechanicsville, and advanced to McCall's strong position on Beaver Dam Creek. This they dared not attack in front; but they made desperate attempts on both flanks, and the result was an afternoon of fruitless fighting, in which they were literally mown down by the well-served artillery and lost upward of 3000 men, while McCall maintained his position at every point and lost fewer than 300.

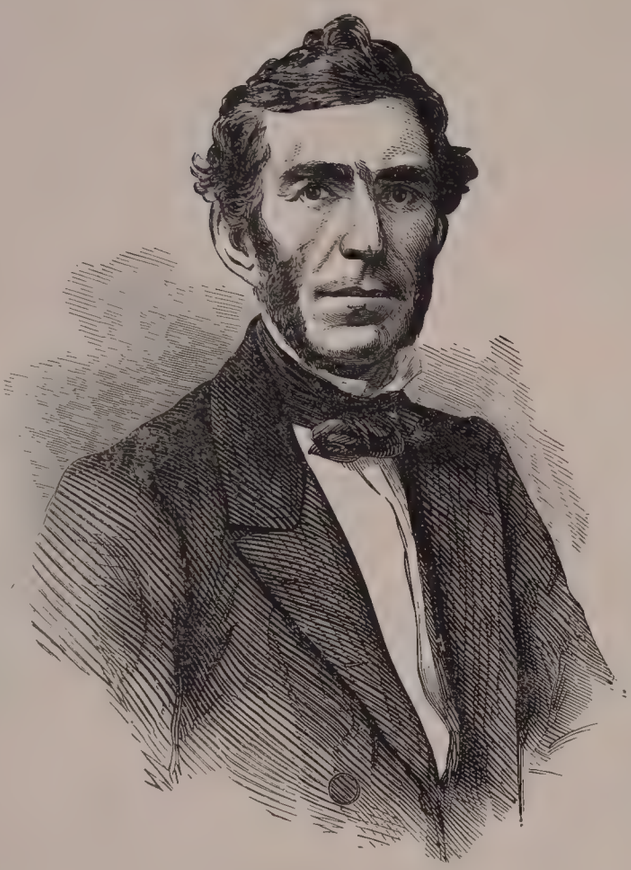
That night, in pursuance of the plan for a change of base, the heavy guns were carried across the Chickahominy, together with a large part of the baggage train. On the morning of the 27th Porter fell back somewhat to a position on a range of low hills, where he could keep the enemy in check till the stores were removed to the other side of the river, which was now his only object, and McClellan sent him 5000 more men in the course of the day.

On the morning of the 27th Porter had 18,000 infantry, 2500 artillerymen, and a small force of cavalry, with which to meet the attack of at least 55,000. Longstreet and the Hills had followed the retreat closely, but, warned by the experience of the day before, were not willing to attack until Jackson should join them. The fighting began about two o'clock in the afternoon, when A. P. Hill assaulted the centre of Porter's position, and in a two-hours struggle was driven back with heavy loss. Two attacks on the right met with no better success. The effect on the new troops that had been hurried up from the coast was complete demoralization. The Confederate General Whiting says in his report: "Men were leaving the field in every direction, and in great disorder. Two regiments, one from South Carolina and one from Louisiana, were actually marching back from the fire. Men were skulking from the front in a shameful manner."

But at length Jackson's men arrived, and a determined effort was made on all parts of the line at once. Even then it seemed for a time as if

THE BATTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN, VA.—THE UNITED STATES TROOPS UNDER GENERAL ROSECRANS, OF GENERAL McCLELLAN'S COMMAND; THE CONFEDERATES UNDER GENERAL PEGRAM.—THE THIRTEENTH INDIANA CAPTURE A GUN.

victory might rest with the little army on the hills, and in all probability it would, if they had had such intrenchments as the men afterward learned how to construct very quickly; but their breastworks were only such as could be made from hastily felled trees, a few rails, and heaps of knapsacks. The Confederates had the advantage of thick woods in which to form and advance. As they emerged and came on in heavy masses, with the Confederate yell, they were answered by the Union cheer. Volley responded to volley, guns were taken and re-taken, and cannoniers that remained after the infantry supports retired were shot down; but it was not till sunset that the National line was fairly disrupted, at the left centre, when the whole gave way and slowly retired. Two regiments were captured, and 22 guns fell into the hands of the enemy. In the night Porter crossed the river with his remaining force, and destroyed the bridges. This was called by the Confederates the battle of the Chickahominy; but it takes its better known name from two mills (Gaines') near the scene of action. The total National loss was 6000 men. The Confederate loss was never properly ascertained, which renders it probable that it was much larger. This action is sometimes called the first battle of Cold Harbor.



BRAXTON BRAGG.

Lee and Jackson believed that they had been fighting the whole of McClellan's forces, and another mistake that they made secured the safety of that army. They took it for granted that the National Commander, driven from his base at White House, would retreat down the peninsula, taking the same route by which he had come. Consequently they remained with their large force on the left bank of the Chickahominy, and even advanced some distance down the stream, which gave McClellan 24 hours of precious time to get through the swamp roads with his immense trains. He had 5000 loaded wagons, and 2500 head of cattle. General Silas Casey's division, in charge of the stores at White House, loaded all they could upon transports, and destroyed the remainder. Trains of cars filled with supplies were put under full speed and run off the tracks into the river. Hundreds of tons of ammunition, and millions of rations, were burned or otherwise destroyed.

When General Magruder, who had been left in the defences of Richmond, found that the National army was retreating to the James, he moved out and struck the rear guard at Allen's farm. His men made three assaults, and were three times repelled.

The National troops fell back to Savage's Station, where later in the day Magruder attacked them again. But there was an ample force to oppose him, and it stood unmoved by his successive charges. About sunset he advanced his whole line with a desperate rush in the face of a continuous fire; but it was of no avail, and half an hour later his own line was broken by a counter-charge that closed the battle. He admitted a loss of 4000 men. Sumner and Franklin, at a cost of 3000, had thus maintained the approach to the single road through White Oak Swamp, by which they were to follow the body of the army that had already passed.

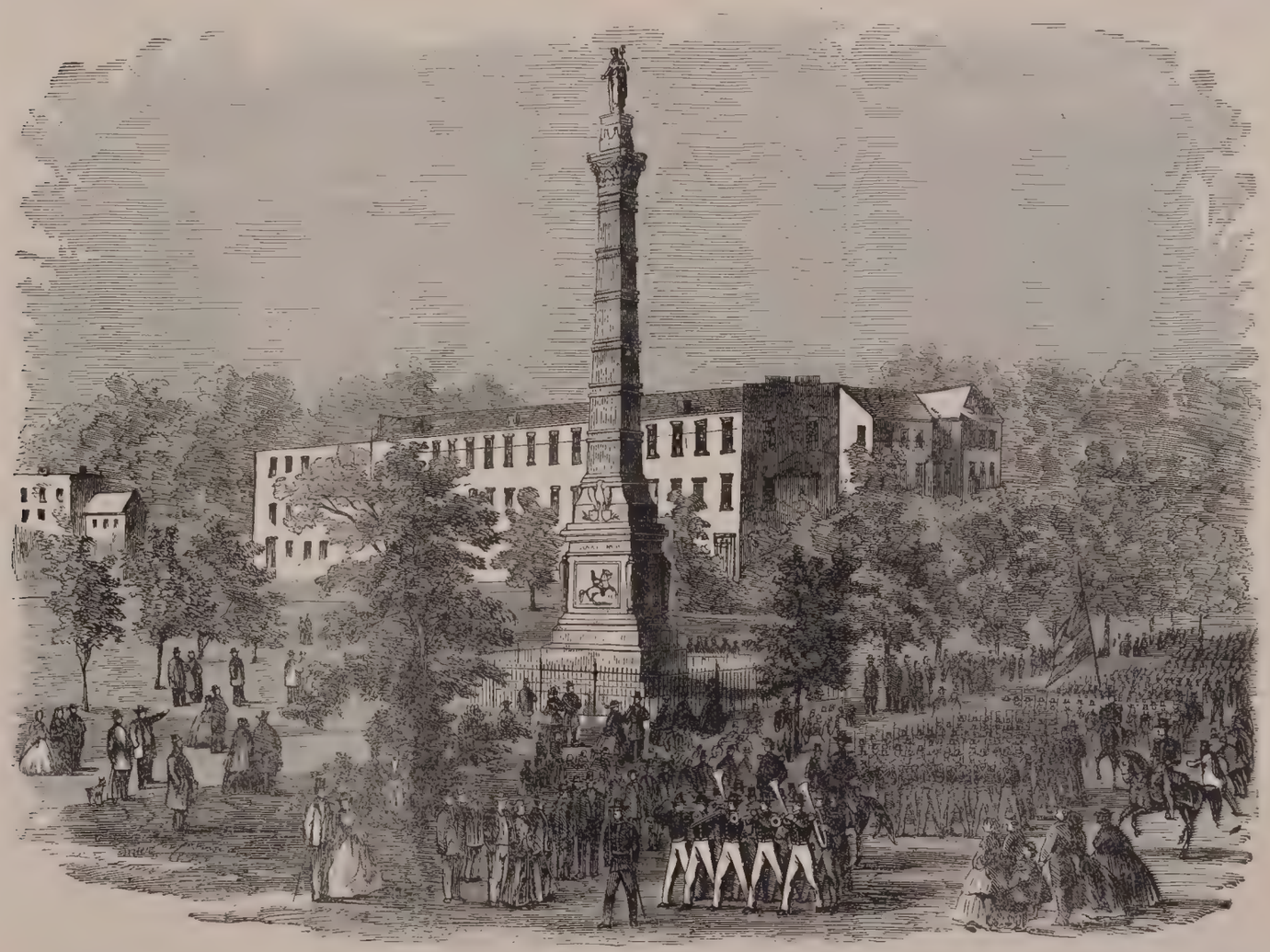
Jackson, after spending a day in building bridges, crossed the Chickahominy, and attempted to follow McClellan's rear guard through White Oak Swamp; but when he got to the other side he found a necessary bridge destroyed and National batteries commanding its site, so that it was impossible for his forces to emerge from the swamp. But meanwhile Hill and Longstreet had crossed the river farther up stream, marched around the swamp, and struck the retreating army near Charles City Cross-Roads on the 30th. There was terrific fighting all the afternoon. There were brave charges and bloody repulses, masses of men moving up steadily in the face of batteries that tore great gaps through them at every discharge, crossed bayonets, and clubbed muskets. Only on that part of the line held by McCall did the Confederates, with all their daring, succeed in breaking through. McCall, in his report, describes the successful charge: "A most determined charge was made on Randol's battery by a full brigade, advancing in wedge shape, without order, but in perfect recklessness. Somewhat similar charges had been previously made

THE FEDERAL WAR STEAMER "SOUTH CAROLINA" SHELLING THE BATTERIES AT GALVESTON, TEXAS, AUGUST 5, 1861.

on Cooper's and Kern's battery by single regiments, without success, they having recoiled before the storm of canister hurled against them. A like result was anticipated by Randol's battery, and the 4th Regiment was requested not to fire until the battery had done with them. Its gallant commander did not doubt his ability to repel the attack, and his guns did indeed mow down the advancing host; but still the gaps were closed, and the enemy came in upon a run to the very muzzles of his guns. It was a perfect torrent of men, and they were in his battery before the guns could be removed." General McCall himself, endeavoring to rally his men at this point, was captured and carried off to Richmond. In Kearney's front a similar charge was made three times; but every time a steady musketry fire drove back the enemy that had closed up its gaps made by the artillery. Darkness put an end to the fighting, and that night McClellan's army continued its retreat to Malvern Hill, where his could be set for an army, and Lee walked straight into it. To the confidence with which the Southerners began the war was now added the peculiar elation produced by a week's pursuit of a retreating army; and apparently it did not occur to them that they were all mortal.

In the first contact 7000 Confederates, with six guns, struck the left of the position. They boldly advanced their artillery to within 800 yards of the cliff; but before they could get at work a fire of 20 or 30 guns was concentrated upon their battery, which knocked it to pieces in a few minutes; and at the same time huge shells from a gunboat fell among a small detachment of cavalry, threw it into confusion, and turned it back upon the infantry, breaking up the whole attack.

Lee was not ready to assault with his whole army till the afternoon of July 1. An artillery duel was kept up during the forenoon; but the Confederate commander did not succeed in destroying the National batteries; on the contrary, he saw his own disabled. The signal for the infantry attack was to be the usual yell, raised by Armistead's division on the right and taken up by the successive divisions along the line. But the Confederate line was separated by thick woods, there was long waiting for the signal, some of the generals thought they heard it, and some advanced without hearing it. The consequence was a series of separate attacks, some of them repeated three or four times, and every time a concentrated fire on the attacking column and a bloody repulse. There were some brief counter-charges, in one of which the colors were taken from a North Carolina regiment; but in general the National troops only maintained their ground, and though fighting was kept up till nine o'clock in the evening, the line was never for one instant broken or the guns in danger. This battle cost Lee 5000 men, and at its close he gave up the pursuit. The National loss was less than one-third as great. That night McClellan withdrew his army to Harrison's Landing, on the James, where he had fixed his base of supplies and where the gunboats could protect his position. This retreat is known as the Seven Days, and the losses are figured up at 15,249 on the National side, and somewhat over 19,000 on the Confederate.



REVIEW OF CONFEDERATE TROOPS EN ROUTE TO VIRGINIA, AS THEY PASS THE PULASKI MONUMENT, SAVANNAH, GA., AUGUST 7, 1861.

CHAPTER X.

POPE'S CAMPAIGN.

WHILE McClellan was before Richmond, it was determined to consolidate in one command the corps of Banks, Frémont, and McDowell, which were moving about in an independent and ineffectual way between Washington and the Shenandoah Valley. General John Pope, who had won considerable reputation by his capture of Island No. 10, was given command (June 26, 1862), of the new organization, which was called the Army of Virginia. Frémont declined to serve under a commander who had once been his subordinate, and consequently his corps was given to General Sigel. Pope, on taking command of this force, which numbered all told about 38,000 men, and also of the troops in the fortifications around Washington, had the bad taste to issue a general order that had three capital defects: it boasted of his own prowess at the West, it underrated his enemy, and it contained a bit of sarcasm pointed at General McClellan, the commander of the army with which his own was to co-operate. When it became evident that these two commanders could not act sufficiently in harmony, the President called General Henry W. Halleck from the West to be General-in-Chief, with headquarters at Washington, and command them both. Halleck had perhaps more military learning than any other man in the country, and his patriotic intentions were unquestionably good; but in practical warfare he proved to be little more than a great obstructor; and from the day he took

advance guard had taken up the strongest position he had yet occupied. The battle just described has several names—Glendale, Frazier's Farm, Charles City Cross-Roads, Newmarket, Nelson's Farm. McClellan here lost 10 guns. The losses in men cannot be known exactly, as the reports group the losses of several days together. Longstreet and the two Hills reported a loss of 12,458 in the fighting from the 27th to the 30th.

The last stand made by McClellan for delivering battle was at Malvern Hill. This is a plateau near Turkey Bend of James River. It is so bordered by streams and swamps as to leave no practicable approach except by the narrow northwest face. Here McClellan had his entire army in position when his pursuers came up. His position was peculiarly favorable for the use of artillery, and his whole front bristled with it. There was no intrenchments to speak of, but the natural inequalities of the ground afforded considerable shelter. It was as complete a trap as

command at Washington (July 12) the troubles in the East became more complicated than ever.

McClellan held a strong position at Harrison's Landing, where, if he accomplished nothing else, he was a standing menace to Richmond, so that Lee dared not withdraw his army from its defence. He wanted to be heavily reinforced, cross the James, and strike at Richmond's southern communications, just as Grant actually did two years later; and he was promised reinforcements from the troops of Burnside and Hunter, on the coast of North and South Carolina. Lee's anxiety was to get McClellan off from the peninsula, so that he could strike out toward Washington. He first sent a detachment to bombard McClellan's camp from the opposite side of the James; but McClellan crossed the river with a sufficient force and easily swept it out of the way. Then Lee sent Jackson to make a demonstration against Pope, holding the main body of his army ready to follow as soon as some erratic and energetic movements of Jackson had caused a sufficient alarm at Washington to determine the withdrawal of McClellan.

DRUMMING OUT THIEVES FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The unwitting Halleck was all too swift to co-operate with his enemy, and had already determined upon that withdrawal. Burnside's troops, coming up on transports, were not even landed, but were forwarded up the Potomac and sent to Pope. McClellan marched his army to Fort Monroe, and there embarked it by divisions for the same destination.

Pope's intention was to push southward, strike Lee's western and northwestern communications, and cut them off from the Shenandoah Valley. He first ordered Banks (July 14) to push his whole cavalry force to Gordonsville, and destroy the railroads and bridges in that vicinity. But the cavalry commander, General Hatch, took with him infantry, artillery, and a wagon train, and consequently did not move at cavalry speed. Before he could get to Gordonsville, Jackson's advance reached it, and his movement was frustrated.

As soon as Jackson came in contact with Pope's advance, he called upon Lee for reinforcements, and promptly received them. On the 8th of August he crossed the Rapidan, and moved toward Culpeper. Pope, who had but recently taken the field in person, attempted to concentrate the corps of Banks and Sigel at Culpeper. Banks arrived there promptly on the 8th; but Sigel sent a note from Sperryville in the afternoon, asking by what road he should march. "As there was but one road between those two points," says Pope, "and that a broad stone turnpike, I was at a loss to understand how General Sigel could entertain any doubt as to the road by which he should march." On the morning of the 9th Banks' corps went out alone to meet the enemy at Cedar Mountain. Banks had 8000 men, and attacked an enemy twice as strong. He first struck Jackson's right wing, and afterward furiously attacked the left, rolled up the flank, opened a fire in the rear, and threw Jackson's whole line into confusion. It was as if the two commanders had changed characters, and Banks had suddenly assumed the part that, according to the popular idea, Jackson always played. If Sigel had only known what road to take, that might have been the last of Jackson. But Banks' force had become somewhat broken in its advance through the woods, and at the same time the Confederates were reinforced, so that Jackson was able to rally his men and check the movement. Banks in turn was forced back a short distance, where he took up a strong position, and Jackson fell back in the night of the 11th to Gordonsville. In this engagement Jackson lost 1300 men, and Banks 1800.

Within a week after the battle of Cedar Mountain, Lee, seeing that McClellan was leaving the peninsula, forwarded Longstreet's division and a part of Hood's to Gordonsville, and prepared to follow with his entire army. Pope had concentrated his forces and advanced his line so that his centre rested on Cedar Mountain, his left on the Rapidan, and his right on Robertson's River; and when Jackson and Longstreet advanced across the Rapidan, he fell back beyond the Rappahannock. By this time he was reinforced by a portion of Burnside's troops, and others were on the way.

When Lee found it impossible to cross the Rappahannock in front of Pope, he sent Jackson to make a flank march westward along that stream, cross it at Sulphur Springs, and come down upon Pope's right. But when Jackson arrived at the crossing, he found a heavy force occupying Sulphur Springs and ready to meet him. Meanwhile General James E. B. Stuart, with 1500 cavalrymen, in the dark and stormy night of August 22, had ridden around to the rear of Pope's position, to cut the railroad. He struck Pope's headquarters at Catlett's Station, captured 300 prisoners and all the personal baggage and papers of the commander, and got back in safety. These papers informed Lee of Pope's plans and dispositions. On the other hand, a cavalry expedition sent out by Pope a few days before had captured Stuart's adjutant, and with him a letter from Lee to Stuart, which largely revealed Lee's plans to his opponent.

Jackson moved still farther up the south bank of the Rappahannock, crossed the headwaters, and turned Pope's right.

Pope knew exactly the size of Jackson's force, and the direction it had taken; for Colonel J. S. Clark, of Banks' staff, had spent a day where he had a plain view of the enemy's moving columns, and carefully counted the regiments and batteries. But from this point the National commander, who had hitherto done reasonably well, seemed suddenly to become bewildered. Lee, whose grand strategy was correct, had here blundered seriously in his manœuvres, dividing his army so that the two parts were not within supporting distance of each other, and the united enemy was between. An ordinarily good general, standing in Pope's boots, would naturally have fallen in force upon Jackson, and could have completely destroyed or captured him. But Pope out-blundered Lee, and gave the victory to the Confederates.

He began by sending 40,000 men under McDowell, on the 27th, toward Thoroughfare Gap, to occupy the road by which Lee with Longstreet's division was marching to join Jackson; and at the same time he moved with the remainder of his army to strike Jackson at Bristoe Station. This was a good beginning, but was immediately ruined by his own lack of steadiness. The advance guard had an engagement at that place with Jackson's rear guard, while his main body retired to Manassas Junction. Pope became elated at the prospect of a great success, and ordered a retrograde movement by McDowell. The way was thus left open for Jackson to move out to meet his

friends, and Jackson promptly planted himself on the high land around Groveton, near the battle-field of Bull Run. Here King's division of McDowell's corps came suddenly in contact with the enemy, and a sharp fight, with severe loss on either side, ensued. In the night, King's men fell back to Manassas; and Ricketts' division, which McDowell had left to delay Longstreet when he should attempt to pass through Thoroughfare Gap, was also retired.

All apprehensions on the part of the lucky Jackson were now at an end. The cut of an abandoned railroad formed a strong, ready-made intrenchment, and along this he placed his troops, his right flank being on the turnpike and his left at Sudley Mill.

Longstreet reached the field in the forenoon of the 29th, and took position at Jackson's right, on the other side of the turnpike, covering also the Manassas Gap Railroad. He was confronted by Fitz John Porter's corps, which with Hooker's had exposing his own flank to Longstreet. About six o'clock, when he imagined Porter's attack must have begun, Pope ordered another attack on the Confederate left. It was gallantly made, and in the first rush was successful. Jackson's extreme left was doubled up and broken by Kearney's men, who seized the cut and held it for a time. Again the Confederates, undisturbed on their right, hurried across reinforcements to their imperiled left; and Kearney's division was driven back. This day's action is properly called the battle of Groveton.

Pope got his forces together that night, reformed his lines, and prepared to renew the attack the next day. Lee at the same time drew back his left somewhat, advanced and strengthened his right, and prepared to take the offensive. Each intended to attack the other's left flank.

When Pope moved out the next day (August 30) to strike Lee's left, and found it withdrawn, he imagined that the enemy was in retreat, and brigades of Meade and Seymour, and the army was withdrawn in order from the field whence it had retired so precipitously a year before. After dark it crossed the stone bridge over Bull Run, and encamped on the heights around Centreville.

The corps of Sumner and Franklin here joined Pope, and the whole army fell back to Fairfax Court House and Germantown. Lee meanwhile ordered Jackson to make another of the flank marches that he was so fond of, with a view of striking Pope's right. It was the evening of September 1st when he fell heavily upon Pope's flank. He was stoutly resisted, and finally repelled by the commands of Hooker and Reno, and a part of those of McDowell and Kearney. General Stevens, of Reno's corps, was killed, and his men, having used up their ammunition, fell back. General Kearney sent Birney's brigade into the gap, and brought up a battery. He then rode forward to reconnoitre, came suddenly upon

TAKING AWAY THE COLORS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH NEW YORK REGIMENT FOR MUTINY, WASHINGTON, AUGUST 14, 1861.

arrived from McClellan's army. McDowell says he ordered Porter to move out and attack Longstreet; Porter says he ordered him simply to hold the ground where he was. At 3 p. m. Pope ordered Hooker to attack Jackson directly in front. Hooker, who was never loath to fight where there was a prospect of success, remonstrated; but Pope insisted, and the attack was made. Hooker's men charged with the bayonet, had a terrific hand-to-hand fight in the cut, and actually ruptured Jackson's seemingly impregnable line; but reinforcements were brought up, and the assailants were at length driven back. Kearney's division was sent to support Hooker, but too late, and it also was repelled. An hour or two later, Pope, who did not know that Longstreet had arrived on the field, sent orders to Fitz John Porter to attack Jackson's right, supposing that was the right of the whole Confederate line. There is a dispute as to the hour at which this order reached Porter. But it was impossible for him to obey it, since he could not move upon Jackson's flank without immediately ordered McDowell to follow it up and "press the enemy vigorously the whole day." Porter's corps—the advance of McDowell's force—had no sooner begun this movement than it struck the foe in a strong position, and was subjected to a heavy artillery fire. Then a cloud of dust was seen to the south, and it was evident that Lee was pushing a force around on the flank. McDowell sent Reynolds to meet and check it. Porter then attempted to obey his orders. He advanced against Jackson's right in charge after charge, but was met by a fire that repelled him every time with bloody loss. Moreover, Longstreet found an eminence that commanded a part of his line, promptly took advantage of it by placing a battery there, and threw in an enfilading fire. It was impossible for anything to withstand this, and Porter's corps in a few minutes fell back defeated. The whole Confederate line was advanced, and an attempt was made, by still further extending their right, to cut off retreat; but key-points were firmly held by Warren's brigade and the a squad of Confederates, and in attempting to ride away was shot dead.

Lee made no further attempt upon Pope's army, and on September 2, by Halleck's orders, it was withdrawn to the fortifications of Washington, where it was merged in the Army of the Potomac. The losses in the campaign are unknown.

CHAPTER XI.

THE ANTIETAM CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL Lee now pushed northward into Maryland with his whole army. His advance arrived at Frederick City on the 8th, and from his camp near that place he issued a proclamation to the people of Maryland, in which he recited the wrongs they had suffered at the hands of the National Government, and told them "the people of the South have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT HATTERAS, PAMLICO SOUND, N. C., AUGUST 29, 1861, BY THE FEDERAL FLEET UNDER COMMODORE STRINGHAM.
FROM A SKETCH BY KAUFMAN.

rights of freemen and restore the independence and sovereignty of your State." At the same time he opened recruiting offices, and appointed a provost marshal of Frederick. But the Confederate chieftain was sadly disappointed in the effect of his proclamation and his presence. When his army marched into the State singing "My Maryland," they were received with closed doors, drawn blinds, and the silence of a graveyard. In Frederick all the places of business were shut. The Marylanders did not flock to his recruiting offices to the extent of more than two or three hundred, while on the other hand he lost many times that number from straggling, as he says in his report.

On the 2d of September the President asked General McClellan to take command again of the Army of the Potomac, in which Pope's army had now been merged, and verbally authorized him to do so at once. The first thing that McClellan wanted was the withdrawal of Miles' force, 11,000 men, from Harper's Ferry—where, he said, it was useless and helpless—and its addition to his own force. All authorities agree that in this he was obviously and unquestionably right; but the marplot hand of Halleck intervened, and Miles was ordered to hold the place. Miles, a worthy subordinate for such a chief, interpreted Halleck's orders with absolute literalness, and remained in the town, instead of holding it by placing his force on the heights that command it.

As soon as it was known that Lee was in Maryland, McClellan set his army in motion northward. He arrived with his advance in Frederick on the 12th, and met with a reception in striking contrast to that accorded to the army that had left the town two days before. Nearly every house displayed the National flag, the streets were thronged with people, all the business places were open, and everybody welcomed the Boys in Blue.

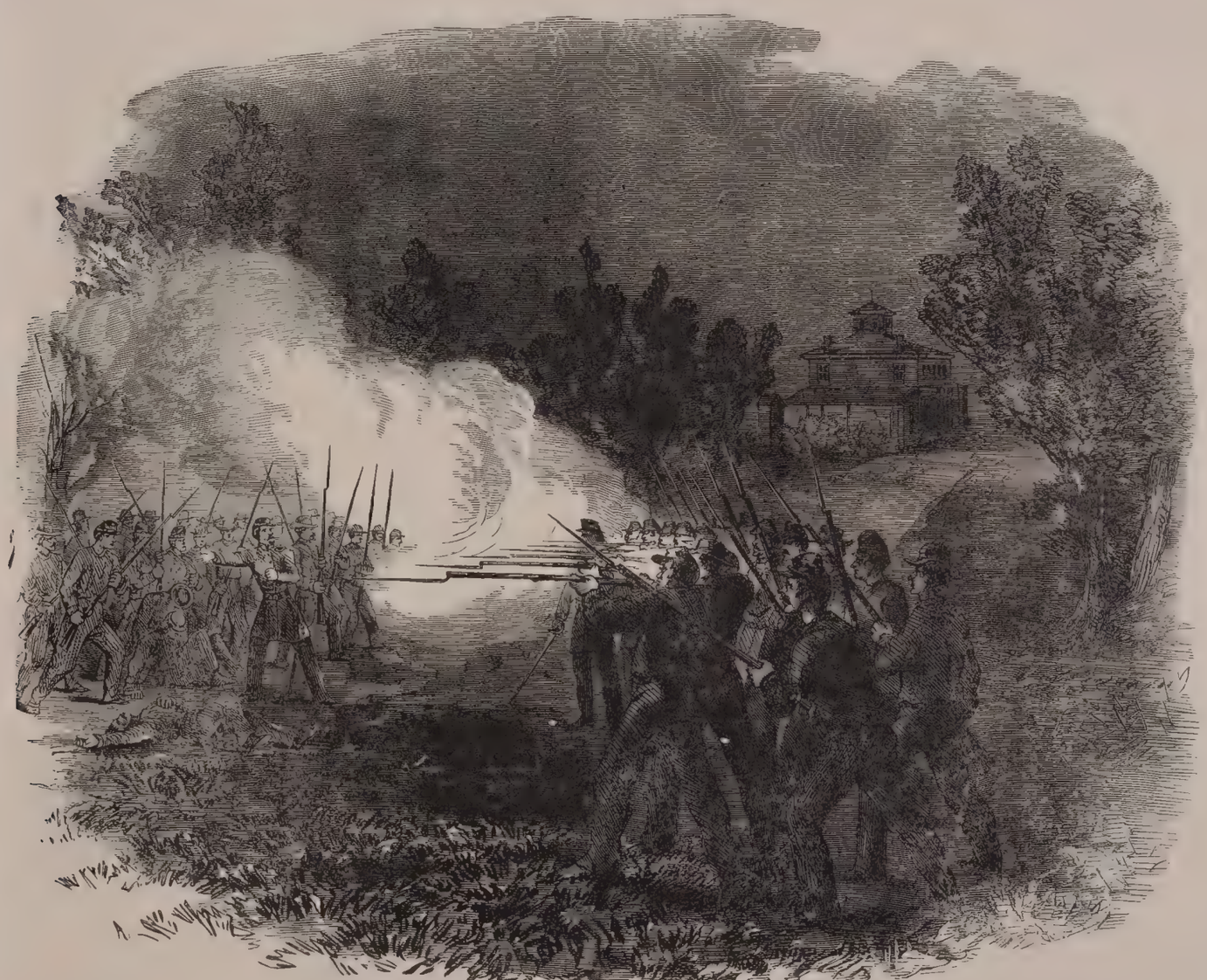
But this flattering reception was not all. On his arrival in the town, General McClellan came into possession of a copy of General Lee's order, dated three days before, in which the whole campaign was laid out. By this order, Jackson was directed to march through Sharpsburg, cross the Potomac, capture the force at Martinsburg, and assist in the capture of that at Harper's Ferry; Longstreet was directed to halt at Boonsboro with the trains; McLaws was to march to Harper's Ferry, take possession of the heights commanding it, and capture the force there; Walker was to invest that place from the other side and assist McLaws; D. H. Hill's division was to form the rear guard. All the forces were to be united again at Boonsboro or Hagerstown. General Lee had taken it for granted that Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry would be evacuated at his approach (as they should have been); and when he found they were not, he had so far changed the plan with which he set out as to send back a large party of his army to capture those places.

On the approach of Jackson's corps, General White evacuated Martinsburg and with his garrison of 2000 men joined Miles at Harper's Ferry. That town, in the fork of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, can be bombarded with the greatest ease from the heights on the opposite sides of those streams. Miles, instead of taking possession of the heights with all his men, sent a feeble detachment to those on the north side of the Potomac, and stupidly remained in the trap with the rest. McLaws sent a heavy force to climb the mountain at a point three or four miles north, whence it marched along the crest and attacked three or four regiments that Miles had posted there. This force was soon driven away, while Jackson was approaching the town from the other side, and a bombardment the next day compelled a surrender. General Miles was mortally wounded by one of the last shots. About 11,000 men were included in the capitulation. A body of 2000 cavalry, commanded by Colonel Davis, escaped the night before, crossed the Potomac, and reached Greencastle, Pa. On the way they captured Longstreet's ammunition train of 50 wagons. Jackson, leaving the arrangements for the surrender to A. P. Hill, hurried to rejoin Lee, and reached Sharpsburg on the morning of the 16th.

The range known as the South Mountain, which is a continuation of the Blue Ridge north of the Potomac, is about 1000 feet high. The two principal gaps are Turner's and Crampton's, each about 400 feet high.

When McClellan learned the plans of the Confederate commander, he set his army in motion to thwart them. He ordered Franklin's corps to pass through Crampton's Gap and pass on to relieve Harper's Ferry; the corps of Reno and Hooker, under Burnside, he moved to Turner's Gap. The movement was quick for McClellan, but not quite quick enough for the emergency. He might have passed through the Gaps on the 13th with little or no opposition, and would then have had his whole army between Lee's divided forces. But he did not arrive at the passes till the morning of the 14th; and by that time Lee had learned of his movement and recalled Hill and Longstreet, to defend Turner's Gap, while he ordered McLaws to look out for Crampton's.

Turner's Gap was flanked by two old roads



A DETACHMENT OF THE NEW YORK RIFLES FIRING UPON CAPTAIN CRESTO'S COMPANY OF THE SAME REGIMENT, SEPTEMBER 9, 1861.

that crossed the mountain a mile north and south of it; and using these, the National troops worked their way slowly to the crests, opposed at every step by Confederate riflemen behind the trees and ledges. Reno assaulted the southern crest, and Hooker the northern, while Gibbon's brigade gradually pushed along up the turnpike into the Gap itself. Reno was opposed by the Confederate brigade of Garland, and both these commanders were killed. There was stubborn and bloody fighting all day, at dark the field was won. The Confederates withdrew during the night, and in the morning the victorious columns passed through to the western side of the mountain. This battle cost McClellan 1500 men. Among the wounded was the lieutenant-colonel in command of the 23d Ohio regiment—Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward President—who was struck in the arm by a rifle-ball. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was about 1500, and in addition 1500 were made prisoners. The fight at Crampton's Gap—to defend which McLaws had sent back a part of his force from Harper's Ferry—was quite similar to that at Turner's, and had a similar result. These two actions (fought September 14, 1862), are designated as the battle of South Mountain.

Lee withdrew across the Antietam, and took up a position on high ground between that stream and Sharpsburg. His right, under McLaws, crossed the Potomac at that place, recrossed it at Shepherdstown, and came promptly into position. Lee now had his army together and strongly posted. But it had been so reduced by losses in battle and straggling that it numbered but little over 40,000 combatants. Lee complained bitterly that his army was "ruined by straggling," and General Hill wrote in his report, "Had all our stragglers been up, McClellan's army would have been completely crushed or annihilated. Thousands of thievish poltroons had kept away from sheer cowardice." The men that Lee did have, however, were those exclusively that had been able to stand the hard marching and resist the temptation to straggle, and were consequently the flower of his army; and they now awaited battle in a chosen position.

The ground occupied by the Confederate army, with both flanks resting on the Potomac, and the Antietam flowing in front, was advantageous. The creek was crossed by four stone bridges and a ford, and all except the northernmost bridge were strongly guarded. The land was occupied by meadows, cornfields, and patches of forest, and was much broken by outcropping ledges. McClellan only reconnoitered the position on the 15th. On the 16th he developed his plan of attack, which was simply to throw his right wing across the Antietam by the upper and unguarded bridge, assail the Confederate left, and when this had sufficiently engaged the enemy's attention and drawn his strength to that flank, to force the bridges and cross with his left and centre. Indeed, this was obviously almost the only practicable plan. All day long an artillery duel was kept up, in which, as General Hill says, the Confederate batteries proved no match for their opponents. It was late in the afternoon when Hooker's corps advanced through the woods, and struck the left flank, which was held by two brigades of Hood's men. Scarcely more than a skirmish ensued, when darkness came on, and the lines rested for the night where they were.

If Lee could have been in any doubt before, he was now told plainly what was to be the form of the contest, and he had all night to make his dispositions for it. The only change he thought it necessary to make was to put Jackson's fresh troops in the position on his left. Before morning McClellan sent Mansfield's corps across the Antietam to join Hooker, and he had Sumner's in readiness to follow at an early hour. Meanwhile, all but 2000 of Lee's forces had come up. So the 17th of September dawned in that peaceful little corner of the world with everything in readiness for a great struggle in which there could be no surprises, and which was to be scarcely anything more than wounds for wounds and death for death.

In the vicinity of the little Dunker church, the road running northward from Sharpsburg to Hagerstown was bordered on both sides by woods, and here the battle began when Hooker assaulted Jackson at sunrise. There was hard fighting for an hour, during which Jackson's lines were not only heavily pressed by Hooker in front, but at length enfiladed by a fire from the batteries on the eastern side of the Antietam. This broke them and drove them back; but when Hooker attempted to advance his lines far enough to hold the road and seize the woods west of it, he in turn was met by fresh masses of troops and a heavy artillery fire, and was checked. Mansfield's corps was moving up to his support when its commander was mortally wounded. Nevertheless it moved on, got a position in the woods west of the road and held it, though at heavy cost. At this moment General Hooker was seriously wounded and borne from the field, while Sumner crossed the stream and came up with his corps. His men drove back the defeated divisions of the enemy without much difficulty and occupied the ground around the church. His whole line was advancing to apparent victory, when two fresh divisions were brought over from the Confederate right, and were immediately thrust into a wide gap in Sumner's line. Sedgwick, whose division formed the right of the line, was thus flanked on his left, and was easily driven back out of the woods, across the clearing and into the eastern woods, after which the Confederates retired to their own position. Fighting of this sort went on all the forenoon. At noon Franklin arrived from Crampton's Gap and was sent over to help Hooker and Sumner, being just in time to check a new advance by more troops brought over from the Confederate right.

At 8 a. m. Burnside had been ordered to carry the bridge in his front, cross the stream, and attack the Confederate right. But it was 1 o'clock before he succeeded in doing this, and two more precious hours passed away before he had carried the ridge commanding Sharpsburg and captured the Confederate battery there. Then came up the last division of Lee's forces (A. P. Hill's) from Harper's Ferry, 2000 strong, united with the other forces on his left, and drove Burnside from the crest and re-took the battery. Here ended the battle; not because the day was closed, or any apparent victory had been achieved, but because both sides had been so severely punished that neither was inclined to resume the fight. Every man of Lee's force had been actively engaged, but not more than two-thirds of McClellan's. The reason why the Confederate army

SCENE IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.—BUYING GOVERNMENT BONDS.

was not annihilated or captured must be plain to any intelligent reader. It was not because Lee, with his army divided for three days in presence of his enemy, had not invited destruction, nor because the 70,000 acting in concert, could not have overwhelmed the 40,000, even when they were united. It was not for any lack of courage, or men, or arms, or opportunity, or daylight. It was simply because the attack was made in driblets, instead of by heavy masses on both wings simultaneously; so that at any point of actual contact Lee was almost always able to present as strong a force as that which assailed him.

The losses on both sides were fully equal to those of Shiloh. Whatever had been the straggling on the march, none of the commanders complained of any flinching after the fight began. They saw veterans taking, relinquishing, and retaking ground that was soaked with blood and covered with dead; and they saw green regiments "go to their graves like beds." Lawton's Confederate brigade went in with 1150 men, and lost 554, including five out of its six regimental commanders, while Hays' lost 323 out of 550, including every regimental commander and all the staff officers. Three Confederate generals were killed, and eight were wounded. General McClellan reported his entire loss at 12,469, of whom 2010 were killed. General Lee reported his total loss in the Maryland battles as 1567 killed and 8724 wounded, saying nothing of the missing; but the figures given by his division commanders foot up 1842 killed, 9399 wounded, and 2292 missing—total, 13,533. If McClellan's report is correct, even this statement falls short of the truth.

Nothing was done on the 18th, and when McClellan determined to renew the attack on the 19th, he found that his enemy had crossed to Virginia by the ford at Shepherdstown. The National commander reported the capture of more than 6000 prisoners, 13 guns and 39 battle-flags, and that he had not lost a gun or a color.

CAPTURE OF LIEUTENANT H. J. SEGAL, OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, NEAR FALLS CHURCH, VA., BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WINSLOW AND CAPTAIN SHATTUCK, OF THE NEW YORK THIRTY-SEVENTH.

CHAPTER XII.

EMANCIPATION.

THE war had now (September, 1862) been in progress almost a year and a half; and nearly 20,000 men had been shot dead on the battlefield, and upward of 80,000 wounded, while an unknown number had died of disease contracted in the service, or been carried away into captivity. The money that had been spent by the United States Government alone amounted to about one billion dollars. All this time there was not an intelligent man in the country but knew the cause of the war, and yet more than 100,000 American citizens were killed or mangled before a single blow was delivered directly at that cause.

Mr. Lincoln had hated slavery ever since, when a young man, he made a trip on a flatboat to New Orleans, and there saw it in some of its more hideous aspects.

It seems a singular fact that throughout the war there was no insurrection of the slaves. They were all anxious enough for liberty, and ran away from bondage whenever they could; but, except by regular enlistment in the National army, there never was any movement among them to assist in the emancipation of their race.

Congress passed a law (approved August 6, 1861), wherein it was enacted that property, including slaves, actually employed in the service of the rebellion with the knowledge and consent of the owner, should be confiscated, and might be seized by the National forces wherever found. But it cautiously provided that slaves thus confiscated were not to be manumitted at once, but to be held subject to some future decision of the

United States courts or action of Congress. On the 6th of March, 1862, the President, in a special message to Congress, recommended the adoption of a joint resolution to the effect that the United States ought to co-operate with, and render pecuniary aid to, any State that should enter upon a gradual abolition of slavery; and Congress passed such a resolution by a large majority.

On the 14th of July the President recommended to Congress the passage of a bill for the payment, in United States interest-bearing bonds, to any State that should abolish slavery, of an amount equal to the value of all slaves within its borders according to the census of 1860; and at the same time he asked the Congressional representatives of the border States to use their influence with their constituents to bring about such action in those States. The answer was not very favorable; but Maryland did abolish slavery before the close of the war, in October, 1864.

On July 22, 1862, all the National commanders were ordered to employ as many negroes as could be used advantageously for military and naval purposes, paying them for their labor and keeping a record as to their ownership, "as a basis on which compensation could be made in proper cases."

Many of the Federal generals had assumed that whatever other damage was done to the enemy the slaves' property must be in no wise interfered with. This was set forth with great clearness in a proclamation issued by General McClellan when he first took the field in western Virginia. Some of them, however, had a radically different view. General B. F. Butler, commanding at Fort Monroe, declared in May, 1861, that as the slaves could be made very useful to the enemy, and were being so used, they were contraband of war; and all that came within his lines should be confiscated as such. In August, General Frémont, commanding in Missouri, proclaimed the whole State under martial law, and declared the slaves free. In April, 1862, General Hunter, commanding on the coast of South Carolina, made a similar proclamation concerning the slaves in his District. But President Lincoln countermanded the proclamation of Frémont and Hunter, so far as they referred to slaves, declaring that he reserved the question of emancipation to himself.

The President was contemplating emancipation as a war measure, and in the summer of 1862 he prepared his preliminary proclamation; but he did not wish to issue it till it could follow a triumph of the National arms. McClellan's success at Antietam, though not the decisive victory that was wanted, appeared to be as good an opportunity as was likely soon to present itself, and five days later (September 22, 1862) the proclamation was issued. It declared that the President would, at the next session, renew his suggestion to Congress of pecuniary aid to the States disposed to abolish slavery gradually or otherwise, and gave notice that on the 1st of January, 1863, he would declare forever free all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof should then be in rebellion against the United States. On that day he issued the final and decisive proclamation, as promised, in which he also announced that black men would be received into the military and naval service of the United States.

Union Troops. Union Artillery. Confederate Sharpshooters.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE TROOPS ON THE VIRGINIA SIDE OF THE POTOMAC, OPPOSITE EDWARDS' FERRY, OCTOBER 22, 1861.

CHAPTER XIII.

BURNSIDE'S CAMPAIGN.

AFTER the battle of the Antietam, Lee withdrew to the neighborhood of Winchester, where he was reinforced till at the end of a month he had about 68,000 men. McClellan followed as far as the Potomac, and ten days after he defeated Lee on the Antietam, he wrote to the President that he intended to stay where he was, and attack the enemy if they attempted to re-cross into Maryland!

On the 1st of October the President visited General McClellan at his headquarters, and made himself acquainted with the condition of the army. Five days later he ordered McClellan to "cross the Potomac, and give battle to the enemy, or drive him south." The dispatch added, "Your army must move now, while the roads are good. If you cross the river between the enemy and Washington, and cover the latter by your operation, you can be reinforced with 30,000 men." Nevertheless, McClellan did not stir. Instead of obeying the order, he inquired what sort of troops they were that would be sent to him, and how many tents he could have, and said his army could not move without fresh supplies of shoes and clothing. While he was thus paltering, the Confederate General Stuart, who had ridden around his army on the Peninsula, with a small body of cavalry rode entirely around it again, eluding all efforts for his capture. On the 13th the President wrote a long, friendly letter to General McClellan, in which he gave him much excellent advice that he, as a trained soldier, ought not to have needed. Twelve days more of fine weather were frittered away in renewed complaints, and such inquiries as whether the President wished him to move at once or wait for fresh horses, for the General said his horses were fatigued and had sore tongue. Here the President began to show some impatience, and wrote: "Will you pardon me for asking what the horses of your army have done since the battle of Antietam that fatigues anything?" October 26, McClellan began to cross the Potomac; but it was ten days (partly owing to heavy rains) before his army was all on the south side of the river, and meanwhile he had brought up new questions for discussion and invented new excuses for delay.

McClellan was a sore puzzle to the people of the loyal States. But large numbers of his men still believed in him, and—as is usual in such cases—intensified their personal devotion in proportion as the distrust of the people at large was increased. After crossing the Potomac, he left a corps at Harper's Ferry, and was moving southward on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge, while Lee moved in the same direction on the western side, when, on November 7, the President solved the riddle that had vexed the country, by relieving him of the command. His successor was Ambrose E. Burnside.

At this time the right wing of Lee's army, under Longstreet, was near Culpeper, and the left, under Jackson, was in the Shenandoah Valley. Their separation was such that it would require two days for one to march to the other. McClellan said he intended to endeavor to get between them and either beat them in detail or force them to unite as far south as Gordonsville. Burnside

not only did not continue this plan, but gave up the idea that the Confederate army was his true objective, assumed the city of Richmond to be such, and set out for that place by way of the north bank of the Rappahannock and the city of Fredericksburg, after consuming ten days in reorganizing his army into three grand divisions, under Sumner, Hooker and Franklin. On the 15th of November he began the march from Warrenton; the head of his first column reached Falmouth on the 17th, and by the 20th the whole army was there. By some blunder (it is uncertain whose) the pontoon train that was to have met the army at this point, and afforded an immediate crossing, did not arrive till a week later; and by this time Lee had placed his army on the heights south and west of Fredericksburg. His line was about five and a half miles long, and was as strong as a good natural position, earthworks, and an abundance of artillery could make it. He could not prevent Burnside from crossing the river; for the heights on the left bank rose close to the stream, commanding the intermediate plain, and on these heights Burnside had 147 guns. It was the 10th of December before the National commander was ready to attempt the passage of the stream. He planned to lay down five bridges —three opposite the city and the others two miles below—and depended upon his artillery to protect the engineers.

Before daybreak on the morning of the 11th, in a thick fog, the work was begun; but the bridges had not spanned more than half the distance when the sun had risen and the fog lifted sufficiently to reveal what was going on. A detachment of Mississippi riflemen had been posted at every point where a man could be sheltered on the south bank; and now the incessant crack of their weapons was heard, picking off the men that were laying the bridges. At the lower bridges the sharpshooters, who there had no shelter but rifle-pits in the open field, were dislodged after a time, and by noon those bridges were completed. But the work on the three upper bridges came to a standstill. Burnside tried bombarding the town, threw 70 tons of iron into it, and set it on fire; but still the sharpshooters clung to their hiding-places. At last General Hunt, chief of artillery, suggested a solution of the difficulty. Four regiments that volunteered for the service—the 7th Michigan, the 19th and 20th Massachusetts, and the 89th New York—crossed in pontoon boats, under the fire of the sharpshooters, landed quickly, and drove them out of their fastness, capturing a hundred of them, while the remainder escaped to the hills. The bridges were then completed, and the crossing was begun.

On the morning of the 13th, Burnside was ready to attack, and Lee was more than ready to be attacked. He had concentrated his whole army on the fortified heights, Longstreet's corps forming his left wing and Jackson's his right, with every gun in position and every man ready and knowing what to expect. The weak point of the line, if it had any, was on the right, where the ground was not so high, and there was plenty of room for the deployment of the attacking force. Here Franklin commanded, with about half of the National army; and here, according to Burnside's first plan, the principal assault was to be made. But when the hour for action arrived Franklin was ordered to send forward a division or two, and hold the remainder of his force ready for "a rapid movement down the old Richmond road," while Sumner on the right was ordered to send out two divisions to seize the heights back of the city. Exactly what Burnside expected to do next, if these movements had been successful, nobody appears to know.

The division chosen to lead Franklin's attack was Meade's. This advanced rapidly, preceded by a heavy skirmish line, while his batteries shelled the heights, crossed the railroad under a heavy fire, that had been withheld till they were within close range, penetrated between two divisions of the first Confederate line, doubling back the flanks of both and taking many prisoners and some battle-flags, scaled the heights, and came upon the second line. By this time the momentum of the attack was spent, and the fire of the second line drove them back. The divisions of Gibbon and Doubleday had followed in support, which relieved the pressure upon Meade; and when all three were returning unsuccessful and in considerable confusion, Birney's moved out and stopped the pursuing enemy. Sumner's attack was made with the divisions of French and Hancock, which moved through the town and deployed in columns under the fire of the Confederate batteries. This was very destructive, but was not the deadliest thing that the men had to meet. Marye's Hill was skirted near its base by an old sunken road, at the outer edge of which was a stone wall, and in this road were two brigades of Confederate infantry. It could hardly be seen at a little distance, that there was a road at all. When French's charging columns had rushed across the open ground under an artillery fire that ploughed through and through their ranks, they suddenly confronted a sheet of flame and lead from the rifles in the sunken road. The Confederates here were so numerous that each one at the wall had two or three behind to load muskets and hand them to him, while he had only to lay them flat across the

RETREAT OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS FROM THE VIRGINIA SHORE ACROSS A CANAL BOAT BRIDGE AT EDWARDS' FERRY, ON THE NIGHT OF OCTOBER 23, 1861.

wall and fire them as rapidly as possible, exposing scarcely more than his head. Nearly half of French's men were shot down and the remainder fell back. Hancock's 5000 charged in the same manner, and some of them approached within 20 yards of the wall; but within a quarter of an hour they also fell back, leaving 2000 of their number on the field. Three other divisions advanced to the attack, but with no better result; and all remained in a position where they were just out of reach of the rifles in the sunken road, but were still played upon by the Confederate artillery.

Burnside now grew frantic and ordered Hooker to attack. That officer moved out with three divisions, made a reconnoissance, and went back to tell Burnside it was useless and persuade him to give up the attempt. But the commander insisted, and so Hooker's 4000 rushed forward with fixed bayonets, and presently came back like the rest, leaving 1700 on the field.

The entire National loss in this battle was 12,353 in killed, wounded or missing, though some of the missing afterward rejoined their commands. Hancock's division lost 156 officers, and one of his regiments lost two-thirds of its men. The Confederate loss was 5309. Burnside planned to make a fresh attempt the next day, with the Ninth Corps (his old command), which he proposed to lead in person; but General Sumner dissuaded him. In the night of the 15th, in a storm, the army was withdrawn to the north bank of the Rappahannock, and the campaign was ended.

FIGHT OF DUFFIE'S CAVALRY, NEAR HUNTER'S HOUSE, CHARLESTOWN, VA., COVERING THE RETREAT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES.

CHAPTER XIV.

ROSECRANS AND HOOKER.

THE year 1863 began with several events of the first importance. On December 31st and January 2d there was a great battle in the West. On New Year's day the final proclamation of emancipation was issued, and measures were taken for the immediate enlistment of black troops. On that day, also, in the State of New York, which furnished one sixth of all the men called into the National service, the executive power passed into hands unfriendly to the Administration.

The Confederate Congress in 1862 passed a sweeping conscription act, forcing into the ranks every man of military age. Even boys of sixteen were taken out of school and sent to camps of instruction. This largely increased their forces in the field, and at the West especially they exhibited a corresponding activity. General Beauregard, whose health had failed, was succeeded by General Braxton Bragg, a man of more energy than ability, who, with 40,000 men, marched into eastern Kentucky, defeating a National force near Richmond, and another at Mumfordsville. He then assumed that Kentucky was a State of the Confederacy, appointed a provisional Governor, forced Kentuckians into his army, and robbed the farmers, not only of their stock and provisions, but of their wagons for carrying away the plunder, paying them in worthless Confederate money. He carried with him 20,000 muskets, expecting to find that number of Kentuckians who would enroll themselves in his command; but he confessed afterward that he did not even secure enough recruits to take up the arms that fell from the hands of his dead and wounded. With the supplies collected by his army of "liberators," as he called them, in a wagon-train said to have been 40 miles long, he was moving slowly back into Tennessee, when General Buell, with about 58,000 men, marched in pursuit.

Braggs turned and gave battle at Perryville (October 8), and the fight lasted nearly all day. At some points it was desperate, with hand-to-hand fighting, and troops charging upon batteries where the gunners stood to their pieces and blew them from the very muzzles. The National left, composed entirely of raw troops, was crushed by a heavy onset; but the next portion of the line, commanded by General Philip H. Sheridan, not only held its ground and repelled the assault, but followed up the retiring enemy with a counter attack.

When night fell, the Confederates had been repelled at all points, and a portion of them had been driven through Perryville, losing many wagons and prisoners. Buell prepared to attack at daylight, but found that Bragg had moved off in the night with his whole army, continuing his retreat to east Tennessee, leaving 1000 of his wounded on the ground. He also abandoned 1200 of his men in hospital at Harrodsburg, with large quantities of his plunder, and made all haste to get away. Buell reported his loss in the battle as 4348, which included Generals James S. Jackson and William R. Terrill killed. Bragg's loss was probably larger, though he gave considerably smaller figures. General Halleck, at Washington, now planned for Buell's army a campaign in east Tennessee; but as that was more than 200 miles away, and the communications were not provided for, Buell declined to execute it. He was then removed from command, and General William S. Rosecrans succeeded him.

In September, a Confederate army of about 40,000 men, under Generals Price and Van Dorn, had crossed from Arkansas into Mississippi, with the purpose of capturing Grant's position at Corinth. Price seized Iuka, southwest of Corinth, and Grant sent out against him a force under Rosecrans. They fought a battle, on September 19, with a loss of about 700 men on each side, and in the night Price retreated and joined Van Dorn. The combined force afterward (October 3) attempted the capture of Corinth, where Rosecrans was in immediate command with about 20,000 men. The place was especially tempting to the Confederates because of the enormous amount of supplies in store there. Rosecrans had taken a position three miles from the city, and in the first day's fighting the enemy forced him back to his intrenchments and captured two guns. Van Dorn, early the next morning, assaulted the intrenchments. His men were fearfully cut down by grape and canister, but succeeded in breaking through the line of works, and even made their way into the city, where there was desperate fighting in the streets. Reinforcements were brought up for Rosecrans, the tide was turned, and the Confederates were driven out again and repelled all along the line, after which they retreated in great haste. Their loss was about 6000; that of the National forces was 2359. The retreat began about noon; but Rosecrans did not begin pursuit till the next morning, when it was too late, and then he took the wrong road. Grant had expected him to gain a victory, and ordered him in that event to pursue without the loss of an hour; and to make sure of crushing Van Dorn's army, Grant at the same time sent a force to strike it in flank. He was greatly displeased at the dilatoriness of Rosecrans, the more so as it was an exact repetition of a mistake made at Iuka, and for this reason that general was soon relieved from further service under Grant.

When Rosecrans superseded Buell, his army—thenceforth called the Army of the Cumberland—was at Bowling Green, slowly pursuing Bragg. Rosecrans sent a portion of it to the relief of Nashville, which was besieged by a Confederate force, and employed the remainder in repairing the railroad from Louisville. This done, about the end of November he united his forces at Nashville. At the same time, Bragg was ordered to move forward again, and went as far as Murfreesboro, 40 miles from Nashville, where he fortified a strong position on Stone River, a shallow stream, fordable at nearly all points.

Rosecrans, leaving Nashville with 43,000 men, in a rainstorm, the day after Christmas, encamped on the 30th within sight of Bragg's intrenchments. He intended to attack the next day; but Bragg crossed the river before sunrise, concealed by a thick fog, reached the woods on the right of the National line, and burst out upon the bank in overwhelming force. McCook's command was crumbled and thrown back, losing several guns and many prisoners. Sheridan's command, next in line, made a stubborn fight till its ammunition was nearly exhausted, and then slowly retired.

Thomas' command, which formed the centre, now held the enemy back till Rosecrans established a new line, nearly at right angles to the first, with artillery advantageously posted, when Thomas fell back to this and maintained his ground. Through the forenoon the Confederates had seemed to have everything their own way. But here, as usual, the tide was turned. The first impetuous rush of the Southern soldier had spent itself, and the superior staying qualities of his Northern opponent began to tell. Bragg hurled his men again and again upon the new line; but as they left the cedar thickets and charged across the open field they were mercilessly swept down by artillery and musketry fire, and every effort was fruitless. Even when 7000 fresh men were drawn over from Bragg's right and thrown against the National centre, the result was still the same. The day ended with Rosecrans immovable in his position; but he had been driven from half of the ground that he held in the morning, and had lost 28 guns and many men, while the enemy's cavalry was upon his communications. The next day there was no evidence of any disposition on either side to attack. Both sides were correcting their lines, constructing rifle-pits, caring for their wounded, and preparing for a renewal of the fight.

This came on the second day of the new year, when there was some desultory fighting, and Rosecrans advanced a division across the stream to strike at Bragg's communications. Breckenridge's command attacked this division and drove it back to the river, when Breckenridge suddenly found himself subjected to a terrible artillery fire and lost 2000 men in 20 minutes. Following this a charge by National infantry drove him back with a loss of four guns and many prisoners, and this ended the great battle of Stone River, or Murfreesboro. After the repulse of Breckenridge, Rosecrans advanced his left again, and that night occupied with some of his batteries high ground, from which Murfreesboro could be shelled. The next day there was a heavy rainstorm, and in the ensuing night the Confederate army quietly retreated. Rosecrans reported his loss in killed and wounded as 8778, and in prisoners as somewhat fewer than 2800. Bragg acknowledged a loss of over 10,000 and claimed that he had taken over 6000 prisoners.

After Burnside's failure at Fredericksburg, he was superseded, January 25, 1863, by General Joseph Hooker, who had commanded one of his grand divisions. In giving the command to Hooker, President Lincoln accompanied it with a remarkable letter, which not only exhibits his own peculiar genius, but suggests some of the complicated difficulties of the military and political situation. He wrote: "I have placed you at the head of the Army of the Potomac. Of course I have done this upon what appear to me sufficient reasons, and yet I think it best for you to know there are some things in regard to which I am not quite satisfied with you. I believe you to be a brave and skillful soldier, which of course I like. I also believe you do not mix politics with your profession, in which you are right. You have confidence in yourself, which is a valuable if not indispensable quality. You are ambitious, which, within reasonable bounds, does good rather than harm; but I think that during General Burnside's command of the army you have taken counsel of your ambition and thwarted him as much as you could, in which you did a great wrong to the country and to a most meritorious and honorable brother officer. I have heard, in such a way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both the army and the government needed a dictator. Of course it was not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command. Only those generals who gain successes can set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship. The government will support you to the utmost of its ability, which is neither more nor less than it has done and will do for all commanders. I much fear that the spirit which you have aided to infuse into the army, of criticising their commander and withholding confidence from him, will now turn upon you. I shall assist you as far as I can to put it down. Neither you nor Napoleon, were he alive again, could get any good out of any army while such a spirit prevails in it. And now, beware of rashness! Beware of rashness! But with energy and sleepless vigilance go forward and give us victories."

Hooker restored the discipline of the Army of the Potomac, reorganized it in corps, and opened the spring campaign with every promise of success. The army was still on the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg, and he planned to cross over and strike Lee's left. Making a demonstration with Sedgwick's corps below the town, he moved a large part of his army up stream, crossed quickly, and had 46,000 men at Chancellorsville before Lee guessed what he was about. This "ville" was only a single house. Eastward, between it and Fredericksburg, there was open country; west of it was the great thicket known as The Wilderness, in the depths of which, a year later, a bloody battle was fought.

Instead of advancing into the open country at once, and striking the enemy's flank, Hooker lost a day in inaction, which gave Lee time to learn what was going on and to make dispositions to meet the emergency. Leaving a small force to check Sedgwick, who had carried the heights of Fredericksburg, he moved toward Hooker with nearly all his army, May 1, and attacked at various points, endeavoring to ascertain Hooker's exact position. By nightfall of this same day, Hooker appears to have lost confidence in the plans with which he set out, and to have been deserted by his old-time audacity; for instead of maintaining a tactical offensive, he drew back from some of his more advanced positions, formed his army in a semicircle, and awaited attack. His left and his centre were strongly posted and to some extent intrenched; but his right, consisting of Howard's corps, was "in the air," and moreover, it faced the Wilderness. When this weak spot was discovered by the enemy, on the morning of the 2d, Lee sent Jackson with 26,000 men to make a long detour, pass into the Wilderness, and, emerging suddenly from its eastern edge, take Howard by surprise. Jackson's men were seen and counted as they passed over the crest of a hill, they were even attacked by detachments from Sickles' corps, and Hooker sent orders to Howard to strengthen his position, advance his pickets, and not allow himself to be surprised. But Howard appears to have disregarded all precautions, and in the afternoon the enemy came down upon him, preceded by a rush of frightened wild animals driven from their cover in the woods by the advancing battle-line.

WILSON'S CAVALRY FORAGING IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.
FROM SKETCHES BY J. E. TAYLOR.

BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK, OR OAK HILL, NEAR SPRINGFIELD, MO., AUGUST 10, 1861.—UNITED STATES TROOPS UNDER GENERAL LYON AND GENERAL SIGEL.
CONFEDERATES UNDER GENERAL McCULLOCH AND GENERAL PRICE.

Howard's corps was doubled up, thrown into confusion, and completely routed. The enemy was coming on exultingly, when General Sickles sent General Alfred Pleasonton with two regiments of cavalry and a battery to occupy an advantageous position at Hazel Grove, which was the key-point of this part of the battlefield. Pleasonton arrived just in time to see that the Confederates were making toward the same point and were likely to secure it. There was but one way to save the army, and Pleasonton quickly comprehended it. He ordered Major Peter Keenan, with the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry regiment, about 400 strong, to charge immediately upon the 10,000 Confederate infantry. "It is the same as saying we must be killed," said Keenan, "but we'll do it." This charge, in which Keenan and most of his command were slain, astonished the enemy and stopped their onset, for they believed there must be some more formidable force behind it. In the precious minutes thus gained, Pleasonton brought together 22 guns, loaded them with double charges of canister, and had them depressed enough to make the shot strike the ground half-way between his own line and the edge of the woods where the enemy must emerge. When the Confederates resumed their charge they were struck by such a storm of iron as nothing human could withstand, other troops were brought up to the support of the guns, and what little artillery the Confederates had advanced to the front was knocked to pieces.*

Here, about dusk, General Jackson rode to the front to reconnoitre. As he rode back again with his staff, some of his own men, mistaking the horsemen for National cavalry, fired a volley, by which several were killed. Another volley inflicted three wounds upon Jackson; and as his frightened horse dashed into the woods, the General was thrown violently against the limb of a tree and injured still more. Afterward, when his men were bearing him off, a National battery opened fire down the road, one of the men was struck, and the General fell heavily to the ground. He finally reached the hospital, and his arm was amputated, but he died at the end of a week. Jackson's corps renewed its attack, under General A. P. Hill, but without success, and Hill was wounded and borne from the field.

The next morning, May 3, it was renewed again under Stuart, the cavalry leader, and at the same time Lee attacked in front with his entire force. The Confederates had sustained a serious disaster in the loss of Jackson; but now a more serious one befell the National army, for General Hooker was rendered insensible by the shock from a cannon-ball that struck a pillar of the Chancellor house against which he was leaning. After this there was no plan or organization to the battle on the National side—though each corps commander held his own as well as he could, and the men fought valiantly—while Lee was at his best. The line was forced back to some strong intrenchments that had been prepared the night before, when Lee learned that Sedgwick had defeated the force opposed to him, captured Fredericksburg heights, and was promptly advancing upon the Confederate rear. Trusting that the force in his front would not advance upon him, Lee drew off a large detachment of his army and turned upon Sedgwick, who after a heavy fight was stopped, and with some difficulty succeeded in crossing the river after nightfall. Lee then turned again upon Hooker; but a great storm suspended operations for 24 hours, and the next night the National army all recrossed the Rappahannock, leaving on the field 14 guns, thousands of small-arms, all their dead, and many of their wounded. In this series of battles, the National loss was about 17,000 men, the Confederate about 13,000. Hooker had commanded about 113,500 to Lee's 62,000 (disregarding the different methods of counting in the two armies); but as usual they were not in action simultaneously; many were hardly in the fight at all, and at every point of actual contact, with the exception of Sedgwick's first engagement, the Confederates were superior in numbers.

* The story of Keenan's charge is here told as General Pleasonton tells it. But some of the survivors of the charge tell it quite differently

SAMUEL FRANCIS DU PONT.

PLAN OF THE NAVAL BATTLE, PORT ROYAL HARBOR.

CHAPTER XV.

GETTYSBURG.

AFTER the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, public opinion in the South began to demand that the army under Lee should invade the North, or at least make a bold movement toward Washington. Public opinion is not often very discriminating in an exciting crisis; and on this occasion public opinion failed to discriminate between the comparative ease with which an army in a strong position may repel a faultily planned or badly managed attack, and the difficulties that must beset the same army when it leaves its base, launches forth into the enemy's country, and is obliged to maintain a constantly lengthening line of communication. The Southern public could not see why, since the Army of Northern Virginia had won two victories on the Rappahannock, it might not march forward at once, lay New York and Philadelphia under contribution, and dictate peace and Southern independence in the Capitol at Washington. Whether the Confederate Government shared this feeling or not, it acted in accordance with it; and whether Lee approved it or not, he obeyed. Yet, in the largest consideration of the problem, this demand for an invasion of the North was correct, though the result proved disastrous. For experience shows that purely defensive warfare will not accomplish anything. Lee's army had received a heavy reinforcement by the arrival of Longstreet's corps, its regiments had been filled up with conscripts, it had unbounded confidence in itself, and this was the time, if ever, to put the plan for independence to the crucial test of offensive warfare. Many subsidiary considerations strengthened the argument. About 30,000 of Hooker's men had been enlisted in the spring of 1861, for two years, and their term was now expiring. Vicksburg was besieged by Grant, before whom nothing had stood as yet; and its fall would open the Mississippi and cut the Confederacy in two, which might seal the fate of the new government unless the shock were neutralized by a great victory in the East. Volunteering had fallen off in the North, conscription was resorted to, the Democratic party there had become more hostile to the Government and loudly abusive of President Lincoln and his advisers, and there were signs

of riotous resistance to a draft. Finally, the Confederate agents in Europe reported that anything like a great Confederate victory would secure immediate recognition, if not armed intervention, from England and France.

Hooker, who had lost a golden opportunity by his aberration or his accident at Chancellorsville, had come to his senses again and was alert, active, and clear-headed. As early as May 28, 1863, he informed the President that something was stirring in the camp on the other side of the river, and that a northward movement might be expected. On the 3d of June Lee began his movement, and by the 8th two of his three corps (those of Ewell and Longstreet) were at Culpeper, while A. P. Hill's corps still held the lines on the Rappahannock.

It was known that the entire Confederate cavalry, under Stuart, was at Culpeper, and Hooker sent all his cavalry, under Pleasonton, with two brigades of infantry; to attack it there. The assault was to be made in two converging columns, under Buford and Gregg; but this plan was disconcerted by the fact that the enemy's cavalry, intent upon masking the movement of the great body of infantry and protecting its flank, had advanced to Brandy Station. Here it was struck first by Buford and afterward by Gregg, and there was bloody fighting, with the advantage at first in favor of the National troops, but the two columns failed to unite during the action, and finally withdrew. The loss was over 500 men on each side. Some of the heaviest fighting was for possession of a height known as Fleetwood Hill, and the Confederates name the action the battle of Fleetwood. It is of special interest as marking the turning point in cavalry service during the war. Up to that time the Confederate cavalry had been generally superior to the National; this action—a cavalry fight in the proper sense of the term, between the entire mounted forces of the two armies—was a drawn battle; and thenceforth the National cavalry exhibited superiority in an accelerating ratio, till finally, nothing mounted on Southern horses could stand before the magnificent squadrons led by Sheridan, Custer, Kilpatrick and Wilson.

By the 13th of June, Lee had advanced Ewell's corps beyond the Blue Ridge, and it was marching down the Shenandoah valley, while Hill's was still in the intrenchments on the Rapidan, and Longstreet's was midway between, at Culpeper. Hooker asked to be allowed to interpose his whole army between these widely separated parts of its antagonist and defeat them in detail; but with a man like Halleck for military adviser at Washington, it was useless to propose any bold or brilliant stroke. Hooker was forbidden to do this, and ordered to keep his army between the enemy and the capital. He therefore moved toward Washington. Ewell moved rapidly down the Shenandoah valley, and attacked Winchester, which was held by General Milroy with about 10,000 men. Milroy made a gallant defence; but after a stubborn fight his force was broken and defeated, and about 4000 of them became prisoners.

The corps of Hill and Longstreet now moved. Hill following Ewell into the Shenandoah valley, and Longstreet skirting the Blue Ridge along its eastern base. Pleasonton's cavalry, reconnoitering these movements, met Stuart's again at Aldie, and had a sharp fight; and there were also cavalry actions at Middleburg and Upperville. Other Confederate cavalry had already crossed the Potomac, made a raid as far as Chambersburg, and returned with supplies to Ewell. On the 22d, Ewell's corps crossed, at Shepherdstown and Williamsport, and moved up the Cumberland valley to Chambersburg. The Governors of New York and Pennsylvania were called upon for militia, and forwarded several regiments, to be interposed between the enemy's advance and Philadelphia and Harrisburg. The other two corps of Lee's army crossed the Potomac on the 24th and 25th, and Hooker, moving on a line nearer Washington, crossed with his whole army at Edward's Ferry, on the 25th and 26th, marching thence to Frederick. He now proposed to send Slocum's corps to the western side of the South Mountain range, have it unite with a force of 11,000 that lay useless at Harper's Ferry, and throw a powerful column upon Lee's communications, capture his trains, and attack his army in the rear. But again he came into collision with the stubborn Halleck, who would not consent to the abandonment, even temporarily, of Harper's Ferry, though the experience of the Antietam campaign, when he attempted to hold it in the same way and lost its whole garrison, should have taught him better. This new cause of trouble, added to previous disagreements, was more than Hooker could stand, and on the 27th he asked to be relieved. His request was promptly complied with, and the next morning the command was given to General Meade, only four days before a great battle.

The first thing Meade did on assuming command was what Hooker had been forbidden to do; he ordered the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, and the movement of its garrison to Frederick as a reserve.

DESTRUCTION OF GUNS AT THE CONFEDERATE ARSENAL, BEAUFORT, S. C., BY CAPTAIN AMMAN, OF THE U. S. GUNBOAT "SENECA."

At this time one portion of Lee's army was at Chambersburg, or between that place and Gettysburg, another at York and Carlisle, and a part of his cavalry was within sight of the spires of Harrisburg. The main body of the cavalry had gone off on a raid, Stuart having an ambition to ride a third time around the Army of the Potomac. This absence of his cavalry left Lee in ignorance of the movements of his adversary. When suddenly he found his communications in danger, he called back Ewell from York and Carlisle, and ordered the concentration of all his forces at Gettysburg. Many converging roads lead into that town, and its convenience for such concentration was obvious. Meade was also advancing his army toward Gettysburg, though with a more uncertain step—as was necessary, since his object was to find Lee's army and fight it. His cavalry, under Pleasonton, was doing good service, and that General advanced a division under Buford on the 29th to Gettysburg, with orders to delay the enemy till the army could come up. The First Corps, under General John F. Reynolds, advanced rapidly to Gettysburg, and on the 1st of July encountered west of the town a portion of the enemy coming in from Chambersburg. Lee had about 73,500 men (infantry and artillery), and Meade about 82,000, while the cavalry numbered about 11,000 on each side, and both armies had more cannon than they could use.*

When Reynolds advanced his own corps and determined to hold Gettysburg, he ordered the Eleventh (Howard's) to come up to his support. The country about Gettysburg is broken into ridges, mainly parallel and running north and south. On the first ridge west of the village stood a theological seminary, which gave it the name of Seminary Ridge. Between this and the next is a small stream called Willoughby Run, and here the first day's battle was fought. Buford held the ridges till the infantry arrived, climbing into the belfry of the seminary and looking anxiously for their coming. The Confederates were advancing by two roads that met in a point at the edge of the village, and Reynolds disposed his troops, as fast as they arrived, so as to dispute the passage on both roads. The key-point was a piece of high ground, partly covered with woods, between the roads, and the advance of both sides rushed for it. Here General Reynolds, going forward to survey the ground, was shot by a sharpshooter and fell dead. The command devolved upon General Abner Doubleday. The Confederate force contending for the woods was Archer's brigade; the National was Meredith's "Iron Brigade." Archer's men had been told that they would meet nothing but Pennsylvania militia, which they expected to brush out of the way with little trouble; but when they saw the Iron Brigade some of them were heard saying: "'Taint no militia; there are the —— black-hatted fellows again; it's the Army of the Potomac!" The result here was that Meredith's men not only secured the woods, but captured General Archer and a large part of his brigade, and then advanced to the ridge west of the run.

On the right of the line there had been bloody fighting, with unsatisfactory results. Whether any commander on either side intended to bring on a battle at this point, is doubtful. But both sides were rapidly and heavily reinforced, and both fought with determination. The struggle for the Chambersburg road was obstinate, especially after the Confederates had planted several guns to sweep it. A division of Ewell's corps soon arrived from Carlisle, wheeled into position, and struck the right of the National line. Robinson's division, resting on Seminary Ridge, was promptly brought forward to meet this new peril, and was so skilfully handled that it presently captured three North Carolina regiments.

General Oliver O. Howard, being the ranking officer, assumed command when he arrived on this part of the field; and when his own corps came up, about one o'clock, he placed it in position on the right, prolonging the line of battle far around to the north of the town. This great extension made it weak at many points; and as fresh divisions of Confederate troops were constantly arriving, under Lee's general order to concentrate on the town, they finally became powerful enough to break through the centre, rolling back the right flank of the First Corps and the left of the Eleventh, and throwing into confusion everything except the left of the First Corps, which retired in good order, protecting artillery and ambulances. Of the fugitives that swarmed through the town, about 5000 were made prisoners. But this had been affected only at heavy cost to the Confederates. At one point Iverson's Georgia brigade had rushed up to a stone fence behind which Baxter's brigade was sheltered, when Baxter's men suddenly rose and delivered a volley that struck down 500 of Iverson's in an instant, while the remainder, who were subjected also to a cross-fire, immediately surrendered—all but one regiment, which escaped by raising a white flag.

In the midst of the confusion General Winfield S. Hancock arrived, under orders from General Meade to supersede Howard in the command of that wing of the army. He had been instructed also to choose a position for the army to meet the great shock of battle. Steinwehr's division was in reserve on Cemetery Ridge, and Buford's cavalry was on the plain between the town and the ridge; and with these standing fast Hancock stopped the retreat and rapidly formed a line along that crest.

The ridge begins in Round Top, a high, rocky hill; next north of this is Little Round Top, smaller but still bold and rugged; and thence it is continued at a less elevation, with gentler slopes, northward within half a mile of the town, where it curves around to the east and ends at Rock Creek. The whole length is about three miles. Seminary Ridge is a mile west of this, and nearly parallel with its central portion. Hancock without hesitation chose this line, placed all the available troops in position, and then hurried back to headquarters at Taneytown. Meade at once accepted his plan, and sent forward the remaining corps. The Third Corps, commanded by Sickles, being already on the march, arrived at sunset. The Second (Hancock's) marched 13 miles and went into position. The Fifth (Sykes') was 23 miles away, but marched all night and arrived in the morning. The Sixth (Sedgwick's) was 36 miles away, but was put in motion at once.

It is said by General Longstreet that Lee had promised his corps commanders not to fight a battle during this expedition, unless he could take a position and stand on the defensive; but the excitement and confidence of his soldiers, who felt themselves invincible, compelled him. While he was waiting for his divisions to arrive, Sedgwick's corps arrived on the other side, and the National troops were busy constructing rude breastworks.

Between the two great ridges there is another ridge, situated somewhat like the diagonal portion of a capital N. The order of the corps, beginning at the right, was this: Slocum's, Howard's, Hancock's, Sickles', with Sykes' in reserve on

GOVERNMENT WORKS ERECTED ON HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S. C., BY THE FEDERAL FORCES UNDER T. W. SHERMAN.

*Various figures and estimates are given as representing the strength of the two armies, some of which take account of detachments absent on special duty, and some do not. The figures here given denote very nearly the forces actually available for the battle.

the left and Sedgwick's on the right. Sickles, thinking to occupy more advantageous ground, advanced to the diagonal ridge, and on this hinged the whole battle of the second day. For there was nothing on which to rest his left flank, and he was obliged to "refuse" it—turn it sharply back toward Round Top. This presented a salient angle (always a weak point) to the enemy; and here, when the action opened at four o'clock in the afternoon, the blow fell. The angle was at a peach-orchard, and the refused line stretched back through a wheat field; Birney's division occupying this ground, while the right of Sickles' line was held by Humphreys.

Longstreet's men attacked the salient vigorously, and his extreme right, composed of Hood's division, stretched out toward Little Round Top, where it narrowly missed winning a position that would have enabled it to enfilade the whole National line. Little Round Top had been occupied only by signal men, when General Warren saw the danger, detached Vincent's brigade from a division that was going out to reinforce Sickles, and ordered it to occupy the hill at once. One regiment of Weed's brigade (the 140th New York) also went up, dragging and lifting the guns of Hazlett's battery up the rocky slope; and the whole brigade soon followed. They were just in time to meet the advance of Hood's Texans, and engage in one of the bloodiest hand-to-hand conflicts of the war. At length the Texans were hurled back and the position secured. General Weed was mortally wounded; General Vincent was killed; Colonel Patrick H. O'Rorke, of the 140th, a recent graduate of West Point, of brilliant promise, was shot dead at the head of his men; and Lieutenant Charles E. Hazlett was killed as he leaned over General Weed to catch his last words: "I would rather die here," said Weed, "than that the rebels should gain an inch of this ground!" Hood's men made one more attempt, by creeping up the ravine between the two Round Tops, but were repelled by a bayonet charge, executed by Chamberlain's 20th Maine Regiment, and 500 of them were made prisoners.

Meanwhile terrific fighting was going on at the salient in the peach-orchard. Several batteries were in play on both sides, and made destructive work; a single shell from one of the National guns killed or wounded 30 men in a company of 37. Here General Zook was killed, Colonel Cross was killed, General Sickles lost a leg, and the Confederate General Barksdale was mortally wounded and died a prisoner. Sickles was constantly reinforced, and Lee, being under the impression that this was the flank of the main line, kept hammering at it till his men finally possessed the peach-orchard, advanced their lines, assailed the left flank of Humphreys, and finally drove back the National line, only to find that they had forced it into its true position, from which they could not dislodge it by any direct attack, while the guns and troops that now crowned the two Round Tops showed any flank movement to be impossible. About sunset Ewell's corps assailed the Union right, and at heavy cost gained a portion of the works near Rock Creek.

While the actions of the first two days were complicated, that of the third was extremely simple. Lee had tried both flanks, and failed. He now determined to attempt piercing the centre of Meade's line. Longstreet, wiser than his chief, protested, but in vain. On the other hand, Meade had held a council of war the night before, and in accordance with the vote of his corps commanders determined to stay where he was and fight it out. Lee's first intended movement was to push the success gained at the close of the second day by Ewell on the National right; but Meade anticipated him, attacking early in the morning and driving Ewell out of his works. In preparation for a grand charge, Lee placed more than 100 guns in position on Seminary Ridge, converging their fire on the left centre of Meade's line, where he intended to send his storming column. Eighty guns (all there was room for) were placed in position on Cemetery Ridge to reply, and at one o'clock the firing began. This was one of the most terrific artillery duels ever witnessed. There was a continuous and deafening roar, which was heard 40 miles away. The shot and shells ploughed up the ground, shattered gravestones in the cemetery and sent their fragments flying among the troops exploded caissons, and dismounted guns.

At the end of two hours General Henry J. Hunt, Meade's chief of artillery, ordered the firing to cease, both to cool the guns and to save the ammunition for use in repelling the infantry charge. Lee supposed that his object—which was to demoralize his enemy and cause him to exhaust his artillery—had been effected. Fourteen thousand of his best troops—including Pickett's division, which had not arrived in time for the previous day's fighting—now came out of the woods, formed in heavy columns, and moved forward steadily to the charge. Instantly the National guns reopened fire, and the Confederate ranks were ploughed through and through; but the gaps were closed up, and the columns did not halt. There was a mile of open ground for them to traverse, and every step was taken under heavy fire. As they drew nearer, the batteries used grape and canister, and an infantry force posted in advance of the main line rose to its feet and fired volleys of musketry into the right flank. Now the columns began visibly to break up and melt away; and the left wing of the force changed its direction somewhat, so that it parted from the right, making an interval and exposing a new flank, which the National troops promptly took advantage of. But Pickett's diminishing ranks still pushed on, till they passed over the outer lines, fought hand-to-hand at the main line, and even leaped the breastworks and thought to capture the batteries. The point where they penetrated

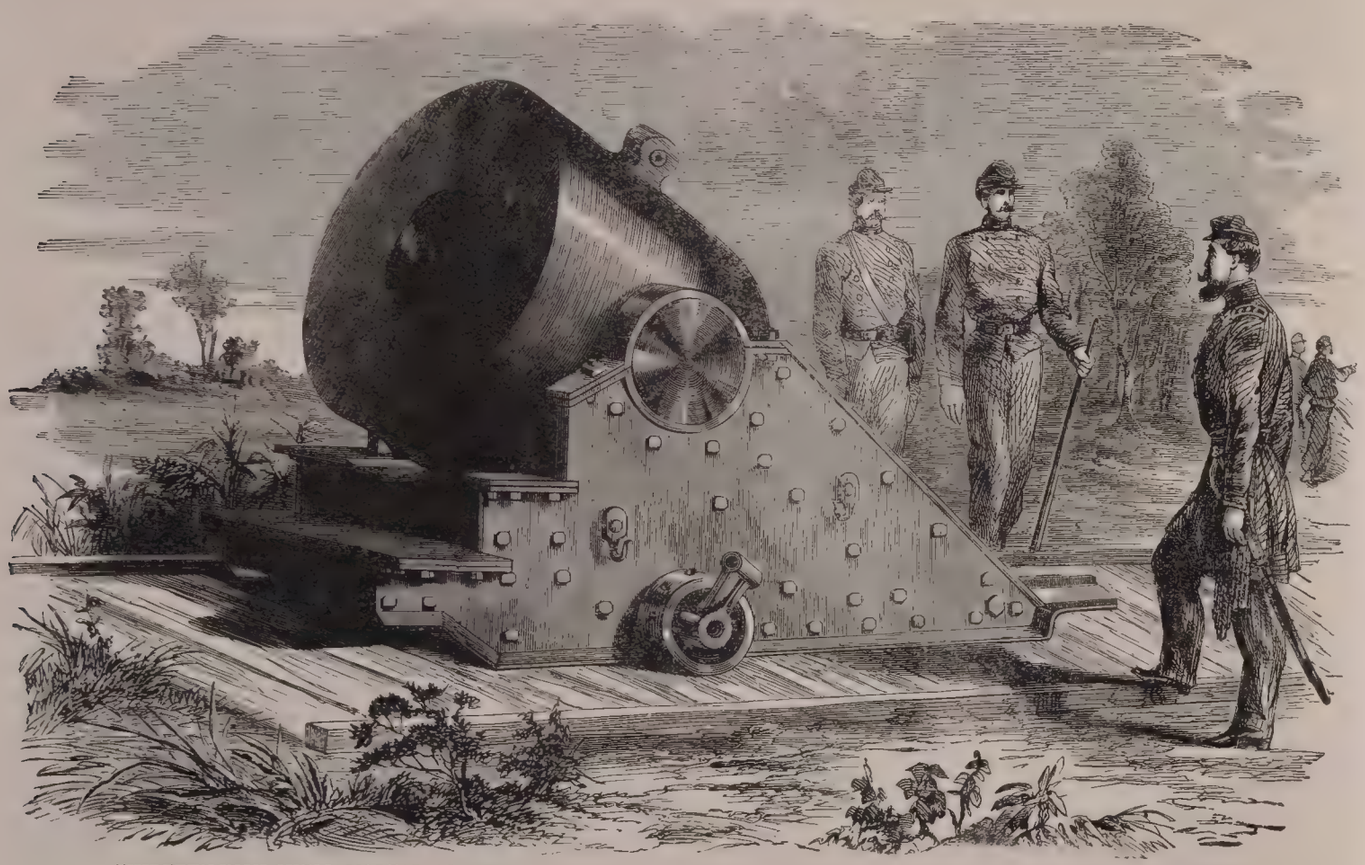
GENERAL NATHANIEL P. BANKS AND STAFF.

was marked by a clump of small trees on the edge of the hill, at that portion of the line held by the brigade of General Alexander S. Webb, who was wounded; but his men stood firm against the shock, and, from the eagerness of all to join in the contest, men rushed from every side to the point assailed, mixing up all commands, but making a front that no such remnant as Pickett's could break. General Lewis A. Armistead, who led the charge and leaped over the wall, was shot down as he laid his hand on a gun, and his surviving soldiers surrendered. On the slope of the hill many of the assailants had thrown themselves upon the ground and held up their hands for quarter; and an immediate sally from the National lines brought in a large number of prisoners and battle-flags. Of that magnificent column which had been launched out so proudly, only a broken fragment ever returned. Nearly every officer in it, except Pickett, had been either killed or wounded. Armistead, a prisoner and dying, said to an officer who was bending over him, "Tell Hancock I have wronged him and have wronged my country." He had been opposed to secession, but the pressure of his friends and relatives had at length forced him into the service. Hancock had been wounded and borne from the field, and among the other wounded on the National side were Generals Doubleday, Gibbon, Warren, Butterfield, Stannard, Barnes, and Brook. General Farnsworth was killed, and General Gabriel R. Paul lost both eyes. Among the killed on the Confederate side, beside those already mentioned, were Generals Garnett, Pender, and Semmes; and among the wounded Generals Hampton, Jenkins, Kemper, Scales, J. M. Jones, and G. T. Anderson.

While this movement was in progress, Kilpatrick with his cavalry rode around the mountain and attempted to pass the Confederate right and capture the trains, while Stuart with his cavalry made a simultaneous attempt on the National right. Each had a bloody fight, but neither was successful. This closed the battle.

That night Lee made preparations for retreat, and the next day—which was the 4th of July—the retreat was begun. General Imboden, who conducted the trains and the ambulances, describes it as one of the most pitiful and heartrending scenes ever witnessed. A heavy storm had come up, the roads were in bad condition, few of the wounded had been properly cared for, and as they were jolted along in agony they were groaning, cursing, babbling of their homes, and calling upon their friends to kill them and put them out of misery. But there could be no halt, for the Potomac was rising, and an attack was hourly expected from the enemy in the rear.

Meade, however, did not pursue for several days, and then to no purpose; so that Lee's crippled army escaped into Virginia, but it was disabled from ever doing anything more than prolonging the contest. Gettysburg was essentially the Waterloo of the war. The National loss was 23,190—killed, wounded, and missing. The Confederate losses were never officially reported, but estimates place them at nearly 30,000. Lee left 7000 of his wounded among the unburied dead, and 27,000 muskets were picked up on the field.



THIRTEEN-INCH SHELL MORTAR AS USED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.—WEIGHT OF MORTAR, 17,000 POUNDS.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN.

IN the autumn of 1862, after the battles of Iuka and Corinth, the National commanders in the West naturally began to think of further movements southward into Mississippi, and of opening the great river and securing unobstructed navigation from Cairo to the Gulf. The project was slow in execution, principally from division of authority. At this time General Grant hardly knew what were the limits of his command, or whether indeed he really had any command at all.

Vicksburg is on a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi where the river makes a sharp bend enclosing a long, narrow peninsula. The railroad from Shreveport, La., reaches the river at this point, and connects by ferry with the railroad running east from Vicksburg through Jackson, the State capital. The distance between the two cities is 45 miles. About 100 miles below Vicksburg is Port Hudson, similarly situated as to river and railways. Between these two points the great Red River flows into the Mississippi. As the Confederates drew a large part of their supplies from Texas and the country watered by the Red River, it was of the first importance to them to retain control of the Mississippi between Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

After taking New Orleans, in April, 1862, Farragut had gone up the river with some of his ships, in May, and demanded the surrender of Vicksburg; but though the place was then but slightly fortified, the demand was refused, and without a land force he could not take the city, as it was too high to be damaged by his guns.

The fortification of Port Hudson was made almost as strong as Vicksburg.

On the 12th of November, 1862, General Grant received a dispatch from General Halleck placing him in command of all troops sent to his department, and telling him to fight the enemy where he pleased. Four days later Grant and Sherman had a conference at Columbus, and a plan was arranged and afterward modified, by which Grant (who then had about 30,000 men under his personal command) was to move southward and confront an equal force, commanded by General John C. Pemberton, on the Tallahatchie; while Sherman, with 30,000, was to move from Memphis down the eastern bank of the Mississippi, and, assisted by Porter and his gunboats, attempt the capture of Vicksburg from the rear.

Sherman and Porter, with their usual energy, went to work with all speed to carry out their part of the programme. Grant moved more slowly, because he did not wish to force his enemy back upon Vicksburg, but to hold him as far north as possible. He established his depot of supplies at Holly Springs, and waited for Sherman's movement. But the scheme was ruined by the activity of two Confederate cavalry detachments under Generals Van Dorn and Forrest. On the 20th of December Van Dorn made a dash at Holly Springs and captured the place and its garrison. Grant had more than two million dollars worth of supplies there, and as Van Dorn could not remove them he burned them all, together with the storehouses and railroad buildings. Forrest, making a wide detour, tore up a portion of the railroad between Jackson, Tenn., and Columbus, Ky., so that Grant's army was cut off from all communication with the North for more than a week. It had not yet occurred to

anybody that a large army could leave its communications and subsist on supplies gathered in the enemy's country; so Grant gave up this part of his plan and moved back toward Memphis.

But Sherman and Porter, not hearing of the disaster at Holly Springs, had proceeded with their preparations, embarked the troops, and gone down the river in a long procession, the gunboats being placed at intervals in the line of transports.

The expedition arrived at Milliken's Bend on Christmas, where a division was left, and whence a brigade was sent to break the railroad from Shreveport. The next day the boats, with the three remaining divisions, ascended the Yazoo to a point opposite the bluffs north of Vicksburg, where the troops were landed. The bluffs were crowned with artillery, and along their base was a deserted bed of the Yazoo. Most of the bridges were destroyed, and the whole district was subject to inundation. It was ugly ground for the operations of an army; but Sherman, confident that Grant was holding Pemberton, felt sure there could not be a heavy force on the heights, and resolved to capture them without delay. The 27th and 28th were spent in reconnoitering, selecting points for attack, and placing the troops. On the 29th, while the gunboats made a diversion at Haines' Bluff, and a part of Steele's division made feint on the right, near Vicksburg, the main force crossed the intervening bayous at two points and attacked the centre of the position. The battle was begun by a heavy artillery fire, followed by musketry, and then the rush of the men. They had to face guns, at the foot of the bluff, that swept the narrow approaches, and at the same time endure a cross-fire from the heights. Blair's brigade reached the base of the hills, but was not properly supported by Morgan's and had to fall back again. The 6th Missouri regiment, at another point, had also gone forward unsupported, reached the bluff, and could not return. The men quickly scooped niches in the bank with their hands and sheltered themselves in them, while many of the enemy came to the edge of the hill, held out their muskets vertically at arm's length, and fired down at them. These men were not able to get back to their lines till nightfall.

SOLDIERS OF THE TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS DRAGGING THEIR BAGGAGE-TRAIN DURING A STORM.

This assault cost Sherman 1848 men, and inflicted upon the Confederates a loss of but 200. The next day a rain set in. Sherman observed the water-marks on the trees ten feet above his head, and he saw whole brigades of reinforcements marching into the enemy's intrenchments. He knew then that something must have gone wrong with Grant's co-operating force, and so he re-embarked his men and munitions, and steamed down to the mouth of the Yazoo.

On the 4th of January, 1863, General McClernand assumed command of the two corps that were commanded by Generals Sherman and George W. Morgan. It was known that there was a Confederate garrison of 5000 men at Fort Hindman, or Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas. It occurred to Sherman that there could be no safety for boats on the Mississippi near the mouth of the Arkansas till this post was captured or broken up; and accordingly he asked McClernand to let him attack it with his corps, assisted by some of the gunboats. McClernand concluded to go himself with the entire army, and Porter also accompanied in person. They landed on the 10th below the fort, and drove in the pickets. That night the Confederates toiled all night to throw up a line of works reaching from the fort northward to an impassable swamp. On the 11th the whole National force moved forward simultaneously to the attack, the gunboats steaming up close to the fort and sweeping its bastions with their fire, while Morgan's corps moved against its eastern face, and Sherman's against the new line of works. The men advanced steadily, so annoying the artillerymen with their sharpshooting that the guns could not be well served. When the gunboats arrived abreast of the fort and enfiladed it, the gunners ran down into the ditch, a man with the white flag appeared on the parapet, and presently white flags and rags were fluttering all the line. Firing was stopped at once, and the fort was surrendered. About 150 of the garrison had been killed, and the remainder, numbering 4800, were made prisoners. The National loss was about 1000. The fort was dismantled and destroyed, and the stores taken on board the fleet.

INCIDENT IN THE MARCH OF GENERAL BANKS' DIVISION IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

In accordance with instructions from Washington, Grant now took personal command of the operations on the Mississippi, dividing his entire force into four corps, to be commanded by McClernand, Sherman, Stephen A. Hurlbut and James B. McPherson. Hurlbut's corps was left to hold the lines east of Memphis, while the other troops, with reinforcements from the North, were united in the river expedition.

McClernand and Sherman went down to the peninsula enclosed in the bend of the river opposite Vicksburg, and with immense labor dug a canal across it. Much was hoped from this, but the river would not flow through it. Furthermore, there were bluffs commanding the river below Vicksburg, and the Confederates had already begun to fortify them.

Grant was surveying the country in every

direction, for some feasible approach to the flanks of his enemy. On the eastern side of the Mississippi there had once been an opening, known as Yazoo Pass, but it had been closed by a levee. Grant blew up the levee, and tried this approach. But the Confederates had information of every movement, and took prompt measures to thwart it. The banks of the streams where his boats had to pass were heavily wooded, and great trees were felled across the channel. Worse than this, after the boats had passed in and removed many of the obstructions, it was found that the enemy were felling trees across the channel behind them. Earthworks also were thrown up at the point where the Yallabusha and Tallahatchie unite to form the Yazoo, and heavily manned. Reinforcements arrived under General Isaac F. Quinby, who assumed command, and began operations for crossing the Yallabusha and rendering the Confederate fortification useless, when he was recalled by Grant, who had found that the necessary light-draft boats for carrying his whole force through to that point could not be had.

One more attempt in this direction was made before the effort to flank Vicksburg on the north was given up. It was proposed to ascend the Yazoo a short distance from its mouth, turn into Steel's bayou, ascend this, and get into Big Sunflower River, and then descend that stream into the Yazoo above Haines' Bluff. Porter and Sherman took the lead in this expedition, and encountered all the difficulties of the Yazoo Pass project. Porter at one time was on the point of abandoning his boats; but finally all were extricated, though some of them had to back out through the narrow pass for 30 miles.

In March, Farragut with his flagship and one gunboat had run by the batteries at Port Hudson, but the remainder of his fleet had failed to pass. Several boats had run by the batteries at Vicksburg; and Grant now turned his attention to a project for moving an army by transports through bayous west of the Mississippi to a point below the city, where Porter, after running by the batteries with his ironclads, was to meet him and ferry the troops across to the eastern bank. The use of the bayous was finally given up, and the army marched by the roads. The fleet ran by the batteries on the night of April 16.

Bridges had to be built over bayous, and a suitable place discovered for crossing the Mississippi. Grant moved his transports down stream under cover of darkness, and at daylight on the 30th began the crossing at Bruinsburg. McClernand's corps was in the advance, and marched on Port Gibson that night. At dawn the enemy was found in a strong position three miles west of that place. There was sharp fighting all day, the Confederate force numbering about 8000, and contesting every foot of the ground; but the line was finally disrupted, and at nightfall they made an orderly retreat, burning bridges behind them. The National loss had been 849 men; the Confederate about 1000.

The fortifications at Grand Gulf were abandoned, Porter took possession of them, and Grant established his base there. A bridge had to be rebuilt at Port Gibson, and then Crocker's division pushed on in pursuit of the retreating Confederates, came up with them at Willow Springs, and drove them across the Big Black at Hankinson's Ferry. There was a slight delay, for Sherman's corps and the supplies to arrive, and then Grant pressed on resolutely with his whole army. He had with him about 41,000 men, subsequently increased to 45,000; and Pemberton at this time had about 50,000.

Grant moved northeasterly, toward Jackson, and on the 12th of May found a hostile force near Raymond. It numbered but 3000, and was soon swept away, though not until it had lost 500 men and inflicted a loss of 432. Believing there was a considerable force at Jackson, Grant marched on that place, and the next conflict occurred there, May 14. General Joseph E. Johnston had just been ordered by the Confederate Government to take command of all the forces in Mississippi, and arrived at Jackson in the evening of the 13th, finding there about 12,000 men subject to his orders. Pemberton was at Edwards Station, 30 miles westward, and Grant was between them. Johnston telegraphed to Richmond that he was too late, but took what measures he could for defence. It rained heavily that night, and the next morning, when the corps of Sherman and McPherson marched against the city, they traveled roads that were a foot under water. McPherson came up on the west, and Sherman on the southwest and south. The enemy was met two miles out, and driven in with heavy skirmishing. While manœuvring was going on before the intrenchments, the Union commanders seeking for a suitable point to assault, it was discovered that the

IRVIN McDOWELL.

enemy was evacuating the place, and Grant and his men went in at once and hoisted the National colors. They had lost 290 men in the skirmishing; the enemy 845, mostly captured. Seventeen guns were taken, but the Confederates burned most of their stores.

Leaving Sherman at Jackson to destroy the railroad and the factories that were turning out goods for the Confederacy, which he did very thoroughly, Grant ordered all his other forces to concentrate at Bolton, 20 miles west. Marching thence westward, keeping the corps well together, and ordering Sherman to send forward an ammunition-train—Grant found Pemberton with 23,000 men waiting to receive him at Champion's Hill, on high ground well selected for defence, which covered the three roads leading westward. The battle, May 15, lasted four hours, and was the bloodiest of the campaign. The brunt of it, on the National side, was borne by the divisions of Hovey, Logan, and Crocker; and Hovey lost more than one-third of his men. Logan's division pushed forward on the right, passed Pemberton's left flank, and held the only road by which the enemy could retreat. But this was not known to the Union commander, and when Hovey, hard pressed, called for help, Logan was drawn back to his assistance, and the road uncovered. A little later Pemberton was in full retreat toward the crossing of the Big Black River, leaving his dead and wounded and 30 guns on the field. Grant's loss in the action was 2441. Pemberton's was over 3000 killed and wounded, besides nearly as many captured.

The enemy was next found at the Big Black River, where he had placed his main line on the high land west of the stream, and stationed his advance (or, properly speaking, his rear guard) along the edge of a bayou that ran through the low ground on the east. This position was attacked vigorously on the 17th, and when Lawler's brigade flanked it on the right, the whole line gave way, and Pemberton resumed his retreat, burning the bridge behind him and leaving his men in the lowland to their fate. Some swam the river, some were drowned, and 1750 were made prisoners. Eighteen guns were captured here. The National loss was 279.

Sherman now came up with his corps, and Grant ordered the building of three bridges. Sherman's troops made a fourth bridge farther up the stream, and that night he and Grant sat on a log and watched the long procession of blue-coated men with gleaming muskets marching across the swaying structure by the light of pitchpine torches. All the bridges were finished by morning, and that day, the 18th, the entire army was west of the river.

Pemberton marched straight into Vicksburg, which had a long line of defences on the land side as well as on the water front, and shut himself up there. Grant, invested the place on the 19th. Sherman, holding the right of the line, was at Haines' Bluff. Here, on the Yazoo, Grant established a new base for supplies. McPherson's corps was next to Sherman's on the left, and McClernand's next, reaching to the river below the city. An assault in the afternoon of the 19th gained the National troops some advantage in the advancement of the line to better ground. Grant's army had been living for three weeks on five days' rations, with what they could pick up in the country they passed through, and his first care was to construct roads in the rear of his line, so that supplies could be brought up from the Yazoo rapidly and regularly. He had now about 30,000 men, the line of defences before him was eight miles long, and he expected an attack from Johnston in the rear. At ten o'clock on the 22d, therefore he ordered a grand assault. But though the men at several points reached the breastworks and planted their battle-flags on them, it was found impossible to take them. McClernand falsely reported that he had carried two forts at his end of the line, and asked for reinforcements, which were sent to him, and a renewal of the assault was made to help him. This caused additional loss of life, and shortly afterward that general was relieved of his command, which was given to General E. O. C. Ord.

After this assault, which had cost him nearly 2500 men, Grant settled down to a siege by regular approaches. The work went on day by day, with the usual incidents. There was mining and counter-mining, and two large mines were exploded under angles of the works, but without any practical result. The great guns were booming night and day, throwing thousands of shells into the city. Caves were dug in the banks where the streets had been cut through the clayey hills, and in these the people found refuge from the shells. All the while the besiegers were digging away, bringing their trenches closer to the defences, till the soldiers of the hostile lines bandied jests across the narrow intervening space. At the end of 47 days the works arrived at the point where a

grand assault must be the next thing, and at the same time famine threatened and the National holiday was at hand. After some negotiation General Pemberton unconditionally surrendered the city and his army of 31,600 men on the 4th of July, 1863, one day after Lee's defeat at Gettysburg.

Port Hudson, which Banks with 12,000 men and Farragut with his fleet had besieged for weeks, was surrendered with its garrison of 6000 men five days after the fall of Vicksburg. The Mississippi River was now open and the Confederacy was cut in two.

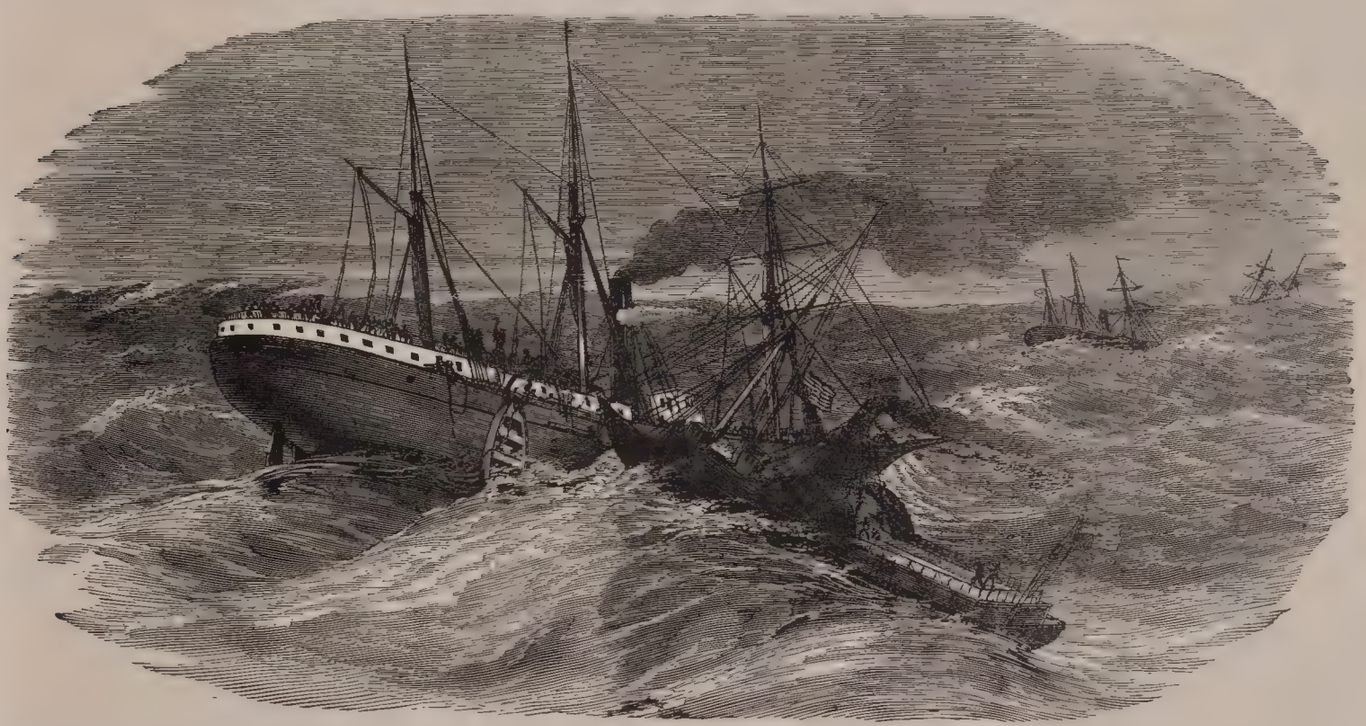
As soon as the surrender was effected, the famished Confederate army was liberally supplied with food, Grant's men taking it out of their own haversacks. All the prisoners at Vicksburg and Port Hudson were immediately paroled and furnished with transportation and supplies, under the supposition that they would go to their homes and remain there till properly exchanged.

West Indies, and thence with a pilot sailed for Charleston. After the main channel had been closed in consequence of the occupation of Morris Island by National troops, steamers of very light draft, built in England for this special service, slipped in by the shallower passes. A great many were captured—for the blockaders developed remarkable skill in detecting their movements—but the practice was never wholly broken up till the city was occupied by the National forces in February, 1865.

In January, 1863, two Confederate iron-clads steamed out of the harbor, on a hazy morning, and attacked the blockading fleet. Two vessels, by shots through their steam-drums, were disabled, and struck their colors; but the remainder of the fleet came to their assistance, and the iron-clads were driven back, leaving their prizes behind.

chains, and had become somewhat entangled therein with her raft, the batteries opened all around, and she and the other monitors that came to her assistance were the target for a terrible concentric fire of bursting shells and solid bolts. The return fire was directed principally upon Sumter, and was kept up steadily for half an hour, but seemed to have little effect; and after trying both the main and the south channel, the fleet retired. The monitor "Keokuk," which had made the nearest approach to the enemy, was struck nearly a hundred times. Shots passed through both of her turrets, and there were 19 holes in her hull. That evening she sank in an inlet. Most of the other vessels were injured, and some of the monitors were unable to revolve their turrets because of the bending of the plates.

Du Pont's defeat was offset two months later,



COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAM-TRANSPORTS "STAR OF THE SOUTH" AND THE "PEERLESS," IN THE GREAT STORM OF NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

As Charleston was the cradle of secession, there was a special desire on the part of the Northern people that it should undergo the heaviest penalties of war. They wanted poetic vengeance to fall upon the very men that had taught disunion, fired upon Sumter, and kindled the flames of civil strife. And there were not a few at the South who shared this sentiment, believing that they had been dragged into ruin by the politicians of South Carolina. But there was a better than sentimental reason for directing vigorous operations against Charleston. Its port was exceedingly useful to the Confederates for shipping their cotton to Europe and receiving in return the army clothing, rifles, and ammunition that were produced for them by English looms and arsenals. Early in the war the Government attempted to close this port with obstructions. Several old whale-ships were loaded with stone, towed into the channel, and sunk. But the strong currents at Charleston soon swept them away or buried them in the sand, and a dozen war-vessels had to be sent there to maintain the blockade. This was exceedingly difficult. The main channel ran for a long distance near the shore of Morris Island, and was protected by batteries. The westward-bound blockade-runners commonly went first to the British port of Nassau, in the

This affair increased the desire to capture the port. Accordingly a powerful fleet was fitted out and placed under the command of Rear-Admiral S. F. Du Pont. It consisted of seven monitors, an iron-clad frigate, an iron-clad ram, and several wooden gunboats. On the 7th of April, 1863, favored by smooth water, Du Pont steamed in to attack the forts. But most extraordinary precautions had been taken to defend the city. The special desire of the Northern people was to capture it was offset by an equally romantic determination on the part of the secessionists not to part with the cradle in which their pet theory had been rocked for thirty years. Besides the batteries that had been erected for the reduction of Fort Sumter, they had established others, and they occupied that fort itself. All these works had been strengthened, and new guns mounted, including some specially powerful ones of English manufacture. All the channels were obstructed with piles and chains, with innumerable torpedoes, some of which were to be fired by electric wires from the forts, while others were arranged to explode whenever a vessel should run against them. The main channel, between Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter, was crossed by a heavy cable supported on empty barrels, with which was connected a network of smaller chains. In the south channel their was a tempting opening in the row of piles; but beneath this were some tons of powder waiting for the electric spark.

The monitor "Weehawken" led the way, pushing a raft before her to explode the torpedoes, Not a man was to be seen on any of the decks, and the forts were ominously silent. But when the "Weehawken" had reached the network of

when the Confederate iron-clad "Atlanta" started out from Savannah on her first cruise. Du Pont sent two monitors to watch her. On the 17th of June, early in the morning, she dropped down the channel, followed by two steamers loaded with citizens, including many ladies, who anticipated a great deal of pleasure in seeing their powerful iron-clad sink the monitors. These came up to meet her, the "Weehawken," Captain Rodgers, taking the lead. Rodgers fired just five shots, from his enormous 11 inch and 15 inch guns. One struck the shutter of a porthole and broke it, another knocked off the "Atlanta's" pilot-house, another struck the edge of the deck and opened the seems between the plates, and another penetrated the iron armor, splintered the heavy wooden backing, and disabled 40 men. Thereupon the "Atlanta" hung out a white flag and surrendered, while the pleasure-seekers hastened back to Savannah.

Charleston, between its two rivers, with its well-fortified harbor, bordered by miles of swampy land, was exceedingly difficult for an enemy to reach. General Quincy A. Gillmore, being sent with a large force to take it, chose the approach by way of Folly and Morris islands, where the monitors could assist him. Hidden by a fringe of trees, he first erected powerful batteries on Folly Island. On the northernmost point of Morris Island (Cummings Point) was the Confederate battery Gregg. South of this was Fort Wagner, and still farther south were other works. On the morning of July 10th, Gillmore suddenly cut down the trees in his front and opened fire upon the most southerly works on Morris Island, while the fleet commanded by Admiral Dahlgren,

who had succeeded Du Pont, bombarded Fort Wagner. Under cover of this fire, troops were landed, and the earthworks were quickly taken.

The day being terribly hot, the advance on Fort Wagner was postponed till the next morning, and then it was a failure. A week later a determined assault was made with a force of 6000 men, the advance being led by the first regiment of colored troops (the 54th Massachusetts) that had been raised under the authorization that accompanied the Emancipation Proclamation. They marched out under a concentrated fire from all the Confederate batteries, then met sheets of musketry fire that blazed out from Wagner, then crossed the ditch waist-deep in water, while hand-grenades were thrown from the parapet to explode among them, and even climbed up to the rampart. But here the surviving remnant met a stout resistance and were hurled back. General Strong, Colonel Chatfield, Colonel Putnam, and Robert G. Shaw, the young commander of the black regiment, were all killed, and a total loss was sustained of 1500 men, while the Confederates lost but about 100.

In burying the dead the Confederates threw the body of Colonel Shaw into the bottom of a trench, and heaped upon it the bodies of black soldiers, whose valor, no less than their color, had produced an uncontrollable frenzy in the Confederate mind. When it was inquired for, under flag of truce, word was sent back: "We have buried him with his niggers." Those who had thus tried to cast contempt upon the boyish colonel were apparently not aware that he was braver than any of his foes. In advancing along that narrow strip of land, every foot of which was swept by a deadly fire, crossing the ditch, and mounting the parapet, Colonel Shaw exhibited a physical courage that it was impossible to surpass; while in organizing and leading men of the despised race that was now struggling toward liberty, he showed a moral courage such as the rebels neither shared nor comprehended.

General Gillmore now resorted to regular approaches for the reduction of Fort Wagner, and the work was pushed as rapidly as the nature of the ground would admit. As the task proceeded the difficulty increased, for the strip of land grew narrower as Fort Wagner was approached, and the men in the trenches were subjected to cross-fire from a battery on James Island, as well as from sharpshooters and from the fort itself. A dozen breaching batteries of enormous rifled guns were established, most of the work being done at night, and on the 17th of August they opened fire. The shot and shell were directed mainly against Fort Sumter, and in the course of a week its barbette guns were dismounted, its walls were knocked into a shapeless mass of ruins, and its value as anything but a rude shelter for infantry was gone.

When the parallels had arrived so near that it was impossible for the men to work under ordinary circumstances, the fort was subjected to a bombardment with shells fired from mortars and dropping into it almost vertically, while the great rifled guns were trained upon its bomb-proof at short range, and the iron-clad frigate "New Ironsides" came close in shore and added her quota in the shape of 11 inch shells. Calcium lights had been prepared, so that there was no night there, and the bombardment went on incessantly. At the end of two days, three columns of infantry were ready to storm the work, when it was discovered that the Confederates had abandoned it. Battery Gregg, was also evacuated. The next night a few hundred sailors from the fleet went to Fort Sumter in row-boats and attempted its capture. But they found it exceedingly difficult to climb up the ruined wall; most of their boats were knocked to pieces by the Confederate batteries, they met an unexpected fire of musketry and hand-grenades, and 200 of them were disabled or captured.

While all this work was going on, General Gillmore thought to establish a battery near enough to Charleston to subject the city itself to bombardment A site was chosen on the western side of Morris Island, and the necessary orders were issued. But the ground was soft mud, 16 feet deep. Piles were driven, a platform was laid upon them, and a parapet was built with bags of sand, 15,000 being required—all of which had to be done after dark, and occupied 14 nights. Then, with great labor, an eight-inch rifled gun was dragged across the swamp and mounted on this platform. It was nearly five miles from Charleston, but being fired at a high elevation was able to reach the lower part of the city. The soldiers named this gun the "Swamp Angel." Late in August it was ready for work, and, after giving notice for the removal of non-combatants, General Gillmore opened fire. A few shells fell in the streets and produced great consternation, but at the thirty-sixth discharge the Swamp Angel burst, and it never was replaced.

As Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg were nearer the city by a mile than the Swamp Angel, Gillmore repaired them, turned their guns upon Charleston, and kept up a destructive bombardment for weeks.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE CHATTANOOGA CAMPAIGN.

WHILE Grant's army was pounding at the gates of Vicksburg, those of Rosecrans and Bragg were watching each other at Murfreesboro. General Grant and the Secretary of War wanted Rosecrans to advance upon Bragg, lest Bragg should reinforce Johnston. But Rosecrans refused to move, on the ground that it was against the principles of military science to fight two decisive battles at once, and that the surest method of holding back Bragg from reinforcing Johnston was by constantly standing ready to attack him, but not attacking. As it happened that Bragg was very much like Rosecrans, and was afraid to stir lest Rosecrans should go to Grant's assistance, the policy of quiet watchfulness proved successful—so far at least as immediate results were concerned.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT OF THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS TO DESTROY DAM NO. 5, NEAR WILLIAMSPORT, MD.
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN HARRY BACON.

But though the greater armies were quiescent, both sent out detachments to make destructive raids, and that season witnessed some of the most notable exploits of the guerilla bands that were operating in the West, all through the war, in aid of the Confederacy.

One of these affairs in the West was so bold and startling that it became famous even among the greater and more important events. This was Morgan's raid across the Ohio. In July he

entered Kentucky from the south, with 3000 cavalrymen, increased as it went by accessions of Kentucky sympathizers to about 4000, with ten guns. He captured and robbed the towns of Columbia and Lebanon, reached the Ohio, captured two steamers, and crossed into Indiana. Then marching rapidly toward Cincinnati, he burned mills and bridges, tore up rails, plundered right and left, and spread alarm on every side. But the Home Guards were gathering to meet him, and the great number of railways in Ohio and Indiana favored their rapid concentration, while farmers felled trees across the roads on hearing of his approach. He passed around Cincinnati, and and after much delay reached the Ohio at Buffington's Ford. Here some of his pursuers overtook him, while gunboats and steamboats filled with armed men were patrolling the river, on the watch for him. The gunboats prevented him from using the ford, and he was obliged to turn and give battle. The fight was severe, and resulted in Morgan's defeat. Nearly 800 of his men surrendered, and he with the remainder retreated up the river. They next tried to cross at Belleville by swimming their horses; but the gunboats were at hand again, and made such havoc among the troopers that only 300 got across, while of the others some were shot, some drowned, and the remnant driven back to the Ohio shore. Morgan with 200 fled still farther up the stream, but at last was compelled to surrender at New Lisbon. He was confined in the Ohio Penitentiary, but escaped a few months later by digging under the walls.

When at last Rosecrans did move, by some of the ablest strategy displayed in the whole war he compelled Bragg to fall back successively from one position to another, all the way from Tullahoma to Chattanooga. This was not done without frequent and heavy skirmishes, however, but the superiority of the National cavalry had now been developed at the West as well as at the East, and they all resulted in one way.

The purpose of Rosecrans was to get possession of Chattanooga; and when Bragg crossed the Tennessee and occupied that town he set to work to manœuvre him out of it. To effect this, he moved southwest as if he were intending to pass around Chattanooga and invade Georgia. This caused Bragg to fall back to Lafayette, and the National troops took possession of Chattanooga.

Supposing that Bragg was in full retreat, Rosecrans began to follow him; but Bragg had received large reinforcements, and turned back from Lafayette. The two armies, feeling for each other and approaching somewhat cautiously for a week, met at last, and there was fought, September 19 and 20, 1863, a great battle on the banks of a creek, whose Indian name of Chickamauga is said to signify "River of Death."

Rosecrans had about 55,000 men; Bragg, after the arrival of Longstreet at midnight of the 18th, about 70,000. The general direction of the lines of battle was with the National troops facing southeast, and the Confederates facing northwest. Thomas held the left of Rosecrans' line, Crittenden the Centre, and McCook the right. Bragg was the attacking party, and his plan was, while making a feint on the National right, to fall heavily upon the left, flank it, crush it, and seize the roads that led to Chattanooga.

The battle of the 19th began at 10 a. m., and lasted all day. The Confederate army crossed the creek, and moved forward confidently to the attack. But the left of the position, the key-point, was held by the command of Thomas, who for a slow and stubborn fight was perhaps the best corps commander produced by either side in the whole war. Opposed to him, on the Confederate right, was General (also Bishop) Leonidas Polk. There was less of concerted action in the attack than Bragg had planned for, partly because Thomas unexpectedly struck out with a counter-movement when an opportunity offered; but there was no lack of bloody and persistent fighting. Brigades and divisions moved forward to the charge, were driven back, and charged again. Batteries were taken and retaken, the horses were killed, and the captains and gunners in some instances, refusing to leave them, were shot down at the wheels. Brigades and regiments were shattered, and on both sides many prisoners were taken. Thomas' line was forced back, but before night he regained his first position, and the day closed with the situation practically unchanged.

During the night both sides corrected their lines and made preparation for a renewal of the struggle. Bragg intended to attack again at daybreak, his plan (now perfectly evident to his opponent) being substantially the same as on the day before. He wanted to crush the National left, force back the centre, and make a grand left wheel with his entire army, placing his right firmly across the path to Chattanooga. But the

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

morning was foggy, Polk was slow, and the fighting did not begin till the middle of the forenoon. Between Polk and Thomas the edge of battle swayed back and forth, and the Confederates could make no permanent impression. Thomas was obliged to call repeatedly for reinforcements, which sometimes reached him and sometimes failed to, but whether they came or not, he held manfully to all the essential portions of his ground.

Rosecrans was constantly uneasy about his right centre, where he knew the line to be weak; and at this point the great disaster of the day began, though in an unexpected manner. It arose from an order that was both mis-written and misinterpreted. This order, addressed to General Thomas J. Wood, who commanded a division, was written by a member of Rosecrans' staff who had not had a military education, and was not sufficiently impressed with the exact meaning of the technical terms. It read: "The General commanding directs that you close up on Reynolds as fast as possible, and support him." It was impossible to obey both clauses of this order; since to "close up" means to bring the ends of the lines together so that there shall be no gap and they shall form one continuous line, while to "support," in the technical military sense, means to take a position in the rear, ready to advance when ordered. The aide that wrote the order evidently used the word "support" only in the general sense of assist, strengthen, protect, encourage, and did not dream of its conflicting with the command to "close up." General Wood, a West-Point graduate, instead of sending or going to Rosecrans for better orders, obeyed literally the second clause, and withdrew his command from the line to form it in the rear of Reynolds. Opposite to the wide and fatal opening thus left was Longstreet, who instantly saw his advantage and promptly poured six divisions through the gap. This cut off McCook's corps from the rest of the army, and it was speedily defeated and routed. The centre was crumbled, and it looked as if the whole army must be destroyed. Rosecrans, who had been with the defeated right wing, appeared to lose his head completely, and rode back in all haste to Chattanooga to make arrangements for gathering there the fragments of his forces. At nightfall he sent his chief of staff, General James A. Garfield (afterward President) to find what had become of Thomas, and Garfield found Thomas where not even the destruction of three-fifths of the army had moved or daunted him.

When Thomas' right flank was exposed to assault, he swung it back to a position known as Horseshoe Ridge, still covering the road. Longstreet was pressing forward to pass the right of this position, when he was stopped by Gordon Granger, who moved forward to the support of Thomas. The Confederate commander, when complete victory was apparently so near, seemed reckless of the lives of his men, thrusting them forward again and again in futile charges, where Thomas' batteries literally mowed them down with grape and canister, and a steady fire of musketry increased the bloody harvest. About dusk the ammunition was exhausted, and the last charges of the Confederates were repelled with the bayonet. Thomas had fairly won the title of "the rock of Chickamauga." In the night he fell back in good order to Rossville, leaving the enemy in possession of the field, with all the dead and wounded. Sheridan, who had been on the right of the line and was separated by its disruption, kept his command together, marched around the mountain, and before morning joined Thomas at Rossville, whence they fell back the next day to Chattanooga, where order was quickly restored and the defences strengthened.

The National loss in the two-days battle of Chickamauga was 16,336. The Confederate reports are incomplete and unsatisfactory; but estimates of Bragg's loss make it at least 18,000. Tactically it was a victory for Bragg, who was left in possession of the field; but that which he was fighting for, Chattanooga, he did not get. He advanced, however, to positions on Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and put the town into a state of siege, managing to stop the navigation of the river below and cut off all of Rosecrans' routes of supply, except one long and difficult wagon-road.

A month after the battle of Chickamauga, the National forces in the West were to some extent reorganized. The departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee were united under the title of Military Division of the Mississippi, of which General Grant was made commander, and Thomas superseded Rosecrans. General Hooker, with two corps, was sent to Tennessee. Grant arrived at Chattanooga on the 23d of October, and found affairs in a deplorable condition. The troops had been on short rations for some time, and large numbers of the mules and horses were dead. Grant's first care was to open a new and better line of supply. Steamers could

come up the river as far as Bridgeport, and he ordered the immediate construction of a road and bridge to reach that point by way of Brown's Ferry, which was done within five days, the "cracker line," as the soldiers called it, was opened, and thenceforth they had full rations and abundance of everything.

LIEUTENANT TILLOTTSON'S NAVAL BATTERY, CENTRAL DIVISION, UNDER LIEUTENANT McCOOK, AT THE BATTLE OF NEW BERNE, N. C.

Bragg's army held a most singular position. Its flanks were on the northern ends of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, the crests of which were occupied for some distance, and its centre stretched across Chattanooga valley. This line was 12 miles long, and most of it was well intrenched.

Grant ordered Sherman to join him with one corps, and Sherman promptly obeyed, but as he did considerable railroad repairing on the way, he did not reach Chattanooga till the 15th of November. Meanwhile, Longstreet with 20,000 troops had been sent against Burnside at Knoxville. After Sherman's arrival, Grant had about 80,000 men. He placed Sherman on his left, on the north side of the Tennessee, opposite the head of Mission Ridge; Thomas in the centre, across Chattanooga valley; and Hooker on his right around the base of Lookout Mountain. He purposed to have Sherman advance against Bragg's right and capture the heights of Mission Ridge, while Thomas and Hooker should press the centre and left just enough to prevent any reinforcements from being sent against Sherman. If this were successful, Bragg's key-point being taken, his whole army would be obliged to retreat. Sherman laid two bridges in the night of November 23, and next day advanced upon the enemy's works; but he met with unexpected difficulties in the nature of the ground, and was only partially successful. Hooker moved around the base of Lookout Mountain, and attacked the seemingly impregnable heights. His men climbed the steep in the rain, clearing away abatis as they went, disappeared in a zone of mist or cloud that hung around the mountain, and made their way to its very summit, where they routed the enemy, taking many guns and prisoners. This action is famous as Hooker's "battle above the clouds." That night battalions were seen crossing the disk of the rising moon.

The next day, the 25th, Hooker was to pass down the eastern slope of Lookout Mountain, cross Chattanooga valley, and strike the left of Bragg's position as now held on the crest and western slope of Mission Ridge. But the destruction of a bridge by the retreating enemy delayed him four hours, and Grant saw that Bragg was weakening his centre to mass troops against Sherman. So he ordered an advance of the centre held by Thomas. Under the immediate leadership of Generals Sheridan and Wood, Thomas' men crossed the valley, walked right into the line of Confederate works at the base of Mission Ridge, followed the retreating enemy to a second line, half-way up the slope, took this, and still keeping at the very heels of the Confederates, who thus shielded them from the batteries at the top, reached the summit and swept everything before them. Bragg's army was completely defeated, and its captured guns were turned upon it as it fled.

In these battles the National loss was nearly 6000 men. The Confederate loss was about 10,000, of whom 6000 were prisoners, and 42 guns. Bragg established the remainder of his army in a fortified camp at Dalton, Ga., and was soon superseded in command by General Joseph E. Johnston. Granger and Sherman were sent to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, and Longstreet withdrew to Virginia.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE OVERLAND CAMPAIGN.

AT the close of the third year of the war—the winter of 1863-4—it was evident to all thoughtful citizens that something was lacking in its conduct. To those who understood military operations on a large scale, this had been apparent long before. It was true that there had been great successes, as well as great failures. Both of Lee's attempts at invasion of the North had resulted disastrously to him—the one at the Antietam, the other at Gettysburg; and when he recrossed the Potomac the second time with half of his army disabled, it was morally certain that he would invade no more. Grant, first coming into notice as the captor of an army in February, 1862, had captured another, more than twice as large, in the summer of 1863, thus securing the stronghold of Vicksburg, and enabling the Mississippi, as Lincoln expressed it, to flow unvexed to the sea. Later in the same year he had won a brilliant victory over Bragg at Chattanooga,

VIEW OF FORT LAFAYETTE, NEW YORK HARBOR, IN WHICH STATE PRISONERS WERE INCARCERATED.

securing that important point and relieving east Tennessee. New Orleans, by far the largest city in the South, had been firmly held by the National forces ever since Farragut captured it, in April, 1862. There were also numerous points on the coast of the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida where the Stars and Stripes floated every day in assertion of the nation's claim to supreme authority. Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia, and Tennessee—all confidently counted upon by the Confederates at the outset—were now hopelessly lost to them. The territory covered by Confederate authority had been steadily diminishing. Faulty though it was, if the military process thus far pursued had been kept up, it must ultimately have destroyed the Confederacy. And there was no military reason (using the word in its narrow sense) why it could not be kept up; for the resources of the North, in men and material, were not seriously impaired. All the farms were tilled, all the workshops were busy, the colleges had almost or quite their usual number of students; and there were not nearly so many young women keeping books or standing behind counters as now. Moreover, the ports of the North were all open, and the markets of the world accessible. It is true that the currency and the national securities were at a discount, and it was certain that their value would be diminished still further by the prolongation of the war; but this was not fatal so long as our own country produced everything essential.

The necessity for a swifter process was more political than military. There was a half-informed populace to be satisfied, and a half-loyal party to be silenced. The subtlest foe was in our own household; and the approach of the Presidential and Congressional elections, unless great National victories should intervene, might bring its opportunity and seal the fate of the Republic.

The one thing required was a single supreme military head for all the armies in the field. The faulty disposition by which, in many of the great battles, the several parts of an army had struck the enemy successively, instead of all at once, existed also on the grander scale. There was no concert of action between the armies of the East, the West, and the Southwest; so that large detachments of the Confederate forces were sent back and forth on their shorter interior lines, to fight wherever they were most needed. We had one general that from the first had gone directly for the most important objects in his department, and thus far had secured everything he went for. Accordingly Congress passed a bill reviving the grade of lieutenant-general in February, 1864, and President Lincoln promptly conferred that rank upon Ulysses S. Grant. Only Washington and Scott had previously borne this commission in the United States service, and through three years of the war we had nothing higher than a major-general in the field. Rank was cheaper in the Confederacy, where there were not only lieutenant-generals but several full generals. Some of the corps commanders in Lee's army, at the head of 10,000 men, had nominally the same rank (lieutenant-general) as Grant when he assumed command of all the National forces in the field. When Lincoln handed Grant his commission, they met for the first time. A year and a month later, the war was ended, Grant was the foremost soldier in the world, and Lincoln was in his grave.

HENRY WAGER HALLECK.

JOHN H. MORGAN.

Grant fixed his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac, thus placing himself where, on the one hand, he could withstand interference that might thwart the operations of a subordinate, and where on the other he would personally conduct the campaign against the strongest army of the Confederacy and its most trusted leader.

He planned a campaign in which he considered the Army of the Potomac his centre; the Army of the James, under Butler, his left wing; the Western armies, now commanded by Sherman, his right wing; and the army under Banks in Louisiana a force operating in the rear of the enemy. In its great features, the plan was this: that all should move simultaneously—Butler against Petersburg, to seize the southern communications of the Confederate capital; Sherman against Johnston's army (then at Dalton, Ga.), to defeat and destroy it, if possible, or at least to force it back and capture Atlanta with its workshops and important communications; Banks to set out on an expedition toward Mobile, to capture that city and close its harbor to blockade-runners; Sigel to drive back the Confederate force in the Shenandoah valley, and prevent that fertile region from being used any longer as a Confederate granary; while the Army of the Potomac, taking Lee's army for its objective, should follow it wherever it went, fighting and flanking it until it should be captured or dispersed.

South of the Rapidan is a peculiar region 12 or 15 miles square, known as the Wilderness. Some of the earliest iron-works in the country were here, and much of the ground was dug over for the ore, while the woods were cut off to supply fuel for the furnaces. A thick second growth sprang up, with tangled underbrush, the mines were deserted, the furnaces went to decay, and the whole region was desolate, save a roadside tavern or two, and here and there a little clearing. Chancellorsville, where a great battle was fought in May, 1863, was on the eastern edge of this Wilderness. The bulk of Lee's army was now (May, 1864) on its western edge, with a line of observation along the Rapidan, and head-quarters at Orange Court-House. The Army of the Potomac was north of the Rapidan, opposite the Wilderness. It was now organized in three infantry corps, the Second, Fifth, and Sixth—commanded respectively by Generals Winfield S. Hancock, Gouverneur K. Warren, and John Sedgwick—and a cavalry corps commanded by General Philip H. Sheridan; General George G. Meade being still in command of the whole. Burnside's corps, the Ninth, nearly 20,000 strong, was at Annapolis, and nobody but General Grant knew its destination. He knew too well that there was a leak somewhere in Washington, through which every Government secret escaped to the Confederates; and he therefore delayed till the last moment the movement of Burnside's corps to a point from which it could follow the Army of the Potomac across the Rapidan within 24 hours.

The Army of Northern Virginia consisted of two infantry corps, commanded by Richard S. Ewell and Ambrose P. Hill, with a cavalry corps commanded by General James E. B. Stuart; the whole commanded by General Robert E. Lee; while, as an offset to Burnside's corps, General James Longstreet's was within call. The exact number of men in either army cannot be told, as reports and authorities differ; nor can the approximate numbers be mentioned fairly, unless with an explanation. The method of counting for the official reports was different in the two armies. In the National army, a report that a certain number of men were present for duty included every man that was borne on the pay-rolls, whether officer, soldier, musician, teamster, cook, or mechanic, and also all that had been sent away on special duty. This was necessary, because they were all paid regularly, and the money had to be accounted for. In the Confederate army there was no pay worth speaking of, and the principal object of a morning report was to show the exact effective force available that day; accordingly, the Confederate reports included only the men actually bearing muskets or sabers, or handling the artillery; all officers, musicians, teamsters, etc., being excluded from the count. Counted in this way, Lee had 60,000 or perhaps 65,000 men—for exact reports are wanting, even on that basis. If counted after the fashion in the National army, his men numbered about 80,000. Grant puts his own numbers, everything included, at 116,000, and thinks the preponderance was fully offset by the fact that the enemy was on the defensive, seldom leaving his intrenchments, in a country admirably suited for defence, and with the population friendly to him. As each side received reinforcements from time to time about equal to its losses, the two armies may be considered as having, throughout the campaign, the strength just stated.

It was clearly set forth by General Grant at the outset that the true objective was the Army of Northern Virginia. In that lay the chief strength of the Confederacy.

The intention was to have the simultaneous movement of all the armies begin as near the 1st of May as possible. It actually began at midnight

of the 3d, when the Army of the Potomac was set in motion and crossed the Rapidan on five pontoon bridges near Germania, Culpeper Mine, and Ely's fords. On crossing, it plunged at once into the Wilderness, which is here traversed from north to south by two roads, a mile or two apart. And these roads are crossed by two—the Orange turnpike and Orange plank road—running nearly east and west. Besides these, there are numerous cross-roads and wood-paths. It would have been easy for the army to pass through this wooded tract in a very few hours, and deploy in the open country; but the supply and ammunition train consisted of 4000 wagons, and the reserve artillery of more than 100 guns—all of which must be protected by keeping the army between them and the enemy. Consequently the troops remained in the Wilderness during the 4th, while the long procession was filing across the bridges and stretching away on the easternmost roads. And after this the bridges were taken up. Grant's headquarters that night were at the old Wilderness Tavern, on the Orange turnpike, near the intersection of the road from Germania ford. It had been supposed that Lee would either dispute the passage of the river, or (as he had done on previous occasions) await attack on some chosen ground that was suitable for fighting. As he had not disputed the passage, the army now expected to march out of the Wilderness the next day, thus turning the enemy's right flank, and placing itself between him and his capital.

But Grant kept pickets out on all the roads to the west; and it cannot be said that he was surprised, though he was probably disappointed, when he found his lines attacked on the morning of the 5th, and it soon became evident that the Confederate commander had resorted to the bold device of launching his whole army down the two parallel roads, with the purpose of striking the Army of the Potomac when it was ill-prepared to receive battle. Under some circumstances he would thus have gained a great advantage; but as it was, the army was clear of the river, with all its trains safe in the rear, was reasonably well together, had had a night's rest, and was not in any proper sense surprised. Hancock's corps, which had the lead, was quickly recalled, Burnside's was hurried up from the rear, and a line of battle was formed—so far as there could be any line of battle in a jungle. Neither artillery nor cavalry could be used to any extent by either side, and the contest was little more than a murdering-match between two bodies of men, each individual having a musket in his hand, and being unable to see more than a few of his nearest neighbors. This went on all day, increasing hourly as more of the troops came into position, with no real advantage to either side. Lee's attack had been vigorous on his left, but imperfect on his right, where Longstreet's corps did not get up in time. No sooner had the battle ended than both sides began to intrench for the struggle of the morrow.

Grant intended to take the initiative on the morning of the 6th, and gave orders for an attack at five o'clock. But Lee, who did not want the real battle of the day to begin till Longstreet's corps should be in place on his right, attacked with his left at a still earlier hour. Grant recognized this as a feint, and went on with his purpose of attacking the enemy's right before Longstreet should come up. This work devolved upon Hancock's corps, which as usual was ready to advance at the hour named; but just then came rumors of a flank movement by Longstreet, and Hancock, detaching troops to meet it, greatly weakened the blow he was ordered to deliver. Yet this advance was powerful enough to drive the enemy before him for more than a mile. At that juncture Longstreet came up, the broken Confederate line rallied on his corps, and Hancock was in turn driven back. Here the fighting was stubborn, and the losses heavy. General James S. Wadsworth, one of the most patriotic men in the service, was mortally wounded and died within the Confederate lines. The Confederate General Jenkins was killed, and Longstreet was seriously wounded in almost exactly the same way that Stonewall Jackson had been, a year and three days before, on nearly the same ground. His men were thrown into great confusion, and General Lee, who now took command of them in person, found it impossible to rally them for an attack on Hancock's intrenchments. But late in the afternoon such an assault was made, and met with a little temporary success. The Confederates burst through the line at one point, but were soon driven back again with heavy loss. At this point a fire broke out in Hancock's front, and soon his log breastworks were burning. His men were forced back by the heat, but continued firing at their enemy through the flame. Large numbers of the dead and wounded were still lying where they fell, scattered over the belt of ground, nearly a mile wide, where the tide of battle had swayed back and forth, and an unknown number of the wounded perished by the fire and smoke. Burnside had come into line, and fighting had been kept up along the entire front, but it was nowhere so fierce as on the left or southern end of the line, where

GENERAL ASBOTH AND STAFF AT THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE, ARK.

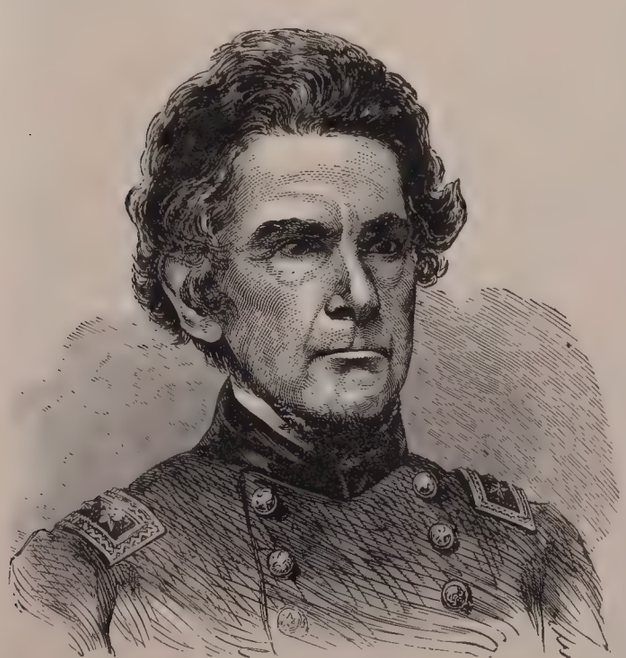
each commander was trying to double up the other's flank. At night the Confederates withdrew to their intrenchments, and from that time till the end of the campaign they seldom showed a disposition to leave them.

The best authorities vary as to the National loss, from fewer than 14,000 to about 15,400. The Confederate loss did not differ materially from the National loss, and in the circumstances of the battle there was no reason for thinking it would. Among the officers lost, besides those already mentioned, were, on the National side, General Alexander Hays, killed; Generals Getty, Baxter, and McAllister, and Colonels Carroll and Keifer wounded; and Generals Seymour and Shaler captured; on the Confederate side, Generals Pegram and Benning wounded.

If General Lee supposed that the Army of the Potomac, after a sudden blow and a bloody battle, would turn about and go home to repair damages —as it had been in the habit of doing—he omitted from his calculation the fact that it was now led by a soldier who never did anything of the kind. Indeed, he is reported to have said to his lieutenants, after this costly experiment, "Gentlemen, at last the Army of the Potomac has a head." Tactically, it had been a drawn battle. Grant accounts it a victory, which he says "consisted in having successfully crossed a formidable stream, almost in the face of an enemy, and in getting the army together as a unit."

There was no fighting on the 7th except a cavalry engagement at Todd's Tavern, by which Sheridan cleared the road for the southward movement of the army; and in the afternoon Grant gave the order to move by the left flank toward Spottsylvania.

Grant's general purpose was to place his army between the enemy and Richmond, interfering with the communications and compelling Lee to fight at disadvantage. The immediate purpose was a rapid march to Spottsylvania Court House, 15 miles southeast of the Wilderness battle-field, and a dozen miles southwest of Fredericksburg, to take a strong position covering the roads that radiate from that point. Warren's corps was to take the advance, marching by the Brock road, to be followed by Hancock's. Sedgwick's and Burnside's were to take a route farther north, through Chancellorsville. The trains were put in motion on Saturday, May 7, and Warren began his march at nine o'clock that evening. To withdraw an army in this manner, in the presence of a powerful enemy, and send it forward to a new position, is a difficult and delicate task, as it may be attacked after it has left the old position and before it has gained the new. The method adopted by General Grant was repeated in each of his flanking movements between the Wilderness and the James. It consisted in withdrawing the corps that held his right flank, and passing it behind the others while they maintained their position.



ORMSBY M. MITCHELL.

The distances that the two armies had to march to reach Spottsylvania Court House were very nearly the same; but two unforeseen circumstances determined the race and the form of the ensuing battle. The Brock road was occupied by Confederate cavalry, and Warren's corps stood still while the National cavalry undertook to clear the way. This was not done easily, and the road was further obstructed by felled trees. After precious time had been lost, Warren's corps went forward and cleared the way for itself. The other circumstance was more purely fortuitous. Anderson's division of Longstreet's corps led the Confederate advance, and Anderson had his orders to begin the march early on Sunday morning, the 8th. But from the burning of the woods he found no suitable ground for bivouac, and consequently marched all night. The National cavalry were in Spottsylvania Court House Sunday morning, and found there but a slight force of cavalry, easily brushed away; but they had to retire before the Confederate infantry when Anderson came down the road. Consequently, when Warren came within sight of the Court House, he found the same old foe intrenched in his front. Hancock had been held back, because of apprehensions that the Confederates would make a heavy attack upon the rear. So the remainder of Longstreet's corps, and finally all of Lee's troops, poured into the rude sylvan fortress, and once more the Army of Northern Virginia stood at bay.

Grant now sent Sheridan with his cavalry to do to the Confederate army what in previous campaigns its cavalry had twice done to the Army of the Potomac—to ride entirely around it. Sheridan destroyed ten miles of railroad and several trains of cars, cut all the telegraph wires, and recaptured 400 prisoners who had been taken in the battle of the Wilderness. The Confederate cavalry, by hard riding, got between him and Richmond. Sheridan's troops met them at Yellow Tavern, seven miles north of the city, and after a hard fight defeated and dispersed them, General J. E. B. Stuart, the ablest cavalry leader in the Confederacy, being mortally wounded. Sheridan then crossed the Chickahominy, and rejoined the army on the 25th.

As the National army came into position before the intrenchments of Spottsylvania, Hancock's corps had the extreme right, or western end of the line; then came Warren's, then Sedgwick's, and on the extreme left Burnside's. While Sedgwick's men were placing their batteries, they were annoyed by sharpshooters. The men naturally shrank back from their work, when Sedgwick expostulated with them, remarking that "they couldn't hit an elephant at this distance." As he stepped forward to the works a bullet struck him in the face and he fell dead. In his fall the army lost one of its best soldiers, and the country one of its purest patriots. General Horatio G. Wright succeeded him in the command of the Sixth Corps.

DON CARLOS BUELL.

On the evening of the 9th, Hancock's corps moved to the right, with a view to flanking and attacking the Confederate left, and made a reconnoissance at the point where the road from Shady Grove church crosses the Po. A brigade of Barlow's division crossed the stream but was confronted by intrenchments. It was now seen that the Confederate left rested on the stream at a point above, and before he could withdraw Barlow, the enemy sallied out from their intrenchments and attacked that brigade in heavy force. The assault was repelled with considerable loss to Barlow, but with much greater loss to the assailants. After a short interval the experiment was renewed, with precisely the same result; and Barlow then re-crossed.

The weak point in the Confederate line was the salient at the northern point of their intrenchment. A salient is weak because almost any fire directed against it becomes an enfilading fire for one or another part of it. But the National army could only learn the shape of the Confederate intrenchments after traversing thick woods, following out by-paths, and scrambling through dark ravines. As soon as the salient was discovered preparations were made for assaulting it. The storming party consisted of 12 regiments of Wright's corps, commanded by Colonel Emory Upton, and was to be supported by Mott's division of Hancock's, while the remainder of Wright's and all of Warren's corps were to advance and take advantage of any opportunity that should be made for them. While a heavy battery was firing rapidly at the salient and enfilading one of its sides, Upton's men formed under cover of the woods, and the instant the battery ceased firing, about 6 p. m., burst out with a cheer, swept over the works after a short hand to hand fight, and captured more than 1000 prisoners and a few guns. Mott, forming in open ground, did not move so promptly, suffered more from the fire from the enemy, and effected nothing. Warren's corps moved forward, but was driven back with heavy loss. In a second assault they reached the breastworks and captured them after fierce fighting, but were not able to hold them when strong Confederate reinforcements came up. Upton, who had broken through a

second line of intrenchments, seemed to have opened a way for the destruction of the Confederate army; but the difficulties of the ground and the lateness of the hour made it impracticable to follow up the advantage. After dark, Upton's men withdrew, bringing the prisoners and the captured battle-flags.

On the 11th it rained heavily, and there was no fighting. Grant determined to make a heavier and more persistent assault upon the tempting salient, and moved Hancock's corps by a wood-road, after dark, to a point opposite the apex. The morning of the 12th was foggy, but by 4.30 p. m. it was light enough, and Hancock's men advanced. When they were half-way across the open ground in front of the salient, they burst into a wild cheer and rushed for the works. Here they were met by determined resistance on the part of the half-surprised Confederates, who fought irregularly with clubbed muskets. But Hancock's corps was over the breastworks in a few seconds. Large numbers of Confederates were killed, mostly with the bayonet. So sudden was Hancock's irruption, that he captured General Edward Johnson's entire division of nearly 4000 men, with its commander and General Steuart. Hancock's men had also captured 20 guns, with their horses and caissons, thousands of small arms, and 30 battle-flags. The guns were immediately turned upon the enemy, who was followed through the woods toward Spottsylvania Court House till the pursuers ran up against another line of intrenchments across the base of the salient. At the same time that Hancock assaulted at the apex, Warren and Burnside had assaulted at the sides, but with less success.

Lee poured his men into the salient with a determination to retake it. Hancock's men, when the pressure became too great, fell back slowly to the outer intrenchments, and turning used them as their own. Five times the Confederates attacked these in heavy masses, and five times they were repelled with bloody loss. Before they had been at disadvantage from defending a salient, and now they were at equal disadvantage in assailing a reëntrant angle. To add to the slaughter, Hancock had established several batteries on high ground, where they could fire over the heads of his own men and strike the enemy beyond. Here and along the western face of the angle the fighting was kept up all day, and was most desperate and destructive. Field guns were run up close to the works and fired into the masses of Confederate troops within the salient, creating terrible havoc; but in turn the horses and gunners were certain to be shot down. There was hand-to-hand fighting over the breastworks, and finally the men of the two armies were crouching on either side of them, shooting and stabbing through the crevices between the logs. The fighting around the "death-angle," as the soldiers called it, was kept up till past midnight, when the Confederates finally withdrew to their interior line. The dead were not only literally piled in heaps, but their bodies were terribly torn and mangled by the shot. Every tree and bush was cut down or killed by the balls, and in one instance the body of an oak tree nearly two feet in diameter was completely cut through by bullets. The National losses in the fighting around Spottsylvania, from the 8th to the 21st of May, were 13,600. Somewhat over half of this loss occurred on the 12th. The Confederate loss appears to have been 10,000 on the 12th, and was probably about equal in the aggregate to the National loss. In the National army, besides Sedgwick, Generals T. G. Stevenson and J. C. Rice were killed, and Generals H. G. Wright and Alexander S. Webb, and Colonel Samuel S. Carroll were wounded; the last named being promoted to brigadier-general on the field. Of the Confederates, Generals Daniel and Perrin were killed, Generals R. D. Johnston, McGowan, Ramseur and Walker wounded, and Generals Johnson and Steuart captured.

General Grant had written to Halleck on the 11th: "We have now ended the sixth day of very hard fighting. The result up to this time is much in our favor. But our losses have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy. . . . I am now sending back to Belle Plain all my wagons for a fresh supply of provisions and ammunition, and purpose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." A week was spent in manœuvring to find a new point of attack that promised success, but without avail, and it was determined to move again by the left flank. The movement was to the North Anna River; again it was a race, and this time the Confederates had the shorter line.

CAPTURE OF COLONEL ISAAC W. AVERY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BY LIEUTENANT HAMMOND, OF THE U. S. GUNBOAT "HETZEL," WHILE RALLYING HIS PANIC-STRICKEN REGIMENT.
FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.

The distance from Spottsylvania Court House to Richmond is a little more than 50 miles. Grant did not wish to conceal his movement altogether. He was anxions to induce the enemy to fight without the enormous advantage of intrenchments. So he planned to send one corps toward Richmond, hoping that Lee would be tempted to attack it with all his army, whereupon the other corps might follow up sharply and attack the Confederates before they had time to intrench. When the movement was begun, Lee, instead of moving at once in the same direction, sent Ewell's corps to attack the National right. It happened that 6000 raw recruits, under General R. O. Tyler, were on their way to reinforce the Army of the Potomac, and had not quite reached their place in line, when they were struck by Ewell's flank movement. Grant says they maintained their position in a manner worthy of veterans, till they were reinforced by the divisions of Birney and Crawford, and Ewell was then quickly driven back with heavy loss. This was on the 19th of May.

The corps thrown forward as a bait was Hancock's, and it marched on the night of the 20th, easterly to Guinea Station, and then southerly to Milford. Warren's corps followed 12 hours later, and 12 hours later still the corps of Burnside and Wright. The Confederates had no notion of taking any risk. They made a reconnoissance to their left, to be sure that Grant had not kept a corps at Spottsylvania to fall upon their rear, and then set out by a shorter line than his to interpose themselves once more between him and their capital.

The new position that was taken up was one of the strongest that could have been devised. The Confederate left stretched in a straight line, a mile and a half long, from Little River to the North Anna at Oxford. Here, bending at a right angle, the line followed the North Anna down stream for three-quarters of a mile, thence continuing in a straight line southeastward, to and around Hanover Junction. The North Anna here makes a bend to the south, and on the most southerly point of the bend the Confederate line touched and held it. If we imagine a ring cut in halves, and the halves placed back to back, in contact, and call one the line of Confederate intrenchments and the other the river, we shall have a fair representation of the essential features of the situation. It is evident that any enemy approaching from the north and attempting to envelop this position, would have his own line twice divided by the river, so that his army would be in three parts. The obvious point to assail in such a position would be the apex of the salient line where it touched the river; and Burnside was ordered to force a passage at that point. But the banks were high and steep, and the passage was covered by artillery. Wright's corps crossed the river above the Confederate position, and destroyed some miles of the Virginia Central Railroad, while Hancock's crossed below, and destroyed a large section of the road to Fredericksburg. By this time they had learned the effective method of not only tearing up the track, but piling up the ties and setting them on fire, heating the rails and twisting them so that they could not be used again. These operations were not carried on without frequent sharp fighting, which cost each side about 2000 men.

In the night of May 26, which was very dark, the army withdrew to the north bank of the North Anna, and was put in motion again by the left flank. Sheridan's cavalry led the way and guarded the crossings of the Pamunkey. The direction was southeast, and the distance about 30 miles to a point at which the army would cross the Pamunkey and move southwest toward Richmond, the crossing being about 20 miles from that city. But between lie the swamps of the Chickahominy. In the morning of the 28th the cavalry moved out on the most direct road to Richmond, and at Hawes' Shop encountered a strong force of Confederate cavalry, which was dismounted and intrenched. After a bloody fight of some hours' duration, the divisions commanded by Gregg and Custer broke over the intrenchments and forced back the enemy; the other divisions came up promptly, and the position was held. Soon after noon of that day three-fourths of the army had crossed the Pamunkey, and the remaining corps crossed that night. Here were several roads leading to the Confederate capital; but the Confederate

army had moved in the same direction, by a shorter route, and had quickly taken up a strong position across all these roads, with flanks on Beaver Dam and Totopotomoy creeks. Moreover, at this time it was heavily reinforced.

Near Bethesda church there was a small engagement, where a portion of Early's corps made an attack on the National left and gained a brief advantage, but was soon driven back. At dusk, one brigade of Barlow's division made a sudden rush and carried a line of Confederate rifle-pits. But it was ascertained that the position offered no chance of success in a serious assault. Furthermore, Grant was expecting reinforcements from Butler's Army of the James, to come by way of White House. So he extended his left toward Cold Harbor, sending Sheridan with cavalry and artillery to secure that place. Sheridan was heavily attacked there on the morning of June 1, but held his ground. In the course of the day he was relieved by the Sixth Corps, to which the 10,000 reinforcements under General William F. Smith were added. At the same time the Confederate line had been extended in the same direction, so as still to cover all roads leading to Richmond.

At six o'clock in the evening, Smith's and Wright's corps attacked the Confederate intrenchments. Along most of the front they were obliged to cross open ground that was swept by artillery and musketry; but they moved forward steadily, in spite of their rapid losses, and everywhere carried the first line of works, taking some hundreds of prisoners, but were stopped by the second. They intrenched and held their advanced position; but it had been dearly bought, since more than 2000 of their men were killed or wounded.

When the entire army was in its new position at Cold Harbor, eight or ten miles from Richmond, with its enemy but a little distance in front of it, an attack was planned for the morning of the 3d. The Confederate position was very strong. The line was from three to six miles from the outer defences of Richmond, the right resting on the Chickahominy, and the left protected by woods and swamps. The Chickahominy was between it and Richmond, but the water was low and everywhere fordable. The only chance for attack was in front. If Lee's line could be disrupted at the centre, and a strong force thrust through, it would for the time being disorganize his army, though a large part of it would undoubtedly escape across the river and rally in the intrenchments nearer the city.

At 4.30 a. m. of the 3d, the Second, Sixth and Eighteenth (Smith's) Corps moved forward as rapidly and regularly as the nature of the ground would admit, under a destructive fire of artillery and musketry, till they carried the first line of intrenchments. Barlow's division struck a salient, and after a desperate hand to hand contest, captured it, taking nearly 300 prisoners and three guns, which were at once turned upon the enemy. But every assaulting column, on reaching the enemy's first line, found itself subjected to cross-fires from the artillery, and not one of them could go any farther. Most of them fell back speedily and took up positions midway between the lines. General Grant had given orders to General Meade to suspend the attack the moment it should appear hopeless, and the heavy fighting did not last more than an hour. A counter attack by Early's corps was as unsuccessful as those of the National troops had been, and one or two lighter attacks by the Confederates later in the day were also repelled.

JOHN LORIMER WORDEN.

JOHN ERICSSON.

The entire loss of the National army at Cold Harbor in the first twelve days of June—including the battles just described, and the almost constant skirmishing and minor engagements—was 10,058; and among the dead and wounded were many valuable officers. General Tyler and Colonel Brooke were wounded, and Colonels Porter, Morris, Meade and Byrnes were killed. The Confederate loss—which included General Doles among the killed, and Generals Kirkland, Lane, Law, and Finnegan among the wounded—is unknown, but it was much smaller than the National. The attack of June 3 is recognized as the most serious error in Grant's military career. He himself says in his "Memoirs" that he always regretted it was ever made. It was as useless, and almost as costly, as Lee's assault upon Meade's centre at Gettysburg. But we do not read that any of Grant's lieutenants protested against it, as Longstreet protested against the attack on Cemetery Ridge.

Grant determined to move once more by the left flank, swing his army across the James, and invest the city from the south. A direct investment of the Confederate capital on that side was out of the question, because the south bank of the James is lower than the city, and the movement would therefore resolve itself into a struggle for Petersburg, 30 miles south of Richmond, which was its railroad centre.

To withdraw an army from so close contact with the enemy, march it 50 miles, cross two rivers, and bring it into a new position, was a very delicate and hazardous task, and Grant performed it with consummate skill.

The march began in the evening of June 12, and at midday of the 13th a pontoon was thrown across at Long Bridge, 15 miles below the Cold Harbor position. The Fifth Corps followed quickly, and took a position covering these roads till the remainder of the army could cross. The Second, Sixth, and Ninth Corps crossed the Chickahominy a few miles farther down; while the Eighteenth had embarked at White House, to be sent around by water. In the evening of the 13th, the Fifth reached Wilcox's Landing, 10 miles below Haxall's. The other corps reached the landing on the 14th. The river there is more than 2000 feet wide; but between 4 p. m. and midnight a pontoon was laid, and the crossing began. The artillery and trains were sent over first, and the infantry followed in a long procession that occupied 48 hours. General Ewell said that when the National army got across the James River he knew that the Confederate cause was lost, and it was the duty of their authorities to make the best terms they could while they still had a right to claim concessions.

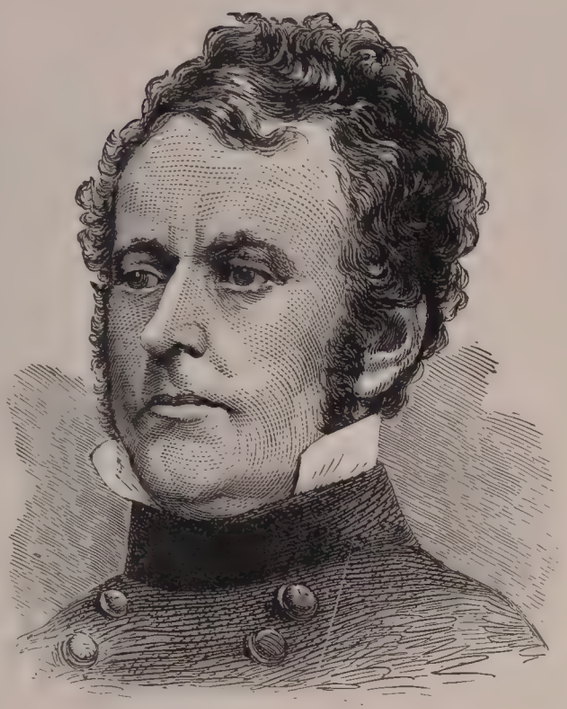
CHAPTER XX.

THE CONFEDERATE CRUISERS.

WHILE the Army of the Potomac was putting itself in fighting trim after its change of base, a decisive battle of the war took place 3000 miles away. A vessel known in the builders' yard as the "290," and afterward famous as the "Alabama," had been built for the Confederate Government in 1862, at Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool. She was of wood, a fast sailer, having both steam and canvas, was 220 feet long, and was rated at 1040 tons. She was thoroughly fitted in every respect, and cost nearly a quarter of a million dollars. The American Minister at London notified the British Government that such a ship was being built in an English yard, in violation of the neutrality laws, and demanded that she be prevented from leaving the Mersey. But either through design or stupidity the Government moved too slowly, and the cruiser escaped to sea. She went to Fayal, in the Azores, and there took on board her guns and coal, sent out to her in a merchant ship from London. Her commander was Raphael Semmes, who had served in the United States navy. Her crew were mainly Englishmen. For nearly two years she roamed the seas, and captured 69 American merchantmen, most of which were burned. Their crews were sent away on passing vessels, or put ashore at some convenient port. Several war-vessels were sent out in search of the "Alabama," but they were at constant disadvantage from the rule that when two hostile vessels are in a neutral port, the first that leaves must have been gone 24 hours before the other is permitted to follow.

In June, 1864, the "Alabama" was in the harbor of Cherbourg, France. The United

States man-of-war "Kearsarge," commanded by John A. Winslow, found her there, and lay off the port, watching her. By not going into the harbor, Winslow escaped the twenty-four-hour rule. The "Kearsarge" was almost exactly the size of the "Alabama," and the armaments were so nearly alike as to make a very fair match. But her crew were altogether supertor in gun-practice, and she had protected her boilers by chains "stoppered" up and down the side amidships, as had been done in the fights at New Orleans and elsewhere. On Sunday morning, June 19, the "Alabama" steamed out of the harbor amid the plaudits of thousands of Englishmen and Frenchmen, who had not a doubt that she was going to certain victory. The "Kearsarge" steamed away as she approached, and drew her off seven or eight miles from the coast. Winslow then turned and closed with his enemy. The two vessels steamed around on opposite sides of a circle half a mile in diameter, firing their starboard guns. The practice on the "Alabama" was very bad; she began firing first, discharged her guns rapidly, and produced little or no effect, though a dozen of her shots struck her antagonist. But when the "Kearsarge" began firing there was war in earnest. Her guns were handled with great skill, and every shot told. One of them cut the mizzenmast so that it fell. Another exploded a shell among the crew of the "Alabama's" pivot gun, killing half of them and dismounting the piece. Balls rolled in at the port-holes and swept away the gunners; and several pierced the hull below the water line. The vessels had described seven circles, and the "Alabama's" deck was strewn with the dead, when at the end of an hour she was found to be sinking, her colors were struck, and her officers, with a keen sense of chivalry, threw into the sea the swords that were no longer their own. The "Kearsarge" lowered boats to take off the crew; but suddenly the stern settled, the bow was thrown up into the air, and down went the "Alabama" to the bottom of the British Channel, carrying an unknown number of her men. An English yacht picked up Semmes and about 40 sailors and steamed away to Southampton with them; others were rescued by the boats of the "Kearsarge," and still others were drowned. On the "Kearsarge" only three men were wounded, one mortally.



GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER, U. S. A.

A score of other Confederate cruisers roamed the seas, to prey upon United States commerce, but none of them became quite so famous as the "Sumter" and the "Alabama." They included the "Shenandoah," which made 38 captures; the "Florida," which made 36; the "Tallahassee," which made 27; the "Tacony," which made 15; and the "Georgia," which made 10. The "Florida" was captured in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, in October, 1864, by a United States man-of-war, in violation of the neutrality of the port. For this the United States Government apologized to Brazil and ordered the restoration of the "Florida" to the harbor where she was captured. But in Hampton Roads she met with an accident and sank.

Most of these cruisers were built in British shipyards, and whenever they touched at British ports to obtain supplies and land prisoners, their commanders were ostentatiously welcomed and lionized by the British merchants and officials.

The English builders were proceeding to construct several swift iron-clad cruisers for the Confederate Government, when the United States Government protested so vigorously that the British Government prevented them from leaving port.

In 1856 the great powers of Europe signed at Paris a treaty by which they relinquished the right of privateering, and some of the lesser powers afterward accepted a general invitation to join in it. The United States offered to sign it, on condition that a clause be inserted declaring that private property on the high seas, if not contraband of war, should be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of an enemy, as well as by private ones. The powers that had negotiated the treaty declined to make this amendment, and therefore the United States did not become a party to it. When the war of secession began, and the Confederate authorities proclaimed their readiness to issue letters of marque for private vessels to prey upon American commerce, the United States Government offered to accept the treaty without amendment; but England and France declined to permit our Government to join in the treaty then, if its provisions against privateering were to be understood as applying to vessels sent out under Confederate authority. There the subject was dropped, and while the insurgents were thus left at liberty to do whatever damage they could upon the high seas, the United States Government was also left free to send not only its own cruisers but an unlimited number of privateers against the commerce of any nation with which it might become involved in war. When at the beginning of President Lincoln's administration Mr. Adams was sent out as Minister at London, he carried instructions that included this passage: "If, as the President does not at all apprehend, you shall unhappily find her Majesty's Government tolerating the application of the so-called seceding States, or wavering about it, you will not leave them to suppose for a moment that they can grant that application and remain the friends of the United States. You may even assure them promptly, in that case, that if they determine to recognize, they may at the same time prepare to enter into alliance with the enemies of this republic." England had had a costly experience of American privateering under sail in the war of 1812–15, and she now saw what privateering could become under steam power. While she was rejoicing at the destruction of American merchantmen, she knew what might happen to her own. Let her become involved in war with the United States, and not only a hundred war-ships but a vast fleet of privateers would at once set sail from American ports, and in a few months her commerce would be swept from every sea. Other considerations were discussed; but it was doubtless this contingency that furnished the controlling reason why the British Government resisted the tempting offers of cotton and free trade, resisted the importunities of Louis Napoleon, resisted the clamor of its more reckless subjects, resisted its own prejudice against republican institutions, and refused to recognize the Southern Confederacy as an independent nation. In 1872 the international court of arbitration, sitting in Geneva, Switzerland, decided that the position taken by the United States Government in regard to responsibility for the Confederate cruisers was right; and that the British Government, for failing to prevent their escape from its ports, must pay the United States fifteen and a half million dollars.

GENERAL RUFUS KING, U. S. A.

GENERAL PHILIP KEARNEY, U. S. A.

CHAPTER XXI.

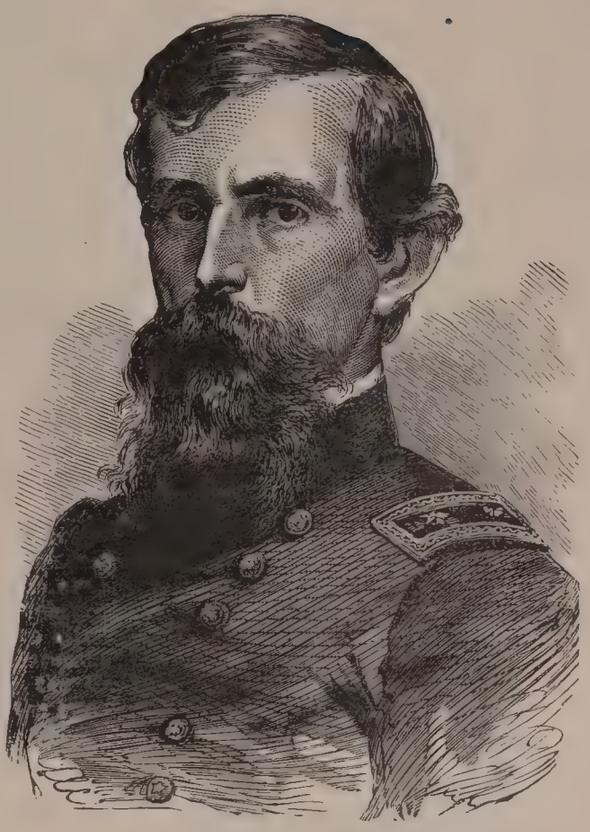
THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

AT the West, the first important movements in 1864 were for the purpose of securing the Mississippi River, possession of which had been won by the victories of Farragut at New Orleans and Grant at Vicksburg, and setting free the large garrisons that were required to hold the important places on its banks. On the 3d of February, General William T. Sherman set out from Vicksburg with a force of 20,000 men, in two columns commanded by Generals McPherson and Hurlbut. Their destination was Meridian, over 100 miles east of Vicksburg, where the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is crossed by that from Jackson to Selma. The march was made in 11 days, without notable incident, except that Sherman narrowly escaped capture at Decatur.

General Leonidas Polk, in command at Meridian, at the approach of Sherman's columns, retreated into Alabama. The National troops entered the town on the 14th, and at once began a thorough destruction of the arsenal and storehouses, the machine-shops, the station, and especially the railroads. Miles of the track were torn up, the ties burned, and the rails heated and then bent and twisted, or wound around trees. These were popularly called "Jeff Davis' neckties," and "Sherman's hair-pins." Wherever the columns passed, they destroyed the mills and factories and stations, leaving untouched only the dwelling-houses. Sherman was determined to disable those railroads so completely that the Confederates could not use them again, and in this he succeeded.

While the gap that had been made in the Confederacy by the seizure of the Mississippi was thus widened by destruction of railroads east of that river, General Banks, in command at New Orleans, attempted to perform a somewhat similar service west of it. With 15,000 men he set out in March for Shreveport, at the head of steam navigation on Red River, to be joined at Alexandria by 10,000 men under General A. J. Smith (loaned for the occasion by Sherman from the force at Vicksburg), and by Commodore David D. Porter with a fleet of gunboats and transports. Smith and Porter arrived promptly at the rendezvous, captured Fort DeRussey below Alexandria, and waited for Banks. After his arrival, the army moved by roads parallel with the river, and the gunboats kept even pace with them, though with great difficulty because of low water. The army jogged along strung out for 20 miles on a single road, with a small cavalry force in the advance, then the wagon-trains, and then the infantry.

As they approached Sabine Cross Roads, April 7, they were confronted by a strong Confederate force commanded by General Richard Taylor, and suddenly there was a battle, though neither commander intended it. Taylor, before camping for the night, had sent out troops merely to drive back the advance guard of the expedition. But the men on both sides became excited, and the Nationals fought persistently for an hour and a half to save their trains, while Banks tried to bring forward his infantry, but in vain, because his wagons blocked the road. At the end of that time the line suddenly gave way, and the cavalry and teamsters rushed back in a disorderly mass, followed closely by the victorious enemy. Three miles in the rear the Nineteenth Corps was drawn up in line, and here the rout was stayed. The Confederates attacked this line, but could not break it, and at nightfall retired. Banks had lost over 3000 men, 19 guns, and a large amount of stores. He fell back a short distance, to Pleasant Hill, where the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps came up, and next day he had nearly his whole force in line. Here the Confederates made a determined assault late in the afternoon, but were repelled, and, being attacked in return, lost many men and several guns. But Banks, instead of following up his victory, fell back to the river at Grand Ecore, partly for the reason that he had been ordered to return Smith's borrowed troops.



LEWIS WALLACE.

The water in the river had fallen so that the fleet, taken up over the rapids with difficulty, could not pass down again. But a genius came to the front in the person of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bailey, who said he could build dams across the river, and raise the water enough to float the fleet. He was laughed at by the regulation army engineers, but got permission to try the experiment, and set to work with 3000 men, cutting down trees, hauling stone, and building cribs. In eight days the work was done, the water had risen sufficiently, and the gunboat "Lexington" took the lead in the passage through the narrow opening that had been left in the dam. Here the water rushed like a mill-race, and as she swung into the current with a full head of steam on, probably few expected to see her make the passage unharmed. But though she rolled heavily, and seemed to hang for a moment on the edge of the rocks, she passed down without accident, and was quickly followed by three other gunboats. Within a few days the whole fleet was thus rescued.

General Steele had marched with 15,000 men from Little Rock toward Shreveport, to co-operate with Banks' expedition. But after the battles of Sabine Cross-Roads and Pleasant Hill the Confederates turned upon him and drove him back to Little Rock, capturing several of his guns and hundreds of wagons.

All these expeditions were preliminary to the great campaign that General Grant had designed for an army under Sherman, simultaneous with that conducted by himself in Virginia, and almost equal to it in difficulty and importance. The object was to move southward from Chattanooga, cutting into the heart of the Confederacy where as yet it had been untouched, and reach and capture Atlanta, which was important as a railroad centre and for its manufactures of military supplies. This involved conflict with the army under General Joseph E. Johnson, by some esteemed the ablest general in the Confederate service. If he was not the ablest in all respects, he was certainly equal to the conducting of a defensive campaign with great skill. The distance from Chattanooga to Atlanta, in a straight line, is 100 miles, through a country of hills and streams, with a great many naturally strong defensive positions. Johnston

J. S. NEGLEY.

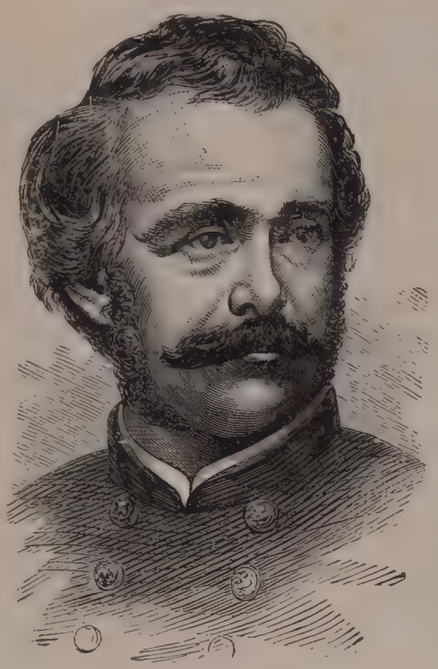
RETREAT OF THE CONFEDERATE GARRISON COMMANDED BY GENERAL DRAYTON, FROM FORT WALKER, DURING THE BOMBARDMENT BY THE FEDERAL FLEET, NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CRANE.

was at Dalton, with an army which he sums up at about 43,000. If counted after the ordinary method, his army probably numbered not fewer than 55,000.

Sherman had 98,000 men, consisting of the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by General George H. Thomas; the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by General James B. McPherson, and the Army of the Ohio, commanded by General John M. Schofield. The discrepancy in numbers seems very great, until we consider that Sherman was not only to take the offensive, but must constantly leave detachments to guard his communications; for he drew all his supplies from Nashville, over one single-track railroad, liable to be broken at any time by guerrilla raids. Johnston had nothing to fear in the rear, for he was fighting on his own ground, and could bring his entire force to the front at every emergency. All things considered, it was pretty nearly an even match.

When Sherman concentrated his forces at Chattanooga, he found that about 130 cars loaded with provisions must arrive at that point every day. But that railroad had not cars and locomotives enough for such a task, and so he sent orders to Louisville for the seizure of trains arriving there from the north, and soon had rolling-stock in great abundance and variety. While he thus provided liberally for necessary supplies, he excluded all luxuries. Tents were taken only for the sick and wounded. Sherman himself had no tent or train. Every man, whether officer or private, carried provisions for five days.



LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

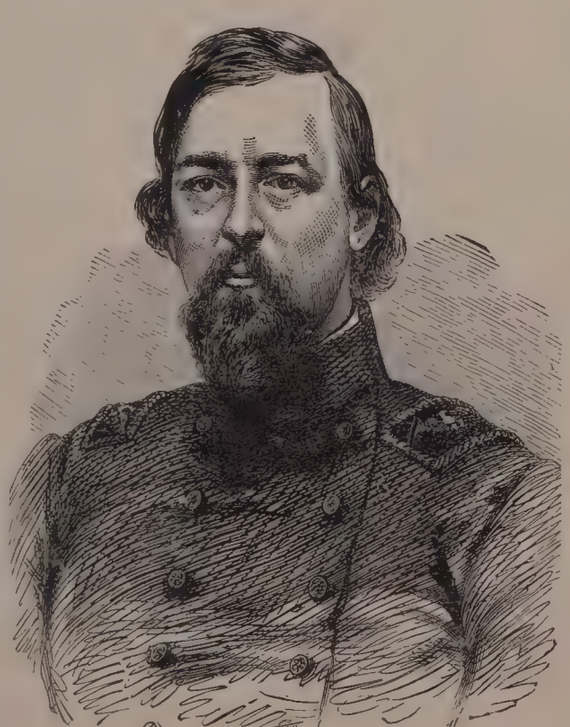
The army set out from Chattanooga on the 5th of May, following the line of the railroad south toward Atlanta. A direct approach to Dalton was impossible, because of Johnston's fortifications at Tunnel Hill. So Sherman made a feint of attacking there, and sent McPherson southward to march through the gap in the mountains, strike Resaca, and cut the railroad over which Johnston drew all his supplies. Here at the very outset was the brilliant opportunity of the campaign. McPherson reached Resaca, but found fortifications and an opposing force there, and just lacked the necessary boldness to thrust his army into a position where it would have made the destruction of Johnston's almost certain. Instead of this, he fell back to the gap, and waited for the remainder of the army to join him there. But this enabled Johnston to learn what was going on, and when Sherman had passed down to the gap with his entire army, he found of course, that his antagonist had fallen back to Resaca and concentrated his forces in a strong position.

On the 14th of May, Sherman's army was in postion around Resaca on the north and west, and on that and the next day there was continual skirmishing and artillery firing. Neither general was willing to fight at disadvantage; Sherman would not attack the intrenchments, and Johnston would not come out of them. McPherson, on the right, advanced his line of battle till he gained an elevated position from which his guns could destroy the railroad bridge over the Oostenaula in the Confederate rear, and all attempts to drive him out of this position ended only in bloody repulse. On the left of the line, Hooker exhibited something of his usual dash by capturing a small portion of the enemy's intrenchments with four guns and some prisoners. Meanwhile, Sherman had thrown two pontoon bridges across the river three miles below the town, so that he could send over a detachment to break the railroad, and had also sent a division of cavalry down the river, to cross at some lower point for the same purpose.

SAVED BY HIS WIG.

Johnston, therefore, having no good roads by which he could retreat eastward, in the night of the 15th retired southward across the river, following the railroad, and burned the bridges behind him. Sherman, without the slightest delay, started his entire army in pursuit of the enemy, who was found, on the 19th, in position at Cassville, just east of Kingston, and apparently ready to fight; but when Sherman's columns converged on the place the Confederates retreated again in the night of the 20th, and crossed Etowah River. Johnston had really intended to fight here, and he explains his refusal to do so by saying that Hood and Polk told him their corps could not hold their positions.

Here Sherman halted for a few days, to get his army well together, re-provision it and repair the railroad in his rear. Knowing that Allatoona Pass, through which runs the railroad south of Kingston, was very strong and would probably be held by Johnston, he diverged from the railroad at Kingston, passing considerably west of it, and directed his columns toward Dallas; his purpose being to threaten Marietta and Atlanta so as to cause Johnston to withdraw from Allatoona and release his hold on the railroad, which became more and more necessary to the invading army as it advanced into the country. Johnston understood this manœuvre, and moved westward to meet it. The armies, in an irregular way came into collision at the cross-roads by New Hope Church. Around this place for six days there was continuous fighting, sometimes mere skirmishing, and sometimes an attack by a heavy detachment of one party or the other, but all such attacks, on either side, were costly and fruitless. The general advantage, however, was with Sherman; for as he gradually got his lines into proper order, he strengthened his right, and then reached out with his left toward the railroad, secured all the wagon roads from Allatoona, and sent out a strong force of cavalry to occupy that pass and repair the railroad. Johnston then left this position at New Hope Church, and took up a new one.



EVERETT PEABODY.

Thus ended the month of May in this campaign, where each commander exercised the utmost skill, neither was guilty of anything rash, and the results were such as would naturally follow from the military conditions with which it began. The losses on each side, thus far, were fewer than 10,000 men; but strong positions had been successively taken up, turned, abandoned; and Sherman was steadily drawing nearer to his goal.

Johnston's new position was on the slopes of Kenesaw, Pine, and Lost mountains, thus crossing the railroad above Marietta. It had the advantage of a height from which everything done by Sherman's

approaching army could be seen; but it had the disadvantage of a line ten miles long, and so disposed that one part could not readily reinforce another. The National army kept close to its antagonist, and intrenched at every advance. The railroad was repaired behind it, and the trains that brought its supplies ran up almost to its front.

Sherman finally occupied a strongly intrenched line that followed the contour of Johnston's and at nearly all points was close to it. Both sides maintained skirmish-lines that were almost as strong as lines of battle, and occupied rifle-pits.

The next day Sherman advanced his lines, intending to attack between Kenesaw and Pine Mountain, but found that Johnston had withdrawn from Pine Mountain, taking up a shorter line, from Kenesaw to Lost Mountain. Sherman promptly occupied the ground, and gathered in a large number of prisoners, including the 14th Alabama Regiment entire. The next day he pressed forward again, only to find that the enemy had abandoned Lost Mountain, but still occupied Kenesaw covering Marietta and the roads to Atlanta. The successive positions to which Johnston's army had fallen back were prepared beforehand by gangs of slaves impressed for the purpose, so that his soldiers had little digging to do, and could save their strength for fighting. After a time Sherman adopted a similar policy by setting at work the crowds of negroes that flocked to his camp. The fortifications consisted of a sort of framework of rails and logs, covered with earth thrown up from a ditch on each side. Miles of such works were often constructed in a single night.

Sherman was now facing a little south of east, and kept pressing his lines closer up to Johnston's, with rifle and artillery firing going on all the time. On the 21st the divisions of Wood and Stanley gained new positions, on the southern flank of Kenesaw, where several determined assaults failed to dislodge them; and the next day Hooker and Schofield pressed forward to within three miles of Marietta, and withstood an attack by Hood's corps, inflicting upon him a loss of 1000 men. As the National line was now lengthened quite as far as seemed prudent, and still the Confederate communications were not severed, Sherman determined upon the hazardous experiment of attacking the enemy in his intrenchments. He chose two points for assault, about a mile apart and on the morning of the 27th launched heavy columns against them, while firing was kept up all along the line. He expected to break the centre, and with half of his army take half of Johnston's in reverse, while with the remainder of his troops he held the other half so close that it could not go to the rescue. But his columns wasted away before the fire from the intrenchments, and, as in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg and Grant's assault at Cold Harbor, only a remnant reached the enemy's works, there to be killed or captured. This experiment cost Sherman over 2500 men, while Johnston's loss was but little over 800.

It was evident that any repetition would be useless, and the approved principles of warfare seemed to supply no alternative. What Sherman therefore did was to disregard the maxim that an army

SIEGE OF ISLAND NO. 10.—NIGHT BOMBARDMENT BY THE FEDERAL MORTAR-BOATS, MARCH 18, 1862.
FROM A SKETCH BY HENRY LOVIE.

From these the roar of musketry was almost unceasing, and there was a steady loss of men. On June 14, while Sherman was reconnoitering the enemy's position, he observed a battery on the crest of Pine Mountain, and near it a group of officers. Ordering a battery to fire two or three volleys at them, he rode on. A few hours later, his signal officer told him that the Confederates had signaled from Pine Mountain to Marietta, "Send an ambulance for General Polk's body." The group on the mountain had consisted of Generals Johnston, Hardee and Polk, and a few soldiers that had gathered around them. One of the cannon-balls had struck General Polk in the chest and cut him in two.

GRANT AND HIS GENERALS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

HORATIO G. WRIGHT.
GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.
JOHN A. RAWLINS.
DAVID B. BIRNEY.
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
GEORGE G. MEADE.
PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.
WILLIAM F. SMITH.
AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK

must always hold fast to its communications. He determined to let go of the railroad north of Kenesaw, take ten days' provisions in wagons, and move his whole army southward to seize the road below Marietta. This would compel Johnston either to fall back farther toward Atlanta, or come out and fight him in his intrenchments—which, as both commanders well knew, was almost certain destruction to the assaulting party. In the night of July 2, McPherson's troops marched southward, passing behind the lines held by Thomas and Schofield. This was the same manœuvre as that by which Grant had carried his army to its successive positions between the Wilderness and James River.

Johnston promptly abandoned his strong position at Kenesaw, and fell back to the Chattahoochee; but he did not attempt to cross the stream at once. Intrenchments had been prepared for him on the north bank, and here he stopped. Sherman, expecting to catch his enemy in the confusion of crossing a stream, pressed on rapidly with his whole army, and ran up against what he says was one of the strongest pieces of field fortification he has ever seen. A thousand slaves had been at work on it for a month. But Sherman occupied ground that overlooked it, and held the river for miles above and below, and was thus able to cross over and turn the position. On the 9th of July Schofield's army crossed above the Confederate position, laying two pontoon bridges, and intrenched on the left bank. Johnston, thus compelled to surrender the stream, crossed that night with his entire army, and burned the bridges behind him. Sherman was almost as cautious in the pursuit as Johnston was in the retreat; and he not only chose an upper crossing, farther from Atlanta, but spent a week in preparations to prevent disaster, before he threw over his entire army. This he did on the 17th, and the next day moved it by a grand right wheel toward Atlanta.

The Chattahoochee was the last great obstruction before the fortifications of the Gate City were reached, and on the day that Sherman crossed it something else took place, which, in the opinion of many military critics, was even more disastrous to the fortunes of the Confederacy. This was the supersession of the careful and skillful Johnston by General John B. Hood, an impetuous and sometimes reckless fighter, but no strategist.

Within 24 hours the National army learned that its antagonist had a new commander, and it was easily inferred that a new policy might be looked for. Sherman warned his army to be constantly prepared for sallies of the enemy, and his prediction did not wait long for fulfilment. On the 20th, at noonday, as his army was slowly closing in upon the city, the Confederates left the intrenchments along the line of Peachtree Creek, and made a heavy assault upon Thomas, who held the right of the National line. The weight of the blow fell mainly upon Hooker's corps, and the attack was so furious and reckless that in many places friend and foe were intermingled, fighting hand to hand. A heavy column of Confederates attempted to fall upon an exposed flank of the Fourth Corps; but Thomas promptly brought several batteries to play upon it, and at the end of two hours the enemy was driven back to his intrenchments, leaving hundreds of dead on the field. Hooker also lost heavily, because his men fought without cover of any kind. A day or two later the Confederates fell back to the immediate defences of the city.

Sherman's left, which crossed the line of the railroad to Augusta, was without proper protection, and on the 22d Hood moved out with a part of his army and attacked it. He marched by a road parallel with the railroad, and the contour of the ground and the forests hid him until his men burst in upon the rear of Sherman's extreme left, seized a battery that was moving through the woods, and took possession of some of the camps. But McPherson's veterans quickly formed to meet the attack. That flank of the army was "refused"—turned back at a right angle with the main line—and met the onsets of the Confederates with steady courage from noon till night. Seven heavy assaults were made, resulting in seven bloody repulses, guns were taken and retaken, and finally a counter attack was made on the Confederate flank by Wood's division, assisted by 20 guns that fired over the heads of Wood's men as they advanced, which drove back the enemy, who retired slowly to their defences, carrying with them some of the captured guns. The National loss in this battle was 3521 men and ten guns. The total Confederate loss is unknown, but it was very heavy; General Logan reported 3220 dead in front of his lines, and 2000 prisoners, half of whom were wounded. The most grievous loss to Sherman was General McPherson, who rode off into the woods at the first sounds of battle, almost alone. His horse soon came back bleeding and riderless, and an hour later the General's body was brought to headquarters. General Oliver O. Howard, who had lost an arm at Fair Oaks and was now in command of the Fourth Corps, was promoted to McPherson's place in command of the Army of the Tennessee; whereupon General Hooker, commanding the Twentieth Corps, who believed that the promotion properly belonged to him, asked to be relieved, and left the army. His corps was given to General Henry W. Slocum.

NIGHT ATTACK ON ISLAND NO. 10 BY THE FEDERAL
FROM A SKETCH

Sherman now repeated his former manœuvre, of moving by the right flank to strike the enemy's communications. The Army of the Tennessee was withdrawn from the left on the 27th, and marched to the extreme right, with the intention of extending the flank far enough to cross the railroad south of Atlanta. The movement was but partially performed when Hood made a heavy attack on that flank, and for four or five hours on the 28th there was bloody fighting. Logan's men hastily threw up a slight breastwork, from which they repelled six charges in quick succession, and later in the day several other charges by the Confederates broke against the immovable lines of the Fifteenth Corps. Meanwhile Sherman sent Jefferson C. Davis' division to make a detour

and strike the Confederate flank in turn; but Davis lost his way and failed to appear in time. In this battle Logan's corps lost 572 men; while they captured five battle-flags and buried about 600 of the enemy's dead. The total Confederate losses during July, in killed and wounded, were reported by the Surgeon-General at 8841, to which Sherman adds 2000 prisoners. Sherman reports his own losses during that month at 9719; but this does not include the cavalry.

Sherman had sent out several cavalry expeditions to break the railroads south of Atlanta, but with no satisfactory results. The marvelous facility with which both sides mended broken railroads and replaced burned bridges is illustrated by many anecdotes. Sherman had duplicates of the important bridges on the road that brought his supplies, and whenever the guerrillas destroyed one, he had only to order the duplicate to be set up. On the 26th, General George Stoneman had set out with a cavalry force to break up the railroad at Jonesboro, with the intention of such damage as he thought it would take ten days to repair; but within 24 hours trains were again running into the city.

Finding that cavalry raids could effect nothing, Sherman posted Slocum's corps at the railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee, and, moving again by the right, swung all the remainder of his army into position south of Atlanta, where they tore up the railroads, burning the ties and twisting the rails, and then advanced toward the city. There was some fighting, and Govan's Confederate brigade was captured entire, with ten guns; but the greater part of Hood's forces escaped eastward in the night of September 1. They destroyed a large part of the Government property that night, and the sound of the explosions caused Slocum to move down from the bridge, when he soon found that he had nothing to do but walk into Atlanta. A few days later Sherman made his headquarters there, disposed his army in and around the city, and prepared for permanent possession.

GUNBOATS AND MORTAR FLEET, MARCH 18, 1862.
BY H. LOVIE.

pushing on rapidly to Macon and Andersonville, and releasing a large number of prisoners; while at the same time another cavalry force, under McCook, was sent around by the right to join Stoneman at Jonesboro. They destroyed two miles of track, burned two trains of cars and 500 wagons, killed 800 mules, and took 300 prisoners. But McCook was surrounded by the enemy at Newnan, and only escaped with a loss of 600 men; while Stoneman destroyed 17 locomotives and 100 cars, and threw a few shells into Macon, but was surrounded at Clifton, where he allowed himself and 700 of his men to be captured, in order to facilitate the escape of the remainder of his command.

Two or three weeks later, Wheeler's Confederate cavalry passed to the rear of Sherman's army, captured a large drove of cattle, and broke up two miles of railroad; and about the same time Kilpatrick's cavalry rode entirely round Atlanta, fought and defeated a combined cavalry and infantry force, and inflicted upon the railroad

CHAPTER XXII.

THE BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY.

THE capture of Mobile had long been desired, both because of its importance as a base of operations, whence expeditions could move inland, and communication be maintained with the fleet, and because blockade-running at that port could not be entirely prevented by the vessels outside. Grant and Sherman had planned to have the city taken by forces moving east from New Orleans and Port Hudson; but everything had gone wrong in that quarter.

The principal defences of Mobile Bay were Fort Morgan, on Mobile Point, and Fort Gaines, three miles northwest of it, on the extremity of Dauphin Island. The passage between these two works was obstructed by innumerable piles for two miles out from Fort Gaines, and from that point nearly to Fort Morgan by a line of torpedoes. The eastern end of this line was marked by a red buoy, and from that point to Fort Morgan the channel was open, to admit blockade-runners. Farragut's fleet had been for a long time preparing to pass these forts and take possession of the bay. But he wanted the co-operation of a military force to capture the forts. This was at last furnished, under General Gordon Granger, and landed on Dauphin Island August 4. The attacking column consisted of four iron-clad monitors and seven wooden sloops-of-war. To each sloop was lashed a gunboat on the port (or left) side, to help her out in case she was disabled. Before six o'clock in the morning of the 5th all were under way, the monitors forming a line abreast of the wooden ships and to the right of them. The "Brooklyn" headed the line of the wooden vessels, because she had an apparatus for picking up torpedoes. They steamed along in beautiful style, coming up into close order as they neared the fort, so that there were spaces of but a few yards from the stern of one vessel to the bow of the next. The forts and the Confederate fleet, which lay just inside of the line of torpedoes, opened fire upon them half an hour before they could bring their guns to answer. They made the "Hartford," Farragut's flag-ship, their especial target, lodged a 120-pound ball in her mainmast, and killed or wounded many of her crew. One ball killed ten men and wounded five. The other wooden vessels suffered in like manner; but when they came abreast of the fort they poured in rapid broadsides of grape-shot, shrapnel, and shells, which quickly cleared the bastions and silenced the batteries.

The captains had been warned to pass to the east of the red buoy. But Captain T. A. M. Craven, of the monitor "Tecumseh," eager to engage the Confederate ram "Tennessee," which was behind the line of torpedoes, made straight for her. The consequence was that his vessel struck a torpedo, which exploded, and she went down in a few seconds, carrying with her the captain and most of the crew. The "Brooklyn" stopped when she found torpedoes and began to back. This threatened to throw the whole line

into confusion while under fire, and defeat the project; but Farragut instantly ordered more steam on his own vessel and her consort, drew ahead of the "Brooklyn," and led the line to victory. All this time he was in the rigging of the "Hartford," and a quartermaster had gone up and tied him to one of the shrouds, so that if wounded he should not fall to the deck. As the fleet passed into the bay, several of the larger vessels were attacked by the ram "Tennessee" and considerably damaged. At length she withdrew to her anchorage, and the order was given from the flag-ship: "Gunboats chase enemy's gunboats," whereupon the lashings were cut and the National gunboats were off in a flash. In a little while they had destroyed or captured all the Confederate vessels save one, which escaped up the bay, where the water was too shallow for them to follow her.

But as the fleet was coming to anchor, the "Tennessee" steamed boldly into the midst of her enemies, firing in every direction and attempting to ram them. The wooden vessels stood to the fight in the most gallant manner, throwing useless broadsides against the monster, avoiding her blows by skillful manœuvering, and trying to run her down till some of them hammered their bows to splinters. The three monitors pounded at her to more purpose. They fired one 15-inch solid shot that penetrated her armor, they jammed some of her shutters so that the portholes could not be opened, they shot away her steering-gear, and knocked off her smoke-stack, so that life on board of her became intolerable, and she surrendered. Her commander, Franklin Buchanan, formerly of the United States navy, had been seriously wounded.

This victory cost Farragut's fleet 52 men killed and 170 wounded, besides 113 that went down in the "Tecumseh." Knowles, the same old quartermaster that had tied Farragut in the rigging, says he saw the Admiral coming on deck as the 25 dead sailors of the "Hartford" were being laid out, "and it was the only time I ever saw the old gentleman cry, but the tears came into his eyes like a little child." The Confederate fleet lost 10 men killed, 16 wounded, and 280 prisoners. The loss in the forts is unknown. They were surrendered soon afterward to the land forces, with 1000 men.

Another Confederate iron-clad, the "Albemarle," was destroyed in October. Lieutenant William B. Cushing, of the navy, ascended Roanoke River in the night, with a volunteer crew, in a small steam launch, placed a torpedo under her overhang, exploded it, and sent her to the bottom. The launch was destroyed, and Cushing and one of his companions escaped by swimming.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE ADVANCE ON PETERSBURG.

IT had been a part of Grant's plan, in opening the campaign of 1864, that General Butler, with the Army of the James, should march against Richmond and Petersburg. He moved promptly, at the same time, with the armies led by Grant and Sherman, embarking his forces on transports at Fort Monroe, and first making a feint of steaming up York River. In the night the vessel turned back, and steamed up the James. Early the next day, May 6, the troops were landed at City Point, at the junction of the James and the Appomattox, and intrenchments were thrown up. Detachments were sent out to cut the railroads south of Petersburg, and between that city and Richmond; but no effective work was done. General Butler was ordered to secure a position as far up the James as possible, and advanced to Drury's Bluff, where he was attacked by a force under Beauregard and driven back to Bermuda Hundred. At the point where the curves of the James and the Appomattox bring those two streams within less than three miles of each other, Butler threw up a line of intrenchments, with his right resting on the James at Dutch Gap and his left on the Appomattox at Point of Rocks. The position was very strong, and it would be hopeless for the Confederates to assault it, But Beauregard had only to throw up a parallel line of intrenchments across the same neck of land, and Butler could not advance a step. What he had secured, however, was valuable as a protection for City Point, which became the landing-place for supplies, when Grant swung the Army of the Potomac across the James.

Grant had reinforced Butler with troops under General William F. Smith, and planned to have an immediate advance on Petersburg while the Army of the Potomac was crossing the James (June 14, 1864). The work was entrusted to Smith, who was to get close to the Confederate intrenchments in the night, and carry them at daybreak. He unexpectedly came upon the enemy fortified between City Point and Petersburg, and had a fight in which he was successful, but it caused a loss of precious time. Grant hurried Hancock's troops over the river, to follow Smith. But this corps was delayed several hours waiting for rations, and finally went on without them. It appears that Hancock's instructions were defective, and he did not know that he was expected to take Petersburg till he received a note from Smith urging him to hurry forward. Smith spent nearly the whole of the 15th in reconnoitering the defences of Petersburg, which were but lightly manned, and in the evening carried a portion of them by assault. In the morning of the 16th Hancock's men captured a small additional portion of the works; but here that General had to be relieved for ten days, because of the breaking out of a grievous wound that he had received at Gettysburg, and General David B. Birney succeeded him. General Meade came upon the ground, ordered another assault, and carried another portion. But by this time Beauregard had thrown more men into the fortifications, and the fighting was stubborn and bloody. It was continued through the 17th, with no apparent result, except that at night the Confederates fell back to an inner line, and in the morning the National line was correspondingly advanced. In these preliminary operations against Petersburg the National loss was nearly 10,000 men. The Confederate loss was about the same.

When Lee found where Grant was going, he crossed the James at Drury's Bluff, and presently confronted his enemy in the trenches east and south of Petersburg. The country is well adapted for defence, and the works were extensive and very strong. Seeing that the city itself could not be immediately captured, Grant endeavored to sever its important communications. The Norfolk Railroad was easily cut off. But the most important line was the Weldon Railroad, which brought up Confederate supplies from the south,

SHELLING THE CONFEDERATE CAVALRY FROM THE HEIGHTS OF GREAT FALLS, MD.

and Grant and Meade made an early attempt to seize it. On the 21st and 22d Birney's corps was pushed to the left, extending south of the city, while Wright's was sent further south to strike directly at the railroad. Wright came into a position nearly at right angles with Birney, facing west toward the railroad, while Birney faced north toward the city. They were not in connection, and a heavy Confederate force under General A. P. Hill drove straight into the gap, turned the left flank of the Second Corps, threw it into confusion, and captured 1700 men and four guns. The fighting was not severe; but the movement against the railroad was arrested. Hill withdrew to his intrenchments in the evening, the Second Corps re-established its line, and the Sixth intrenched itself in a position facing the railroad and about a mile and a half from it. On this flank, affairs remained substantially in this condition till the middle of August.

LAST BROADSIDE OF THE "VARUNA."—COMMANDER BOGGS FIRES THREE GUNS OF THE FEDERAL GUNBOAT BEFORE SHE SINKS.
FROM A SKETCH BY W. WAUD.

But meanwhile something that promised great results was going on near the centre of the line, in front of Burnside's corps. A regiment composed largely of Pennsylvania miners dug a tunnel under the nearest point of the Confederate works. The digging was begun in a ravine, to be out of sight of the enemy, and the earth was carried out in barrows made of cracker-boxes, and hidden under brushwood. The work occupied nearly a month, and when finished it consisted of a straight tunnel 500 feet long, ending in a cross gallery 70 feet long. In this gallery was placed 8000 pounds of powder, with slow matches. The day fixed for the explosion was the 30th of July. The choice of a division to lead the assault following the explosion, being determined by lot, fell upon General James H. Ledlie's, which was probably the worst, and certainly the worst commanded.

A few minutes before five o'clock in the morning, the mine was exploded. A vast mass of earth, surrounded by smoke, with the flames of burning powder playing through it, rose 200 feet into the air, seemed to poise there for a moment, and then fell. The fort with its guns and garrison—about 300 men of a South Carolina regiment—was completely destroyed, and in place of it was a crater about 30 feet deep and nearly 200 feet long. At the same moment the heavy batteries in the National line opened upon the enemy, to protect the assaulting column from artillery fire. Ledlie's division pushed forward into the crater, and there stopped. Ledlie himself did not accompany the men, and there seemed to be no one to direct them. Thirty golden minutes passed, during which the Confederates, who had run away in terror from the neighboring intrenchments, made no effort to drive out the assailants. At the end of that time they began to rally to their guns, and presently directed a heavy fire upon the men in the crater. Burnside tried to remedy the difficulty by pushing out more troops, and at length sent his black division, which charged through the crater and up the slope beyond, but was there met by a fire before which it recoiled; for the Confederates had constructed an inner line of breastworks commanding the front along which the explosion had been expected. Finally, both musketry and artillery were concentrated upon the disorganized mass of troops huddled in the crater, while shells were lighted and rolled down its sloping sides, till those who were left alive scrambled out and got away as best they could. This affair cost the National army about 4000 men—many of them prisoners—while the Confederate loss was hardly 1000. Soon after this Burnside was relieved, at his own request, and the command of his corps was given to General John G. Parke.

On the 13th of August, Hancock made a demonstration from Deep Bottom toward Richmond. He assaulted the defences of the city, and fighting was kept up for several days. He gained nothing, for Lee threw a strong force into the intrenchments and repelled his attacks. But there was great gain at the other end of the line; for Grant took advantage of the weakening of Lee's right to seize the Weldon Railroad. Warren's corps was moved out to the road on the 18th, took a position across it four miles from Petersburg, and intrenched.

On the 19th, and again on the 21st, Lee made determined attacks on this position, but was repelled with heavy loss. Warren clung to his line, and made such dispositions as at length enabled him to meet any assault with but little loss to himself. A day or two later, Hancock returned from the north side of the James, and was rapidly marched to the extreme left, to pass beyond Warren and destroy some miles of the Weldon Railroad. He tore up the track and completely disabled it to a point three miles south of Reams Station, and on the 25th sent out Gibbon's division to continue the work some miles farther. But the approach of a heavy Confederate force under A. P. Hill caused it to fall back to Reams Station, where, with Miles' division (6000 men in all) and 2000 cavalry, it held a line of intrenchments. Three assaults upon this line were repelled, with bloody loss to the Confederates. General Hill then ordered Heth's division to make another assault and carry the works at all hazards. Heth found a place from which a part of the National line could be enfiladed by artillery, and after a brisk bombardment assaulted, carried the works, and captured three batteries. Miles' men were rallied, retook a part of the line and one of the batteries, and formed a new line, which they held, assisted by the dismounted cavalry,

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE U. S. GUNBOAT "VARUNA" AND THE CONFEDERATE RAM "BRECKINRIDGE" AND GUNBOAT "GOVERNOR MOORE."
FROM A SKETCH BY WM. WAUD.

who poured an effective fire into the flank of the advancing Confederates. At night both sides withdrew from the field. Hancock had lost 2400 men, 1700 of whom were prisoners. The Confederate loss is unknown, but it was severe.

From the time Grant held possession of the Weldon Railroad, and whatever supplies came to the Confederate army by that route had to be hauled 30 miles in wagons. The National army constructed for its own use a railroad in the rear of its long line of intrenchments, running from City Point to the extreme left flank. This road was not particular about grades and curves, but simply followed the natural contour of the ground. Then began what is called the siege of Petersburg.

Partly to check the movements of General Hunter in the Shenandoah Valley, and partly with the hope that an attack on Washington would cause Grant to withdraw from before Richmond and Petersburg, Lee sent Early's corps into the valley. Hunter, being out of ammunition, was obliged to retire, and Early marched down to the Potomac unopposed, and threatened the national capital.

General Lew Wallace, in command at Baltimore, gathered a body of recruits and went out to meet him, not with the hope of defeating him, but only of delaying him till a sufficient force could be sent from the Army of the Potomac. Ricketts' division of the Sixth Corps followed Wallace. They met the enemy at the Monocacy, 35 miles from Washington, July 9, and took up a position on the left bank of the stream, covering the roads to the capital. Wallace had six field guns and a small force of cavalry, and disposed his line so as to hold the bridges and fords as long as possible.

The Confederates attacked at first in front, and there was bloody fighting at one of the bridges. Then they marched a heavy force down stream, crossed at a ford out of range of the National artillery, and marched up stream again to strike Wallace's left flank. That part of the line was held by Ricketts, who changed front to meet the attack, and was promptly reinforced from Wallace's scanty resources. Two assaults in line of battle were repelled, after some destructive fighting, and Wallace determined still to hold his ground, as he was hourly expecting three additional regiments. But the afternoon wore away without any appearance of assistance, and when he saw preparations for a heavier assault he determined to retreat. While the left was being withdrawn, the right, under General Tyler, was ordered to prevent the remaining Confederate force from crossing at the bridges. The wooden bridge was burned, and the stone bridge was held to the last possible moment, when Tyler also retreated. The missing regiments were met on the road, and there was no pursuit. This action probably saved the city of Washington from pillage and destruction. Wallace lost about 1400 men, half of whom were prisoners. The Confederates admitted a loss of 600.

Early now marched on Washington. But by this time veteran troops were pouring into the defences of the city, and he wisely retreated. A part of his force was struck at Winchester, July 12, by one under General Averell, and defeated losing four guns and 300 men.

Three days later, Early defeated a force under General George Crook, and drove it across the Potomac, after which he sent his cavalry, under Generals McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson, to make a rapid raid into Pennsylvania. McCausland visited Chambersburg, and demanded immediate payment of $100,000 in gold, or $500,000 in United States currency, with a threat of burning the town. The money was not forthcoming, the torch was promptly applied, about two-thirds of the buildings were destroyed, and 300 families found themselves shelterless. Early, who ordered the burning, justifies it on the ground that it was in retaliation for the burning of the houses of well-known secessionists in Virginia.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SHERIDAN IN THE SHENANDOAH.

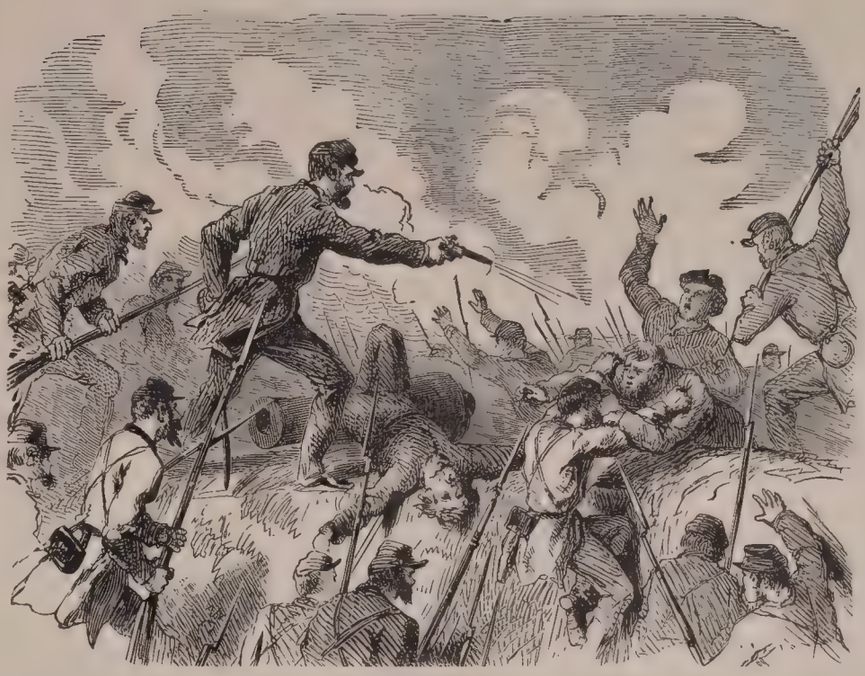
IT had become plainly evident that something must be done to cancel the whole Shenandoah Valley from the map of the theatre of war. The mountains that flanked it made it a secure lane down which a Confederate force could be sent to the very door of Washington; while the crops that were harvested in its fertile fields were a constant temptation to those who had to provide for the necessities of an army. General Grant took the matter in hand in earnest after Early's raid. His first care was to have the separate military departments in that section consolidated, his next to find a suitable commander, and finally to send an adequate force. He would have been satisfied with General Hunter, the ranking officer there; but Hunter had been badly hampered in his movements by constant interference from Washington, and knowing that he had not the confidence of General Halleck, he asked to be relieved, since he did not wish to embarrass the cause. Grant accepted his offer, and telegraphed for General Sheridan to take command of the new department. Sheridan was on hand promptly, and was placed at the head of about 30,000 troops, including 8000 cavalry.

In his instructions, which were at first written out for Hunter and afterward transferred to Sheridan, Grant said: "In pushing up the Shenandoah Valley, where it is expected you will have to go first or last, it is desirable that nothing should be left to invite the enemy to return. Take all provisions, forage, and stock wanted for the use of your command. Such as cannot be consumed destroy. The people should be informed that so long as an army can subsist among them recurrences of these raids must be expected; and we are determined to stop them at all hazards."

Early, whose main force was on the south bank of the Potomac, above Harper's Ferry, still had a large part of his cavalry in Maryland, where they

GALLANT CHARGE OF THE SIXTH UNITED STATES REGULAR CAVALRY UPON THE CONFEDERATE CAVALRY UNDER GENERAL J. E. B. STUART, MAY 9, 1862.

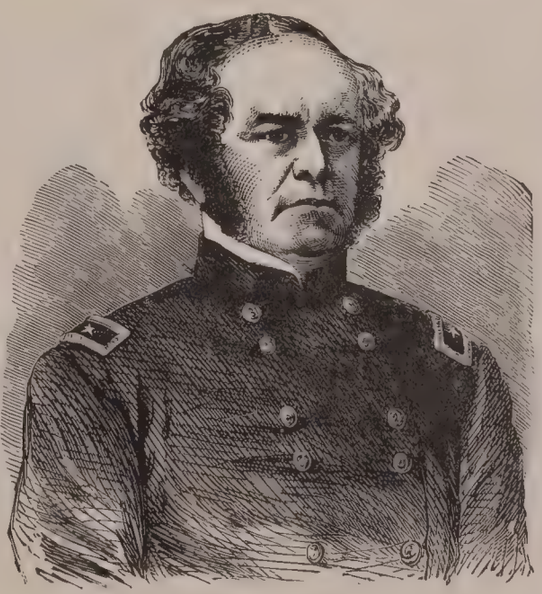
were loading their wagons with wheat on the battle-field of Antietam, and seizing all the cattle that the farmers had not driven off. But these were now recalled. As soon as Sheridan could get his force well in hand, he moved it southward toward Winchester, in order to threaten Early's communications and draw him into battle. Early retreated as far as Fisher's Hill to meet reinforcements, and was followed by Sheridan, who was about to attack there when warned by Grant to be cautious, as the enemy was too strong. He therefore withdrew to Opequan Creek, facing west toward Winchester and covering Snicker's Gap, through which reinforcements were to come to him. Here he was attacked, August 21, and after a fight in which 260 men on the National side were killed or wounded, he drew back to a stronger position at Halltown.



HEROIC CONDUCT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MORRISON, SEVENTY-NINTH NEW YORK (HIGHLANDERS), ON THE PARAPET OF THE TOWER BATTERY, JAMES ISLAND.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.

Early reconnoitred this position and found it too strong to be attacked, but for three or four weeks remained with his whole force at the lower end of the valley. There were frequent minor engagements, mainly by cavalry, with varying results.

Grant and Sheridan were in perfect accord as to the best policy, and they pursued it steadily. They knew that the time must come when Lee would recall a part of the forces that he had sent to the valley, and that would be the moment for Sheridan to spring upon Early. The opportunity arrived on the 19th of September, when Lee had recalled the command of R. H. Anderson, with which he had reinforced Early in August, and Early had sent a large part of his remaining troops to Martinsburg. Grant's order to Sheridan at this juncture was to "Go in," and Sheridan promptly went in.



HENRY W. BENHAM.

The various movements of the two armies had brought them around to substantially the same positions that they held in the engagement of August 21—Early east of and covering Winchester, Sheridan along the line of Opequan Creek. Sheridan's plan was to march straight on Winchester with his whole force, and crush Early's right before the left could be withdrawn from Martinsburg to assist it. He set his troops in motion at three o'clock in the morning, to converge toward the Berryville pike. There was, as usual, some difficulty in moving so many troops by a single road, and it was midday before the battle began. This delay gave Early an opportunity to bring back his troops from Martinsburg and unite his whole force in front of Winchester. Sheridan's infantry deployed under a heavy artillery fire and advanced to the attack, when the battle began almost simultaneously along the whole line, and was kept up till dark. There were no field-works, and the fighting was obstinate and bloody. The usual difficulty of preserving the line intact while advancing over broken ground was met, and wherever a gap appeared it was promptly taken advantage of. In one instance, a Confederate force led by General Robert E. Rodes drove in between the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, crumbled their flanks, and turned to take the Nineteenth in reverse; but at this juncture a division of the Sixth Corps under General David A. Russell, coming forward to fill the gap, struck the flank of the intruding Confederate force in turn, enfiladed it with a rapid fire of canister from the 5th Maine battery, and sent it back in confusion, capturing a large number of prisoners. In this movement Generals Rodes and Russell were both killed.

Sheridan now brought up his reserves, while the cavalry divisions of Merritt and Averell, under Torbert, came in by a detour and struck Early's left, pushing back his cavalry and getting into the rear of a portion of his infantry. From this time Sheridan drove everything before him. The Confederates fled through the town in complete rout and confusion. But darkness favored them, and most of them escaped up the valley. The National loss was nearly 5000 men. The Confederates lost about 4000—including Generals Rodes and Godwin—with five guns and nine battle-flags.

When Early retreated southward after this battle of the Opequan (or battle of Winchester) he took up a position at Fisher's Hill, where the valley is but four miles wide. His right rested on the North Fork of the Shenandoah and was sufficiently protected by it; but for the left there was no natural protection. There was an eminence overlooking the Confederate intrenchments, and after a sharp fight this was gained by the National troops, who at once began to cut down the trees and plant batteries. When Sheridan had thoroughly reconnoitered the position, he planned to send the greater part of his cavalry through the Luray Valley to get into the rear of the Confederates and cut off retreat, then to attack in front with the Sixth and

THE THIRD RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS, COLONEL WILLIAMS, DRIVING, BY A BAYONET CHARGE, THE CONFEDERATE SHARPSHOOTERS FROM THE WOODS ON JAMES ISLAND, JUNE 16, 1862.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.

Nineteenth Corps, while Crook with the Eighth Corps should make a detour and come in on the enemy's left flank. The ground was so broken that the manœuvres were necessarily slow, and it was almost sunset when Crook reached Early's flank. He then came out of the woods so suddenly and silently that the Confederates were simply astounded. Their works were taken in reverse, and their dismounted cavalry was literally overrun. The forward movement of the troops in front was prompt, and everywhere Sheridan and his lieutenants were with the men, repeating the command to push forward constantly, without stopping for anything. The result was a complete rout of the Confederates, who fled in confusion up the valley, leaving 16 guns behind. But Sheridan's plan for their capture was foiled because his cavalry, meeting a stout resistance from Early's cavalry, failed to get through to their rear. In this battle, which was fought on the 22d of September, the National loss was about 400, the Confederate about 1400.

For the next three days the retreat was continued. Early went to Port Republic to meet reinforcements, and there stopped. Sheridan halted his infantry at Harrisonburg, but sent his cavalry still further up the valley. The column under Torbert reached Staunton, where it destroyed a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and provisions, and then tore up the track of the Virginia Central Railroad eastward to Waynesboro, and pulled down the iron bridge over the stream at that point. Here it was attacked in force, and retired. Grant wanted the movement continued to Charlottesville; but Sheridan found serious difficulties in his lack of supplies and transportation so far from his base. On the 5th of October the march down the valley was begun. The infantry went first, and the cavalry followed, being stretched entirely across the valley, burning and destroying, as it went, everything except the dwellings.

Early, being reinforced, now turned and pursued Sheridan. At Tom's Brook, on the 7th, the National cavalry under Torbert, Merritt and Custer engaged the Confederate cavalry under Rosser and Lamont. After a spirited engagement, Rosser was driven back 25 miles, and Torbert captured over 300 prisoners, 11 guns, and a large number of wagons—or, as was said in the report, "Everything they had on wheels."

Sheridan halted at Cedar Creek, north of Strasburg, and put his army into camp there, while he was summoned to Washington for conference, leaving General Wright in command. Early, finding nothing in the valley for his men and horses to eat, was obliged to advance and capture provisions from the stores of his enemy, or retreat and give up the ground. He chose to assume the offensive, and in the night of the 18th moved silently around the left of the National line. In the misty dawn of the 19th the Confederates burst upon the flank held by Crook's corps, with such vehemence that it was at once thrown into confusion. They were among the tents before anybody knew they were coming, and many of Crook's men were shot or stabbed before they could fairly awake. The Nineteenth Corps was also routed, but the Sixth stood firm, and the Confederates themselves became somewhat demoralized by the eagerness of the men to plunder. Wright's Sixth Corps covered the retreat; and when Sheridan, hearing of the battle and riding with all speed from Winchester, met the stream of fugitives, he deployed some cavalry to stop them, and inspired his men with a short and oft-repeated oration, which is reported as "Face the other way, boys! We are going back to our camps! We are going to lick them out of their boots!" This actually turned the tide, a new line was quickly formed and intrenched, and when Early attacked it he met with a costly repulse. In the afternoon Sheridan advanced to attack in turn, sending his irresistible cavalry around both flanks, and after some fighting the whole Confederate line was broken up and driven in confusion, with the cavalry close upon its heels. All the guns lost in the morning were retaken, and 24 besides. In this double battle the Confederate loss was about 3100; the National 5764, of whom 1700 were prisoners taken in the morning. The campaign in the valley was now practically ended.

REPULSE OF THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS ON JAMES ISLAND, S. C., IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE PICKETS OF GENERAL WRIGHT'S DIVISION.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THE length of time that the war had continued, the drain upon the resources of both belligerents, and especially the rapidity and destructiveness of the battles in the summer of 1864, had naturally suggested the question whether there were not some possibility of a satisfactory peace without further fighting. In each section there was a party, or at least there were people, who believed that such a peace was possible, and the loud expression of this opinion led to several efforts at negotiation, as it also shaped the policy of a great political party.

The first Presidential convention of the year met at Cleveland, Ohio, on the last day of May, in response to a call addressed "to the radical men of the nation." The platform declared, among other things, "that the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise; that the rebellion has destroyed slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended to prohibit its re-establishment. General John C. Frémont was nominated for the Presidency, and General John Cochrane for the Vice-Presidency.

The Republican National Convention met in Baltimore on the 7th of June. The platform, reported by Henry J. Raymond, one of the ablest of American journalists, was probably written largely if not entirely by him. Its most significant passages were these:

"That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with the rebels, nor to offer them any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility and a return to their full allegiance to the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

"That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic. . . .

"That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office.

On the first ballot all the delegations voted for Mr. Lincoln, except that from Missouri, whose vote was given to General Grant. Andrew Johnson was nominated for Vice-President.

The Democratic National Convention, called to meet in Chicago, did not convene till nearly three months after the Republican, August 29. In the meantime the hard fighting around Richmond and on Sherman's road to Atlanta, the fruits of which were not yet evident, the appearance of Confederate forces at the gates of Washington, and the delay of Sheridan's movements in the Shenandoah Valley, had produced a more gloomy

feeling than had been experienced before since the war began; and this feeling, as was to be expected, operated in favor of whatever opposed the National administration. Seizing upon this advantage, the Democratic Convention made a very clear and bold issue with the Republican. It was presided over by Horatio Seymour, then Governor of New York, while Clement L. Vallandigham was a member of the committee on resolutions, and is supposed to have written the most significant of them. The platform presented these propositions:

"That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity, of a war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired—justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

"That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired."

On the first ballot General George B. McClellan was nominated for President. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, an ultra peace man, was nominated for Vice-President.

The declaration that the war had been a failure received a crushing comment the day after the Convention adjourned; for on that day Sherman's army marched into Atlanta. And this success was followed by others,—notably Sheridan's brilliant movements in the valley—all of which, when heralded in the Republican journals, were accompanied by the quotation from the Democratic platform declaring the war a failure. General Frémont withdrew from the contest in September.

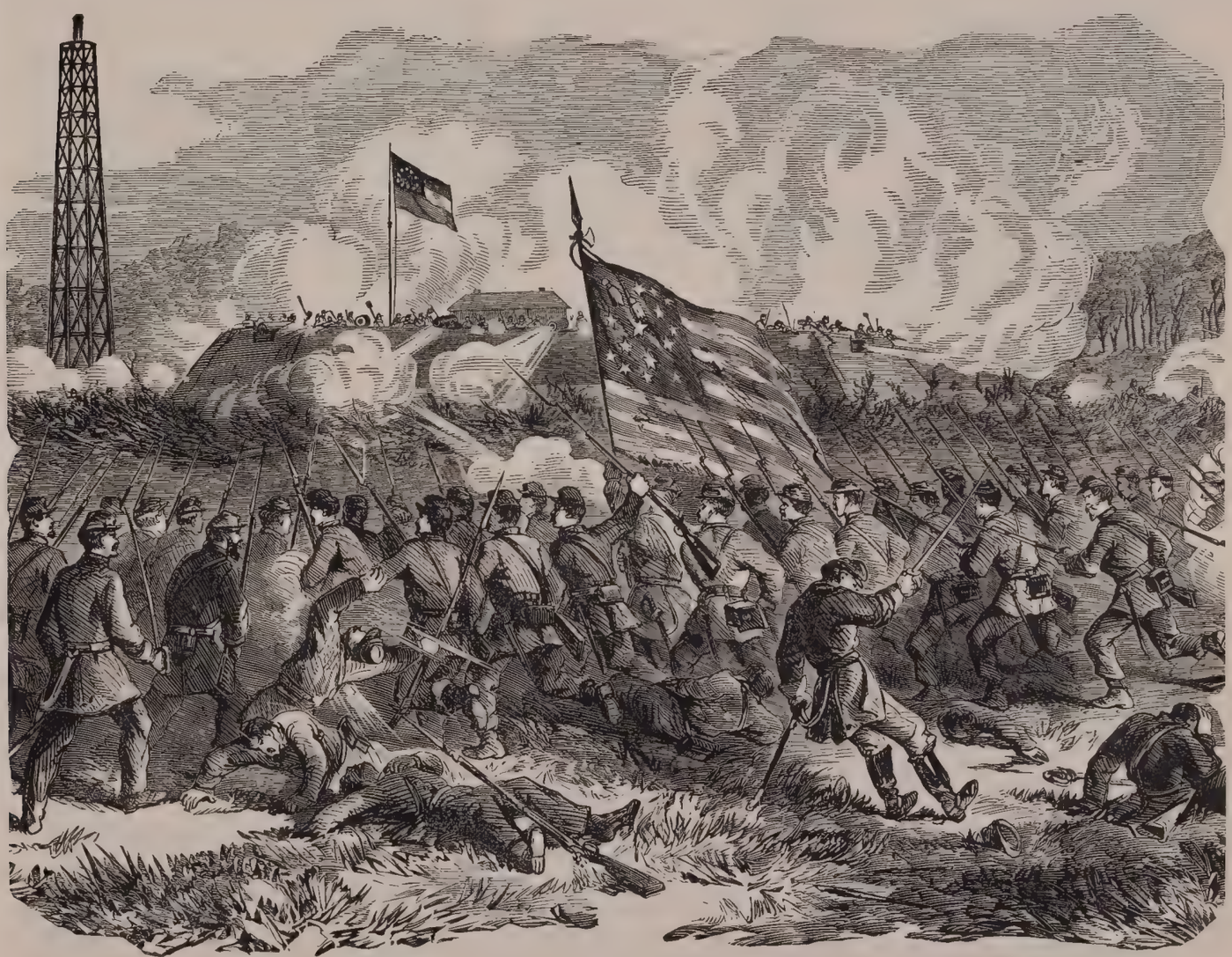
The canvass was exceedingly bitter, especially in the abuse heaped upon Mr. Lincoln. The undignified and disgraceful epithets that were applied to him by journals of high standing were not such as would make any American proud of his country.

One of the most effective arguments of the canvass was furnished in a condensed form by one of Mr. Lincoln's famous little stories, and in that form was repeated thousands of times. Answering the address of a delegation of the Union League, a day or two after his nomination, he said: "I have not permitted myself to conclude that I am the best man in the country; but I am reminded in this connection of the story of an old Dutch farmer, who once remarked to a companion that 'it was not best to swap horses when crossing streams.'"

The Confederates were now looking eagerly for the result of the Presidential election as a possible solution of the great question in their favor.

Before the canvass was over the land had settled down to the belief that the only way to secure the continuance of the war to a successful termination was to re-elect Mr. Lincoln, while a vote for General McClellan meant something else—nobody knew exactly what. The solemnity of the occasion appeared to be universally appreciated, and though a heavy vote was polled the election was the quietest that had ever been held. The citizens were dealing with a question that, in most of its aspects at least, they by this time thoroughly understood. When they sprang to arms in 1861, they did not know what war was; but now they had had three years of constant schooling to its burdens and its horrors. They had seen regiment after regiment march away to the music of drum and fife, with a thousand men in the ranks, and come back at the end of two years' service with perhaps two hundred bronzed veterans to be mustered out. They had read in their newspapers, after every great battle, the long lists of killed and wounded, which the telegraph was quick to report. Every city had its fair for the relief of the widows and orphans, every hamlet its two or three crippled soldiers hobbling about in their faded blue overcoats, almost every house its incurable sorrow. They had seen the wheel turning in the provost-marshal's office, in places where volunteering was not sufficiently rapid, and knew that their own names might be the next to be drawn for service at the front. They knew how many graves there were at Gettysburg, how many at Shiloh, how many at Stone River; they knew what was to be seen in the hospitals of every Northern city, and something of the unspeakable horrors of captivity. They saw the price of gold go beyond two hundred, while the Government was spending between two and three millions of dollars a day, piling up a national debt in undreamed-of proportions, for which they were already heavily taxed, and which must some day be paid in solid coin.

Seeing and understanding all this, and having the privilege of a secret and unquestioned ballot, they quietly walked up to the polls and voted for a vigorous prosecution of the war, re-electing Mr. Lincoln by a popular majority of more than 400,000, and giving him the votes of all the States excepting Delaware, New Jersey and Kentucky —212 against 21. The vote of the soldiers in the field, so far as it could be counted separately (for in some States it was sent home sealed, and



BATTLE OF SECESSIONVILLE, JAMES ISLAND, S. C.—BAYONET CHARGE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS, UNDER GENERAL STEVENS, UPON THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES, JUNE 16, 1862.

FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.

mingled with the other ballots in the boxes), showed about 119,000 for Lincoln, and about 34,000 for McClellan.

If there is any one act of the American people that above all others, in the sober pages of history, reflects credit upon them for correct judgment, determined purpose, courage in present difficulties, and care for future interests, that act, it seems to me, was the re-election of President Lincoln.

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CHAPTER XXVI.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

BEFORE Sherman's army had been a week in Atlanta, he determined to send away all the inhabitants of the city, giving each the choice whether to go south or north, and furnishing transportation for a certain distance. His reason for this measure is given briefly in his own words: "I was resolved to make Atlanta a pure military garrison or depot, with no civil population to influence military measures."

Among the considerations that influenced General Sherman's action at that time, two appear to have been paramount—one a hope, the other a fear. The fear was that some portion of Hood's army would make a serious break in his communications by destroying portions of the long single-track railroad over which he drew all his supplies from Chattanooga. The hope was that Georgia, seeing any further prosecution of the war to be useless, would withdraw her troops from the Confederate armies and practically secede from the Confederacy. Some color was given to this by the fact that Governor Joseph E. Brown had recalled the Georgia militia from Hood's army.

Sherman sent word to Governer Brown that if Georgia's troops were withdrawn from the Confederate service, he would pass across the State as harmlessly as possible, and pay for all the corn and fodder that he took; but if not, he would devastate the State through its whole length and breadth.

In North Carolina there had been a strong movement for peace this year, the only difference of opinion being as to the method in which peace should be sought. The Governor, Zebulon B. Vance, as a candidate for re-election, represented those who held that the State should only act in co-operation with the other States that were engaged with her in the war. At the election in August, Vance received 54,000 votes, against 20,000 for his opponent.

Georgia did not secede from the Confederacy, but Hood did attack the communications. At every important point on the railroad there was a strong guard, and at the bridges there were block-houses with small but well-appointed garrisons. About the 1st of October Hood crossed the Chattahooche, going northward to strike the railroad. Sherman hurried after him, and on the 5th looked down from Kenesaw Mountain upon the fires that were burning the ties and heating the rails of a dozen miles of his road. Anticipating an attack on Allatoona, which was held by a small brigade under command of Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Tourtellotte, he signaled over the heads of the enemy a message to Allatoona conveying an order for General John M. Corse, then at Rome, to go to the relief of Tourtellotte with a strong force. Corse obeyed promptly, arriving at midnight. In the morning the garrison, now nearly 2000 strong, was summoned to surrender immediately, to avoid a needless effusion of blood. General Corse answered, "We are prepared for the needless effusion of blood whenever it is agreeable to you," and at once his men were attacked from all sides. They were driven into their redoubts, and there made so determined a resistance that after five hours of desperate fighting the Confederates withdrew, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Corse had lost 707 men, reported burying 231 of the enemy's dead and taking 411 prisoners, which would indicate a total loss of about 1600.

General Thomas had been sent to Nashville with two divisions, General Slocum was left in Atlanta with the Twentieth Corps, and with the remainder of his forces Sherman pursued Hood through the country between Rome and Chattanooga and westward of that region. But he could not bring the Confederates to battle, and had little expectation of overtaking them. He thinks he conceived of the march to the sea some time in September; the first definite proposal of it was in a telegram to General Thomas, on the 9th of October, in which he said: "I want to destroy all the road below Chattanooga, including Atlanta, and to make for the sea-cost. We can not defend this long line of road." In various despatches between that date and the 2d of November, Sherman proposed the great march to Grant and to the President. Grant thought Hood's army should be destroyed first, but finally said: "I do not see that you can withdraw from where you are, to follow Hood, without giving up all we have gained in territory. I say, then, go on as you propose." This was on the understanding, suggested by Sherman, that Thomas would be left with force enough to take care of Hood. Sherman sent him the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps, commanded by Generals Stanley and Schofield, and further reinforced him with troops that had been garrisoning various places on the railroad, while he also received two divisions from Missouri and some recruits from the North.

Sherman rapidly sent north all his sick and disabled men, and all baggage that could be spared. Commissioners came and took the votes of the soldiers for the Presidential election, and departed. Paymasters came and paid off the troops, and went back again. Wagon trains were put in trim and loaded for a march. As the last trains whirled over the road to Chattanooga, the track was destroyed, the bridges burned, the wires torn down, and all the troops that had not been ordered to

THE FIRST NEW JERSEY BRIGADE, GENERAL TAYLOR, DETACHING ITSELF FROM GENERAL SLOCUM'S DIVISION AND RUSHING TO THE SUPPORT OF KEARNEY, WHO HAD BEEN DRIVEN BACK, AT CHARLES CITY ROAD, JUNE 30, 1862.
FROM A SKETCH BY WM. WAUD.

join Thomas were concentrated in Atlanta. From the 12th of November nothing more was heard from Sherman till Christmas.

The depot, machine-shops and locomotive-house in Atlanta were all torn down, and fire was set to the ruins. The shops had been used for the manufacture of Confederate ammunition, and all night the shells were exploding in the midst of the ruin, while the fire spread to a block of stores, and finally burned out the heart of the city. With every unsound man and every useless article sent to the rear, General Sherman now had 55,329 infantrymen, 5063 cavalrymen, and 1812 artillerymen, with 65 guns. There were four teams of horses to each gun, with its caisson and forge; 600 ambulances, each drawn by two horses; and 2500 wagons, with six mules to each. Every soldier carried 40 rounds of ammunition, while the wagons contained an abundant additional supply and 1,200,000 rations, with oats and corn enough to last five days. Probably a more thoroughly appointed army never was seen, and it is difficult to imagine one of equal numbers more effective. Every man in it was a veteran, and felt the most perfect confidence that under the leadership of "Uncle Billy" it would be impossible to go wrong.

On the 15th of November they set out on the march to the sea, nearly 300 miles distant. The infantry consisted of four corps. The Fifteenth and Seventeenth formed the right wing, commanded by General Howard; the Fourteenth and Twentieth the left, commanded by General Slocum. The cavalry was under the command of General Judson Kilpatrick. The two wings marched by parallel routes, generally a few miles apart, each corps having its own proportion of the artillery and trains. General Sherman issued minute orders as to the conduct of the march, which were systematically carried out. Some of the instructions were these:

"The army will forage liberally on the country during the march. To this end each brigade commander will organize a good and sufficient foraging party, who will gather corn or forage of any kind, meat of any kind, vegetables, corn meal, or whatever is needed by the command, aiming at all times to keep in the wagons at least ten days' provisions. Soldiers must not enter dwellings or commit any trespass; but, during a halt or camp, they may be permitted to gather turnips, potatoes, and other vegetables, and to drive in stock in sight of their camp. To corps commanders alone is entrusted the power to destroy mills, houses, cotton-gins, etc. Where the army is unmolested, no destruction of such property should be permitted; but should guerrillas or bushwhackers molest our march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads, or otherwise manifest local hostility, then army commanders should order and enforce a devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of such hostility. As for horses, mules, wagons, etc., belonging to the inhabitants, the cavalry and artillery may appropriate freely and without limit; discriminating, however, between the rich, who are usually hostile, and the poor and industrious, usually neutral or friendly. In all foraging, the parties engaged will endeavor to leave with each family a reasonable portion for their maintenance."

The great army moved steadily, day after day, cutting a mighty swath, from 40 to 60 miles wide, through the very heart of the Confederacy. The columns passed through Rough and Ready, Jonesboro, Covington, McDonough, Macon, Milledgeville, Gibson, Louisville, Millen, Springfield, and many smaller places. The wealthier inhabitants fled at the approach of the troops. The negroes in great numbers swarmed after the army, believing the long-promised day of jubilee had come.

The army destroyed nearly the whole of the Georgia Central Railroad. As they had learned that a rail merely bent could be straightened and used again, a special tool was invented with which a red-hot rail could be quickly twisted like an auger, and rendered forever useless. They also had special appliances for tearing up the track methodically and rapidly. As bloodhounds had been used to track escaped prisoners, the men killed all that they could find.

The foraging parties—or "bummers," as they were popularly called—went out for miles on each side, starting in advance of the organizations to which they belonged, gathered immense quantities of provisions, and brought them to the line of march, where each stood guard over his pile till his own brigade came along. The progress of the column was not allowed to be interrupted for the reception of the forage, everything being loaded upon the wagons as they moved. The "flankers" were thrown out on either side, passing in thin lines through the woods to prevent any surprise by the enemy, while the mounted officers went through the fields to give the road to the troops and trains.

The only serious opposition came from Wheeler's Confederate cavalry, which hung on the flanks of the army and burned some bridges, but was well taken care of by Kilpatrick's, who generally defeated it when brought to an encounter. When the advance guard was within a few miles of Savannah, there was some fighting with infantry, and a pause before the defences of the city.

Fort McAllister, which stood in the way of

SKIRMISHING IN THE WOODS ON THE ADVANCE TO VICKSBURG.

EDWIN VOSE SUMNER.

communication with the blockading fleet, was elaborately protected with ditches, palisades, and *chevaux-de-frise;* but General William B. Hazen's division made short work with it, going straight over everything and capturing the fort on the 13th of December, losing 92 men in the assault, and killing or wounding about 50 of the garrison. That night General Sherman, with a few officers, pulled down the river in a yawl and visited a gunboat of the fleet at Ossabaw Sound. Four days later, having established full communication, Sherman demanded the surrender of the city, which General William J. Hardee, who was in command there with a considerable force, refused. Sherman then took measures to make its investment complete; but on the morning of the 21st it was found to be evacuated by Hardee's forces, and General John W. Geary's division of the Twentieth Corps marched in. The next day Sherman wrote to the President: "I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, also about 25,000 bales of cotton." Sherman's entire loss in the march had been 764 men.

That phase of war which reaches behind the armies in the field and strikes directly at the sources of supply, bringing home its burdens and its hardships to men who are urging on the conflict without participating in it, was never exhibited on a grander scale or conducted with more complete success. This in fact is the most humane kind of war, since it accomplishes the purpose with the least destruction of life and limb.

When Hood found that he could not lure Sherman away from Atlanta, he turned toward Nashville, under orders from Richmond, hoping to destroy the army that Thomas was organizing. He was hindered by heavy rains, and it was late in November when he arrived at Duck River, about 40 miles south of the city. Here he found a force under General Schofield, which was easily flanked by crossing the river, whereupon Schofield fell back to Franklin, on Harpeth River, 18 miles from Nashville, intrenched a line south and west of the town, with both flanks resting on bends of the river, and got his artillery and trains across the stream, placing the guns where they could play upon any attacking force. Schofield had about 25,000 men, and Hood over 40,000. In the afternoon of November 30, the attack was made. Schofield's rear guard, instead of falling back to the main body, as ordered, so as to permit the fire of the whole line to be poured into the advancing enemy, attempted to withstand the Confederate onset. Of course it was quickly swept back, and as the men rushed in confusion into the lines they were closely followed by the enemy, who captured a portion of the intrenchments. From a part of the line thus seized they were driven in turn, but they clung tenaciously to the remainder, and Schofield established a new line a few rods in the rear. Here the fight continued long after dark, with no special advantage to either side. Hood lost 6300 men, and Schofield 2500. At midnight Schofield crossed the river and retreated to Nashville. Hood followed him, and there confronted Thomas' whole army.

Everybody complained of Thomas' slowness, and he was in imminent danger of being superseded; but he would not assume the offensive till he felt that his army was prepared to make sure work. When all was ready, he still had to delay because of bad weather; but on the 15th of December the long-meditated blow was given. Thomas' army advanced against Hood's, striking it simultaneously in front and on the left flank. The weight of the attack fell upon the flank, which was completely crushed, and a part of the intrenchments with their guns fell into the hands of the National forces. In the night Hood retreated a mile or two, to another line on the hills. He was seriously embarrassed by the absence of a large part of Forrest's cavalry. In the afternoon of the 16th, Thomas, having sent Wilson's cavalry around the enemy's left flank, attacked with his whole force. He made no headway against Hood's right, but again he crushed the left flank, and followed up the advantage so promptly and vigorously that all organization in the Confederate army was lost, and what was left of it fled in wild confusion toward Franklin, pursued by Wilson's cavalry. Thomas captured all their artillery, and took 4500 prisoners. The number of their killed and wounded was never reported. His own loss was about 3000.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE FINAL BATTLES.

AFTER Sherman's army had marched through Georgia and captured Savannah, he and Grant at first contemplated removing it by water to the James, and placing it where it could act in immediate connection with the Army of the Potomac against Petersburg and Richmond. But several considerations soon led to a different plan. One was, the difficulty of getting together enough transports to carry 65,000 men and all their equipage without too much delay. A still stronger one was the fact that in a march through the Carolinas Sherman's army could probably do more to help Grant's and bring the war to a speedy close than if it were set down beside it in Virginia. The question of supplies, always a vital one for an army, had become very serious in the military affairs of the Confederacy. The trans-Mississippi region had been cut off long ago, the blockade of the seaports had been growing more stringent, Sheridan had desolated the Shenandoah Valley, Sherman had eaten out the heart of Georgia. And now if that same army, with its increased experience and confidence, should go through South and North Carolina, living on the country, Lee's position in the defences of Richmond would soon become untenable from mere lack of something for his army to eat. After tarrying at Savannah three weeks, Sherman gathered up his forces for another strike toward the final victory.

The right wing was concentrated at Pocotaligo, 40 miles north of Savannah, and the left at Robertsville, 20 miles west of Pocotaligo. The northward march was begun on the 1st of February. Sherman had sent out rumors that represented both Charleston and Augusta as his immediate goal; but he pushed straight northward, on a route midway between them, toward Columbia.

This march, though not so romantic as that through Georgia, where a great army was for several weeks hidden from all its friends, was really much more difficult and dangerous. In the march from Atlanta to the sea, the army moved parallel with the courses of the rivers, and found highways between them that it was not easy for any but a large force to obstruct or destroy. But in the march through the Carolinas all the streams had to be crossed. A single man could burn a bridge and stop an army for several hours. Moreover, after the disasters that befell Hood at Franklin and Nashville, public sentiment in the Confederacy had demanded the reinstatement of General Joseph E. Johnston, and that able soldier had been placed in command of whatever remained of Hood's army, to which were added all the scattered detachments and garrisons that were available, and with this force he took the field against his old antagonist.

Sherman expected to meet serious opposition at Columbia, for it was the capital of the State; but the Confederate leaders were holding their forces at Charleston and Augusta, confidently expecting those cities to be attacked, and nothing but Hampton's cavalry was left to take care of Columbia. The main difficulty was at the rivers, where

JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

the Confederates had burned the bridges, which Sherman's men rapidly rebuilt, and on the 17th the National troops entered the city as Hampton's cavalry left it. Bales of cotton, piled up in the streets, were on fire, there was a high wind, and the flakes of cotton were flying through the air like a snow-storm. In spite of all efforts of the soldiers, the fire persistently spread at night, several buildings burst into a blaze, and before morning the heart of the city was a heap of ruins. There has been an acrimonious dispute as to the responsibility for this fire. It seems probable that Hampton's soldiers set fire to the cotton, perhaps without orders, and it seems improbable that any one would purposely set fire to the city. At all events, Sherman's men did their utmost to extinguish the flames, and that General gave the citizens 500 head of cattle, and did what he could to shelter them. He did destroy the arsenal purposely, and tons of powder, shot and shell were taken out of it, hauled to the river, and sunk in deep water. He also destroyed the foundries and the establishment in which the Confederacy's paper money was printed.

GEORGE CROOK.

That same day, the 18th, Charleston was evacuated by the Confederate forces under General Hardee, and a brigade of National troops commanded by General Schimmelpfennig promptly took possession of it.

On the 20th, leaving Columbia, Sherman's army bore away for Fayetteville. The most serious difficulty was met at Catawba River, where the bridges were destroyed, the floods interfered with the building of new ones, and there was a delay of nearly a week.

Fayetteville was reached on the 11th of March, and here communication was opened with General Alfred H. Terry, whose men had captured Fort Fisher, below Wilmington, after a gallant fight, in January, and later the city itself, thus closing that harbor to blockade-runners. In taking the fort, Terry's men had fought their way from traverse to traverse, and the stubborn garrison had only yielded when they literally reached the last ditch.

At Averysboro, 35 miles south of Raleigh, on the 16th of March, the left wing suddenly came upon Hardee's forces intrenched across its path. The left flank of the Confederates was soon turned, and they fell back to a stronger position. Here a direct attack was made, but without success, and Kilpatrick's cavalry was roughly handled by a division of Confederate infantry. General Slocum then began a movement to turn the flank again, and in the night Hardee retreated. Each side had lost 500 men.

Averysboro is about 40 miles west of Goldsboro. Midway between is Bentonville, where, on the 19th, the left wing again found the enemy intrenched across the way, this time in greater force and commanded by Johnston. Thickets of black-jack protected the flanks, and it was ugly ground for fighting over. Slocum's men attacked the position in force as soon as they came upon it. They quickly broke the Confederate right flank, drove it back, and planted batteries to command that part of the field. On the other flank the thickets interfered more with the organization of both sides, the National troops threw up intrenchments, both combatants attacked alternately, and the fighting was very bloody. After nightfall the Confederates withdrew toward Raleigh, and the road was then open for Sherman to march into Goldsboro. At Bentonville, the last battle fought by this army, the National loss was 1604 men, the Confederate 2342. At Goldsboro Sherman was joined by Schofield's corps, which had been transferred thither from Thomas' army.

Several attempts to negotiate a peace were made during the winter of 1864–5, the most notable of which took place early in February, when Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, accompanied by John A. Campbell and Robert M. T. Hunter, applied for permission to pass through Grant's lines for the purpose. They were conducted to Fort Monroe, met President Lincoln and Secretary Seward on a steamer in Hampton Roads, and had a long and free discussion. The Confederate commissioners proposed an armistice, with the hope that after a time, if trade and friendly relations were resumed, some sort of settlement or compromise could be reached without more fighting. But Mr. Lincoln would consent to no peace or armistice of any kind, except on condition of the immediate disbandment of the Confederate armies and government, the restoration of the Union, and the abolition of slavery. The Confederate commissioners were not authorized to concede the restoration of the Union, and the conference had no practical result.

Late in February General Sheridan, at the head of 10,000 cavalry, moved far up the Shenandoah Valley, and at Waynesboro his Third Division, commanded by General Custer, met Early's force on the 2d of March. In the engagements that ensued, Early was completely defeated, and about 1500 of his men were captured, together with every gun he had, and all his trains. Sheridan then ruined the locks in the Jamer River Canal, destroyed portions of the railroads toward Lynchburg and Gordonsville, and rode down the peninsula to White House, crossed over to the James, and joined Grant, taking post on the left of the army, and occupying Dinwiddie Court House on the 29th.

Gran. and Lee had both been waiting impatiently for the roads to dry, so that wagons and guns could be moved—Lee because he saw that Richmond could not be held any longer, and was anxious to get away; Grant because he was anxious to begin the final campaign and prevent Lee from getting away. The only chance for Lee to escape was by slipping past Grant's left, and either joining Johnston in North Carolina or

A DETACHMENT OF THE FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA (COLORED) FEDERAL VOLUNTEERS, COLONEL BEARD, REPELLING AN ATTACK OF THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS IN THE VICINITY OF DOBOY RIVER, GA.

FROM A SKETCH BY COLONEL BREWERTON.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN.

taking a position in the mountainous country to the west. But Grant's left extended too far westward to permit of this without great hazard. To compel him to contract his lines, drawing in his left, Lee planned a bold attack on his right, which was executed in the night of the 24th. Large numbers of deserters had recently left the Confederate army and walked across to Grant's lines, bringing their arms with them, and this circumstance was now used for a ruse. At a point where the hostile lines were not more than 100 yards apart, some of General Gordon's men walked out to the National picket-line, as if they were deserters, seized the pickets, and sent them back as prisoners. Then a column charged through the gap, surprised the men in the main line, and captured a section of the works. But the Confederates were headed off in both directions, and a large number of guns were soon planted where they could sweep the ground that had been captured. A line of intrenchments was thrown up in the rear, and the survivors of the charging column found themselves where they could neither go forward nor retreat nor be reinforced. This affair cost the Confederates about 4000 men, and inflicted a loss of 2000 upon the National army.

Grant, instead of contracting his lines, was making dispositions to extend them. Three divisions under General E. O. C. Ord were brought from his right in the night of the 27th and placed on his extreme left, while a movement was planned for the 29th by which that wing was to be pushed out to the Southside Railroad. When the day arrived, heavy rains had made the ground so soft that the roads had to be corduroyed before the artillery could be dragged over them. But the army was used to this sort of work, and performed it with marvelous quickness.

Grant's extreme left was now held by his most energetic lieutenant, Sheridan, with his magnificent cavalry. By Grant's orders, Sheridan made a march through Dinwiddie Court House, to come in upon the extreme Confederate right at Five Forks, which he struck on the 31st. He had no difficulty in driving away the Confederate cavalry; but when a strong infantry was encountered he was himself driven back, and called for help. Grant sent the Fifth Corps to his assistance; but it was unusually slow in moving, and was stopped by the loss of a bridge at Gravelly Run, so that it was midday of April 1st before Sheridan began to get it in hand. Lee had strengthened the force holding Five Forks; but Sheridan, when his troops were all up, late in the afternoon, opened the battle of a well-conceived plan. Engaging the enemy with his cavalry in front, he used the Fifth Corps as if it were his immense right arm, swinging it around so as to embrace and crush the Confederate force. With bloody but brief fighting the manœuvre was successful; Five Forks was secured, and more than 5000 prisoners were taken. Sheridan's loss was about 1000. In the hour of victory came orders from Sheridan relieving Warren of his command, because of that officer's slowness in bringing his corps to the attack.

Judging that Lee must have drawn forces from other parts of his line to strengthen his right, Grant followed up the advantage by attacking Lee's centre at daybreak the next morning, Sunday, April 2, with the corps of Wright and Parke. Both of these broke through the Confederate lines in the face of a musketry fire, took large portions of them in reverse, and captured over 3000 prisoners and several guns. The Second Corps, under General Andrew A. Humphreys, and three divisions under General Ord, made a similar movement, with similar success, Sheridan moved up on the left, and the outer defences of Petersburg were now in the possession of the National forces, who encircled the city with a continuous line from a point on Appomattox River above to one below. In the fighting of this day the Confederate General A. P. Hill was killed.

General Lee now sent a telegram to Richmond, saying that both cities must be evacuated. It was received in church by Mr. Davis, who quietly withdrew without waiting for the service to be finished. As the signs of evacuation became evident to the people, there was a general rush for means of conveyance, and property of all sorts was brought into the streets in confused masses. Committees appointed by the city council attempted to destroy all the liquor, and hundreds of barrelfuls were poured into the gutters. The great tobacco warehouses were set on fire, under military orders, and the iron-clad rams in the river blown up. The next morning a detachment of black troops from General Godfrey Weitzel's command marched into the city.

CAPTAIN FRAZER, OF THE TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT, TURNING UPON AND CAPTURING HIS GUARD WHILE BEING CONVEYED TO THE CONFEDERATE CAMP.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

Lee, with the remnant of his army, fled westward, still keeping up the organization, though his numbers were constantly diminishing by desertion, straggling and capture. Grant, in close pursuit, moved mainly on a parallel route south of Lee's, attacking vigorously whenever any portion of the hostile forces approached near enough. Some of these engagements were very sharply contested, and as the men on both sides had attained the highest perfection of destructive skill, and were not sheltered by intrenchments, the losses were severe, and the 70 miles of the race was a long track of blood. There were collisions at Jetersville, Detonville, Deep Creek, Sailor's Creek, Paine's Cross Roads and Farmville; the most important being that at Sailor's Creek, where Custer broke the Confederate line, capturing 400 wagons, 16 guns and many prisoners, and then the Sixth Corps came up and captured the whole of Ewell's corps, including Ewell himself and four other generals. Lees was

STONEMAN'S EXPEDITION.—BIVOUAC AT LOUISA COURT HOUSE.

BURNING CONFEDERATE STOREHOUSES.

stopped by the loss of a provision train, and spent a day in trying to collect from the surrounding country something for his soldiers to eat.

When he arrived at Appomattox Court House, April 9, a week from the day he set out, he found Sheridan's dismounted cavalry in line across his path, and his infantry advanced confidently to brush them away. But the cavalrymen drew off to the right, and disclosed a heavy line of blue-coated infantry and gleaming steel. Before this the weary Confederates recoiled, and just as Sheridan was preparing to charge upon their flank with his cavalry a white flag was sent out, and hostilities were suspended on information that negotiations for a surrender were in progress. Grant had first demanded Lee's surrender in a note written on the afternoon of the 7th. Three or four other notes had passed between them, and on the 9th the two commanders met at a house in the village, where they wrote and exchanged two brief letters by which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia was effected; the terms being simply that the men were to lay down their arms and return to their homes, not to be molested so long as they did not again take up arms against the United States. The exceeding generosity of these terms, to an army that had exacted almost the last life it had power to destroy, was a surprise to many who remembered the unconditional surrender that Grant had demanded at Vicksburg and Fort Donelson. But he considered that the war was over, and thought the defeated insurgents would at once return to their homes and become good citizens of the United States. In pursuance of this idea, he ordered that they be permitted to take their horses with them, as they "would need them for the ploughing." The starving Confederates were immediately fed by their captors, and by General Grant's orders cheering, firing of salutes, and other demonstrations of exultation over the great and decisive victory, were immediately stopped. The number of officers and men paroled, according to the terms of the surrender, was 28,365.

The next day Lee issued, in the form of a general order, a farewell address to his army, in which he lauded them in unmeasured terms, to the implied disparagement of their conquerors, and assured them of his "unceasing admiration of their constancy and devotion to their country." It seems not to have occurred to the General that he had no army, for it had been taken away from him, and no right to issue a military document of any kind, for he was a prisoner of war; and he certainly must have forgotten that the costly court of last resort, to which he and they had appealed, had just decided that their country as he defined it had no existence.

General Johnston, confronting Sherman in North Carolina, surrendered his army to that commander at Durham Station, near Raleigh, on the 26th of April, receiving the same terms that had been granted to Lee; and the surrender of all the other Confederate armies soon followed, the last being the command of General E. Kirby Smith, at Shreveport, La., on the 26th of May. The number of Johnston's immediate command surrendered and paroled was 36,817, to whom were added 52,453 in Georgia and Florida.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

PEACE.

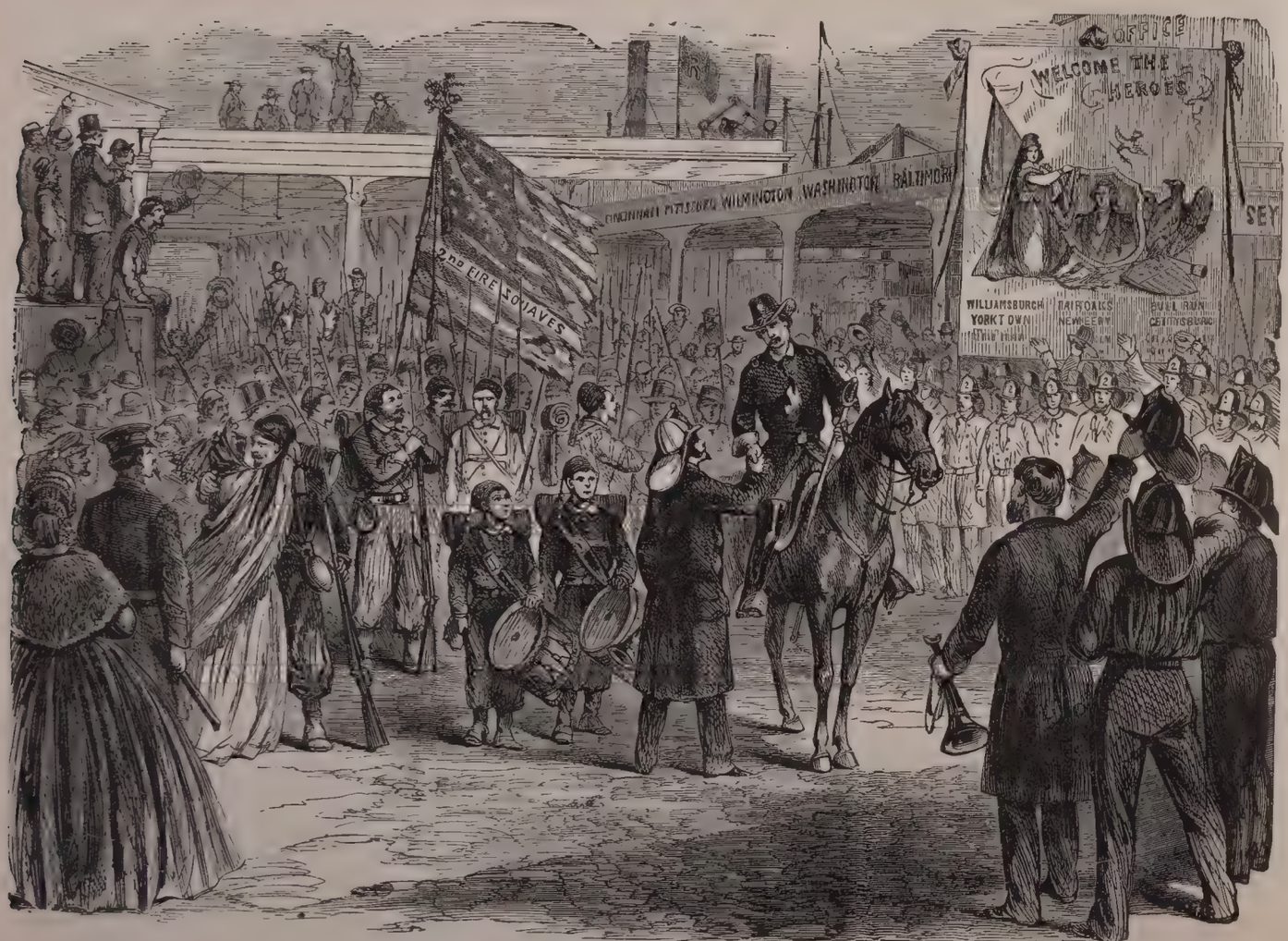
NO account of the war, however brief, can properly be closed without some mention of the forces other than military that contributed to its success. The assistance and influence of the "war Governors," as they were called—including Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania, John A. Andrew of Massachusetts, William A. Buckingham of Connecticut, Edwin D. Morgan of New York, William Dennison of Ohio, and Oliver P. Morton of Indiana—was vital to the cause, and was acknowledged as generously as it was given. There was also a class of citizens who, by reason of age or other disability, did not go to the front, and would not have been permitted to, but found a way to assist the Government perhaps even more efficiently. They were thoughtful and scholarly men, who brought out and placed at the service of their country every lesson that could be drawn from history; practical and experienced men, whose hard sense and knowledge of affairs made them natural leaders in the councils of the people; men of fervid eloquence, whose arguments and appeals aroused all there was of latent patriotism in their younger and hardier countrymen, and contributed wonderfully to the rapidity with which quotas were filled and regiments forwarded to the seat of war. There were great numbers of devoted women, who performed uncomplainingly the hardest hospital service, and managed great fairs and relief societies with an enthusiasm that never wearied. And there were the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, whose agents went everywhere between the depot in the rear and the skirmish-line in front, carrying not only whatever was needed to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded, but also many things to beguile the tedious hours in camp and diminish the serious evil of home-sickness.

It was a common remark, at the time, that the Confederacy crumbled more suddenly in 1865 than it had risen in 1861. It seemed like an empty shell, which, when fairly broken through, had no more stability, and instantly fell to ruins. To some on the Confederate side, especially in Virginia, the surrender was a surprise, and came like a personal and irreparable grief. But people in other parts of the South, especially those who had seen Sherman's legions marching by their doors, knew that the end was coming. Longstreet had pronounced the cause lost by Lee's want of generalship at Gettysburg; Ewell had said there was no use in fighting longer when Grant had swung his army across the James; Johnston and his lieutenants declared it wrong to keep up the hopeless struggle after the capital had been abandoned and the Army of Northern Virginia had laid down its weapons, and so expressed themselves to Mr. Davis when he stopped to confer with them, in North Carolina, on his flight

CHARGING A CONFEDERATE BATTERY NEAR RICHMOND.

DESTROYING CANAL LOCKS AND BOATS.

ADMIRAL DUPONT'S MACHINE-SHOP IN CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CRANE.



RECEPTION OF THE SECOND NEW YORK FIRE ZOUAVES, COLONEL BURNS, BY CHIEF DECKER AND THE NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 9, 1864.

southward. But he said their fortunes might still be retrieved, and independence established, if those who were absent from the armies without leave would but return to their places.

Nevertheless, he continued his flight through the Carolinas into Georgia; his Cabinet officers, most of whom had set out with him from Richmond, leaving him one after another. When he had arrived at Irwinsville, Ga., accompanied by his family and Postmaster-General Reagan, their little encampment in the woods was surprised, on the morning of May 11, by two detachments of Wilson's cavalry, and they were all taken prisoners. Mr. Davis was taken to Savannah, and thence to Fort Monroe, where he was a prisoner for two years, after which he was released on bail. He was never tried.

The secession movement had been proved to be a rebellion and nothing else—although the mightiest of all rebellions. It never rose to the character of a revolution; for it never had possession of the capital or the public archives, never stopped the wheels of the Government for a single day, was suppressed in the end, and attained none of its objects. But although it was clearly a rebellion, and although its armed struggle had been maintained after all prospect of success had disappeared, such was the magnanimity of the National Government and the Northern people that its leaders escaped the usual fate of rebels.

supplies of the National commissariat, and many of them were furnished with transportation to their homes in distant States.

If the people of the North had any disposition to be boisterous over the final victory, it was completely quelled by the shadow of a great sorrow that suddenly fell upon them. A conspiracy had been in progress for a long time among a few half-crazy secessionists in and about the capital. It culminated on the night of Good Friday, April 14, 1865. One of the conspirators forced his way into Secretary Seward's house and attacked the Secretary with a knife, but did not succeed in killing him. Mr. Seward had been thrown from a carriage a few days before, and was lying in bed with his jaws encased in a metallic frame-work, which probably saved his life. The chief conspirator, an obscure actor, made his way into the box at Ford's Theatre, where the President and his wife were sitting, witnessing the comedy of "Our American Cousin," shot Mr. Lincoln in the back of the head, jumped from the box to the stage with a flourish of bravado, shouting "*Sic semper tyrannis!*" and escaped behind the scenes and out at the stage door. The dying President was carried to a house across the street, where he expired the next morning. As the principal Confederate army had already surrendered, it was impossible for any one to suppose that the killing of the President could affect the result of the war.

enemy's capital, lived to see the authority of the United States restored over the whole country, and then was snatched away, when the people were as much as ever in need of his genius for the solution of new problems that suddenly confronted them.

The funeral train retraced the same route over which Mr. Lincoln had gone to Washington from his home in Springfield, Ill., four years before, and to the sorrowful crowds that were gathered at every station, and even along the track in the country, it seemed as if the light of the nation had gone out forever.

The armies returning from the field were brought to Washington for a grand review before being mustered out of service. The Army of the Potomac was reviewed on May 23, and Sherman's army on the 24th, the troops marching in close column around the Capitol and down Pennsylvania Avenue to the music of their bands.

It was computed that the loss of life in the Confederate service was about equal to that in the National. Their losses in battle, as they were generally on the defensive, were smaller, but their means of caring for the wounded were inferior. Thus it cost us nearly 600,000 lives and more than $6,000,000,000 to destroy the doctrine of State sovereignty, abolish the system of slavery, and begin the career of the United States as a nation.

THE PRISON PEN AT MILLEN, GA., IN WHICH FEDERAL PRISONERS WERE CONFINED.

Except by temporary political disabilities, not one of them was punished—neither Mr. Davis nor Mr. Stephens, nor any member of the Confederate Cabinet or Congress; neither Lee nor Johnston nor any of their lieutenants, not even Beauregard, who advocated the black flag, nor Forrest, who massacred his prisoners at Fort Pillow. Most of the officers of high rank in the Confederate army were graduates of the Military Academy at West Point, and had used their military education in an attempt to destroy the very government that gave it to them, and to which they had solemnly sworn allegiance. Some of them, notably General Lee, had rushed into the rebel service without waiting for the United States War Department to accept their resignations. But all such ugly facts were suppressed or forgotten, in the extreme anxiety of the victors lest they should not be sufficiently magnanimous toward the vanquished. There was but a single act of capital punishment. The keeper of the Andersonville stockade was tried, convicted and executed for cruelty to prisoners. His more guilty superior, General Winder, died two months before the surrender. No such exhibition of mercy has been seen before or since.

The general feeling in the country was of relief that the war was ended—hardly less at the South than at the North. After the surrender the Confederates were fed liberally from the abundant

Furthermore, Mr. Lincoln had long been in the habit of going to the War Department in the evening, and returning to the White House, unattended, late at night; so that an assassin who merely wished to put him out of the way had abundant opportunities for doing so, with good chances of escaping and concealing his own identity. It was therefore perfectly obvious that the murderer's principal motive was the same as that of the youth who set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus. And the newspapers did their utmost to give him the notoriety that he craved, displaying his name in large type at the head of their columns, and repeating about him every anecdote that could be recalled or manufactured.

Mr. Lincoln had grown steadily in the affections and admiration of the people. His state papers were the most remarkable in American annals; his firmness where firmness was required, and kindheartedness where kindness was practicable, were almost unfailing; and as the successive events of the war called forth his powers, it was seen that he had unlimited shrewdness and tact, statesmanship of the broadest kind, and that honesty of purpose which is the highest wisdom.

A day or two after the evacuation of Richmond, he walked through its smoking and disordered streets, where the negroes crowded about him and called down all sorts of uncouth but sincere blessings on his head. He had lived to enter the

The home-coming at the North was almost as sorrowful as at the South, because of those that came not. In all the festivities and rejoicings there was hardly a participator whose joy was not saddened by missing some well-known face and from now numbered with the silent three hundred thousand. Grant was there, the commander that had never taken a step backward; and Farragut was there, the sailor without an equal; and the unfailing Sherman, and the patient Thomas, and the intrepid Hancock, and the fiery Sheridan, and the brilliant Custer, and many of lesser rank, who in a smaller theatre of conflict would have won a larger fame. But where was young Ellsworth? Shot dead as soon as he crossed the Potomac. And Winthrop—killed in the first battle, with his best books unwritten. And Lyon—fallen at the head of his little army in Missouri, the first summer of the war. And Baker—sacrificed at Ball's Bluff. And Kearney at Chantilly, and Reno at South Mountain, and Mansfield at Antietam, and Reynolds at Gettysburg, and Wadsworth in the Wilderness, and Sedgwick at Spottsylvania, and McPherson before Atlanta, and Craven in his monitor at the bottom of the sea, and thousands of others, the best and bravest, all gone—all, like Latour, the immortal captain, dead on the field of honor, but none the less dead and a loss to their mourning country. The hackneyed allegory of Curtius had been

given a startling illustration and a new significance. The South, too, had lost heavily of her foremost citizens in the great struggle—Bee and Bartow at Bull Run; Albert Sidney Johnston, leading a desperate charge at Shiloh; Zollicoffer, soldier and journalist, at Mill Spring; Stonewall Jackson, at Chancellorsville; Polk, priest and warrior, at Lost Mountain; Armistead, wavering between two allegiances and fighting alternately for each, and Barksdale and Garnett—all at Gettysburg; Hill at Petersburg; and the dashing Stuart, and Daniel, and Perrin, and Dearing, and Doles, and numberless others. The sudden hush and sense of awe that impresses a child when he steps upon a single grave, may well overcome the strongest man when he looks upon the face of his country scarred with battle-fields like these, and considers what blood of manhood was rudely wasted there. And the slain were mostly young, unmarried men, whose native virtues fill no living veins, and will not shine again on any field.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S SOLDIERS HAILING GENERAL FOSTER'S FLAGSHIP.

It is poor business measuring the mouldered ramparts and counting the silent guns, marking the deserted battle-fields and decorating the grassy graves, unless we can learn from it all some nobler lesson than to destroy. Men write of this as of other wars as if the only thing necessary to be impressed upon the rising generation were the virtue of physical courage and contempt of death.

INCIDENT ON THE OGEECHEE RIVER, NEAR FORT McALLISTER—OPENING COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ADMIRAL DAHLGREN AND GENERAL SHERMAN, DECEMBER 13, 1864.

It seems to me that is the last thing that we need to teach; for since the days of John Smith in Virginia and the men of the "Mayflower" in Massachusetts, no generation of Americans has shown any lack of it. From Louisburg to Petersburg—a hundred and twenty years, the full span of four generations—they have stood to their guns and been shot down in greater comparative numbers than any other race on earth. In the War of Secession there was not a State, not a county, probably not a town, between the great lakes and the Gulf, that was not represented on fields where all that men could do with powder and steel was done, and valor was exhibited at its highest pitch. It was a common saying in the Army of the Potomac that courage was the cheapest thing there; and it might have been said of all the other armies as well. There is not the slightest necessity for lauding American bravery or impressing it upon American youth. But there is the gravest necessity for teaching them respect for law, and reverence for human life, and regard for the rights of their fellow-men, and all that is significant in the history of our country—lest their feet run to evil and they make haste to shed innocent blood. I would be glad to convince my compatriots that it is not enough to think they are right, but they are bound to know they are right, before they rush into any experiments that are to cost the lives of men and the tears of orphans, in their own land or in any other. I would warn them to beware of provincial conceit. I would have them comprehend that one may fight bravely, and still be a perjured felon; that one may die humbly, and still be a patriot whom his country cannot afford to lose; that as might does not make right, so neither do rags and bare feet necessarily argue a noble cause. I would teach them that it is criminal either to hide the truth or to refuse assent to that which they see must follow logically from ascertained truth. I would show them that a political lie is as despicable as a personal lie, whether uttered in an editorial, or a platform, or a president's message, or a colored cartoon, or a disingenuous ballot; and that political chicanery, when long persisted in, is liable to settle its shameful account in a stoppage of civilization and a spilling of life. These are simple lessons, yet they are not taught in a day, and some whom we call educated go through life without mastering them at all.

It may be useful to learn from one war how to conduct another; but it is infinitely better to learn how to avert another. I am doubly anxious to impress this consideration upon my readers, because history seems to show us that armed conflicts have a tendency to come in pairs, with an interval of a few years, and because I think I see, in certain circumstances now existing within our beloved Republic, the elements of a second civil war.

No American citizen should lightly repeat that the result is worth all it cost, unless he has considered how heavy was the cost, and is doing his utmost to perpetuate the result. To strive to forget the great war, for the sake of sentimental politics, is to cast away our dearest experience and invite, in some troubled future, the destruction we so hardly escaped in the past. There can be remembrance without animosity, but there cannot be oblivion without peril.

ONE OF THE CAVES MADE BY THE CITIZENS OF ATLANTA, TO PROTECT THEIR FAMILIES FROM THE SHELLS DURING THE BOMBARDMENT.

GENERAL AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

GENERAL BURNSIDE, born at Liberty, Ind., May 23d, 1824; died in Bristol, R. I., September 3d, 1881. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1847, and commissioned as second lieutenant in the Second Artillery. He served in the latter part of the Mexican war, and on frontier duty, until 1852, when he resigned his commission.

When the war broke out he was invited to take command of the first regiment of troops dispatched from the State to Washington. In two days from the date of this notice he was in Washington with the first detachment of five hundred men, completely armed and equipped for a three weeks' campaign. His first important service was when he was intrusted with the duty of raising troops for special service in North Carolina, organizing the expedition and leading the same in the field. The forces rendezvoused in New York, Annapolis and Fortress Monroe, and on January 11th, 1862, set sail from the last-named place *en route* to Hatteras Inlet. After encountering a heavy storm the expedition arrived off that island, and during the latter part of January rendezvoused in Pamlico Sound. Reconnoitring parties were then sent out, and on February 7th and 8th attacked the enemy in position at Roanoke Island. After a gallant assault on the morning of the 8th the island was taken, and with it six forts, mounting forty-two guns, three thousand prisoners, with their small arms, and immense quantities of army stores. The victory being so decisive, a sword of honor was voted to General Burnside by the State of Rhode Island as a reward for his gallantry and distinguished ability.

From Roanoke he next prepared for an attack upon Newberne, landing his troops on the Neuse River, eighteen miles below the city, on March 13th, and after a rapid advance, attacked and carried the works at the point of the bayonet on the morning of the 14th. The two victories, following each other, called for some fitting reward from the government, and the commander was therefore commissioned a major general of volunteers, to date from March 18th, 1862.

After occupying Beaufort, a portion of the troops were selected to invest Fort Macon, which commanded the entrance from the sea, and on April 25th the work was bombarded for eleven hours, when it surrendered. Recalled at the close of the campaign on the peninsula, General Burnside was stationed at Fredericksburg, where he remained until after Pope's defeat at the second battle of Bull Run, August 29th, 30th, 1862.

GENERAL AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

During the Confederate invasion of Maryland that followed on Pope's disaster, Burnside commanded the right wing of McClellan's army, including the First and Ninth Corps, "Hooker and Reno," and on the 14th of September gained the battle of South Mountain. At Antietam, on the 16th and 17th, Burnside commanded the left wing, but was ultimately defeated and driven back almost to the creek. On the 7th of November General Burnside, much against his will, superseded General McClellan in the command of the Army of the Potomac, and advanced from the Rapidan to Fredericksburg, intending to cross the Rappahannock there and move on Richmond. On December 13th he crossed the river and attacked the enemy directly in front of their intrenched position; but it being found too strong, his army had to be withdrawn, on December 16th, after losing heavily. General Burnside, who had accepted the command in a letter of singular modesty, and now nobly shielded others by his responsibility, was prompt to resign it, and was shortly after appointed, with his troops, to the Department of the Ohio, where he more than redeemed the defeat. A portion of his command was detached to share the closing victories of the Vicksburg campaign, but afterward rejoined him. His own services here were, first, the complete defeat of Morgan's last raid in 1863; next, the deliverance of East Tennessee by a skillful march over the Cumberland Mountains; and, last of all, the defense of Knoxville against Longstreet's impetuous attack. General Burnside remained in the service until the war was over.

GENERAL CHESTER F. MANDERSON.

GENERAL CHARLES F. MANDERSON.

GENERAL MANDERSON, born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 9th, 1837. He was educated in the schools of his native city; removed to Canton, Ohio, in 1856; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859, and, in 1860, elected city solicitor. He raised a company of three months volunteers in April, 1861, was commissioned as captain in the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, served in Western Virginia in the summer of 1861, and when mustered out re-enlisted for the war, and was afterward attached to the army of the Cumberland, and rose through the various grades to be colonel of his regiment, of which he took command during the battle of Shiloh. At the battle of Lovejoy Station he was so severely wounded that in April, 1863, after receiving the brevet of brigadier general, he resigned his commission.

GENERAL ISAAC S. CATLIN.

GENERAL CATLIN, born in Oswego, N. Y., in 1832; after graduating at Hobart College, Geneva, studied law, being admitted to the Bar at the age of twenty-three. Upon the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he volunteered in the Third New York Regiment, and soon rose to the command of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment. In the battles of Big Bethel and the Wilderness he displayed much courage. At the storming of Petersburg his right leg was shattered by the premature bursting of a mine, and it had to be amputated. At the close of the war he was a brigadier general by brevet.

GENERAL ISAAC S. CATLIN.

GENERAL ALFRED H. TERRY.

GENERAL TERRY, born in Hartford, Conn., November 10th, 1827. He was educated in the schools of New Haven and at the Yale law school, but, having been already admitted to the bar, he was not graduated. He had been an active member of the Connecticut Militia, and was in command of the Second Regiment of State troops when the Civil War began. In response to President Lincoln's call for three months' troops, he was appointed colonel of the Second Connecticut Volunteers, and with that regiment was present at the first battle of Bull Run. At the expiration of the term of service he returned to Connecticut, organized the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, of which he was appointed colonel, and on September 17th, was again mustered into the national service. He was present, in command of his regiment, at the capture of Port Royal, S. C., and also at the siege of Fort Pulaski, of which he was placed in charge after its capitulation.

General Terry commanded the first division of the Tenth Army Corps, Army of the James, during the Virginia campaign of 1864. He was breveted major general of volunteers on August 20th, 1864, became permanent commander of the Tenth Corps in October, and held that place until the corps was merged in the Twenty-fourth, in the following December, when he was assigned to lead the first division of the new corps. He commanded at the action of Chester Station, and was engaged at the battle of Drewry's Bluff, the various combats in front of the Bermuda Hundred lines, the battle of Fussell's Mills, the action at Deep Bottom, and the siege of Petersburg.

On January 2d, 1865, after the failure of the first attempt to take Fort Fisher, General Terry was ordered to renew the attack with a force numbering a little over eight thousand men. On the 13th, after the landing of his troops, with the co-operation of the fleet under Admiral David D. Porter, the fort was carried.

In April, 1865, the Tenth Army Corps was reconstituted, and General Terry was assigned to its command, and with it took part in the subsequent operations under General William T. Sherman in North Carolina. He was promoted to the rank of major general, March 3d, 1886, and was in charge of the Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, until his voluntary retirement from the army in April, 1888.

GENERAL ALFRED H. TERRY.

GENERAL JAMES A. BEAVER.

GENERAL BEAVER, born at Millerstown, Perry County, Pa, October, 21st 1837, was graduated from Jefferson College in 1856; engaged in the study of the law, being admitted to the bar in 1859. He early exhibited a taste for military pursuits, and when the Civil War broke out in 1861, was among the first to volunteer. He was mustered in as first lieutenant of a three months company, and subsequently, upon re-enlisting, was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the Forty-fifth Regiment, which was ordered to South Carolina. Colonel Beaver was there, stationed at Fort Walker, with five companies, commanding the entrance to Port Royal Bay. In July, 1862, the regiment was ordered North, and Beaver was made colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, one of the new three years regiments then recruited. At Chancellorsville Colonel Beaver gallantly led his command into a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy, where he fell, as then believed, mortally wounded. The ball passed clear through his body, but skillful surgical treatment brought him through, and he rejoined his command, and was actively engaged at Bristow Station and Mine Run. In the spring of 1864 Colonel Beaver was conspicuous for gallantry at Spottsylvania, North Anna and Tolopotomy. At the battle of Beam's Station, he was only a short time on the field when he was struck on the right leg above the knee. He was left on the field, but a faithful surgeon remained with him, amputated his leg, and between the hospitality of an enemy and the ceaseless and skillful care of his surgeon, he recovered. He was breveted a brigadier general for gallantry in action. At the close of the war General Beaver resumed the practice of his profession.

GENERAL JAMES A. BEAVER.

GENERAL HENRY W. SLOCUM.

GENERAL SLOCUM, born in Delphi, Onondago County, N. Y., September 24th, 1827; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14th, 1894. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1852, appointed second lieutenant in the First Artillery, and ordered to Florida the same year. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1855, but resigned in 1856. At the opening of the Civil War he tendered his services, and on May 21st, 1861, was appointed colonel of the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers. He commanded the regiment at the battle of Bull Run on July 21st, where he was severely wounded. At the battle of Gaines's Mills, June 27th, 1862, he rendered important service, as he did also at the battles of Glendale and Malvern Hill. He was promoted to the rank of major general of volunteers, July 4th, 1862, engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, at South Mountain and at Antietam, and in October was assigned to the command of the Twelfth Army Corps. In the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg he took an active part. In August, 1864, he succeeded General Joseph Hooker in the command of the Twentieth Corps. In Sherman's march to the sea, and invasion of the Carolinas, he held command of the left wing of the army, and participated in all its engagements from the departure from Atlanta till the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston at Durham Station, N. C.

GENERAL HENRY W. SLOCUM.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, JULY 1ST, 2D, 3D, 1863.

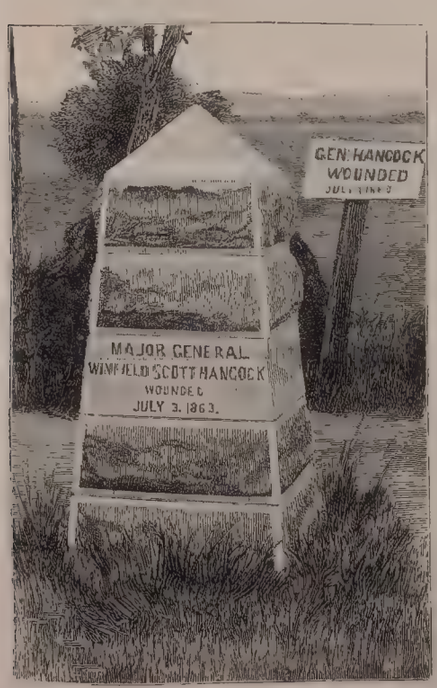
WHEN Meade took command of the army Lee was well advanced into the interior, and he immediately followed after him. The latter was very anxious respecting his communications, and sent Ewell eastward from Chambersburg to cross the South Mountain. Early's division moved east as far as York, on the inhabitants of which he levied a large sum of money, while the rest of the corps kept on to Carlisle. Lee now determined to move upon Harrisburg; but on the night of June 29th, hearing that Meade was well across the Potomac, and had advanced as far as the South Mountain, threatening his communications, he determined to concentrate his army east of the mountain, and Longstreet and Hill were directed to march from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, to which point, also, Ewell was ordered to hasten from Carlisle. The reports of these movements having reached Meade, he ordered Reynolds, with the First, Eleventh and Third Corps, to move forward and occupy the place. On the arrival of the latter, he found Buford's cavalry fighting fiercely with Hill, who was pouring his columns through the mountains, on the Cashtown road. Moving promptly around the town, he deployed his advanced division, and marched steadily and sternly on the enemy, and at the same time sent back a courier to Howard, with the Eleventh Corps, to hurry forward. The conflict had hardly commenced when Reynolds fell mortally wounded, and the command of the First Corps devolved on Doubleday. In the meantime, at half-past eleven, Howard arrived on the field, and took chief command. The enemy were now pushed vigorously, and Doubleday handsomely entrapped and took prisoners an entire Confederate brigade. The Eleventh Corps gallantly redeemed its fair fame lost at Chancellorsville, and Hill was getting severely punished, when, at two o'clock, the banners of Ewell's corps were seen advancing to the field, along the York road, outflanking Howard's line of battle. The latter had, as he advanced to the attack, left Steinwehr's division, with its artillery, on Cemetery Ridge, in rear of the town, and when he found it necessary to fall back, with great forethought he sent to the same commanding positions some more guns, and then, almost by chance, to protect himself from defeat, fixed the grand central point of the mighty battle that was to decide the campaign. When the tidings of Reynolds's fall reached Meade he immediately dispatched Hancock to represent him on the field. The latter arrived on the field only to find the army in confused retreat, and Howard rallying his forces behind Cemetery Hill. The enemy poured tumultuously through Gettysburg in fierce pursuit, and captured some twenty-five hundred of our troops. But as they approached the ridge they were met by a fierce artillery fire, and, after struggling awhile to make head against it, fell back, and, night coming on, the conflict ended.

STATUE OF MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

Second Day.—As soon as daylight had revealed the landscape distinctly on the morning of the 2d General Meade was in the saddle, and rode all over his position, to take in its capabilities, and arrange the location of its troops. His eye rested on the Confederate army, marshaling in the distance, and ever and anon turned anxiously along the roads over which his own brave troops were coming. They were pressing forward at the top of their speed, brigade on brigade and division on division, till, by seven o'clock, the Second and Fifth Corps, and the balance of the Third, had reached the field, and at once marched to their appointed places. Far back, many a weary mile, panting over the dusty roads, was the gallant Sixth, with Sedgwick at its head, straining every nerve to reach the point of danger. It had started at nine o'clock in the evening, and all night long swept forward as though on a race for life. Thirty-two miles lay between it and Gettysburg, to which the urgent order of Meade was hurrying it. It accomplished the whole distance by two o'clock in the afternoon. The Federal line of battle, when completed, extended for nearly five miles along a row of heights which receded to the right and left from Cemetery Hill, that stood boldly out in front, overlooking Gettysburg, and field and woodland beyond. The line was in shape something like a horseshoe. The right was strongly protected by Wolf's and Culp's Hills, very steep and difficult of ascent, while Howard, with the Eleventh Corps, held the centre. At his right, across the road, on another hill, was the First Corps. Next to him, completing the right, was the Twelfth Corps, under Slocum. On the left of Cemetery Hill was Hancock's Second Corps; next to him, the Third Corps, under Sickles, forming the left, until the arrival, in the midst of the battle, of the Fifth Corps, under Sykes.

Thus stood the Federal army on Thursday afternoon: In Lee's army Ewell occupied the left, Hill the centre and Longstreet the right. Lee had not designed to give battle unless attacked, when he could choose his own position; but finding himself suddenly confronted by Meade, and doubtless encouraged by the previous day's success, he determined to try the issue in a bold assault. Thinking that if he could drive back the Federal left he could more easily assail the higher position of Cemetery Hill, he directed Longstreet, toward evening, to advance against it, while Hill threatened the centre. Sickles, ignorant of the intention of the enemy, advanced his line a half a mile or more, when Meade rode up to post the Fifth Corps, which was rapidly approaching the field. Not liking the movement of Sickles, he began to explain to him the reasons, when the thunderbolt fell.

The onset of Longstreet was tremendous. First came the crash of artillery, swelling and rolling along the whole line; and then, with firm and confident bearing, and deafening shouts, moved up the trained and steady battalions. Sickles, fighting bravely, was soon struck, and carried off the field; and the whole left wing was terribly shaken, and gradually fell back before the desperate charges of the enemy. Its fate was trembling in the balance, when the heads of Sykes's tired column were seen approaching the field. They came not a moment too soon, and the fight raged fiercer than ever. But, heedless of the murderous discharges of artillery that swept their ranks, the enemy still pressed the left so desperately that it was pushed steadily back, and Meade had to order up the wearied corps of Sedgwick, and part of the First Corps, to save himself from defeat. Met with these fresh forces, the Confederates were arrested, though refusing to abandon the struggle. Hour after hour the contest raged with fearful slaugh-



THE POINT WHERE MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK WAS WOUNDED.

ter on both sides, till darkness closed over the field. The battle, however, was not over; for, later in the evening, a sudden, unexpected assault was made on the Federal extreme right, and several rifle pits were carried, which the enemy succeeded in holding.

Third Day.—Early next morning the troops stood on their arms, while crashing volleys, all along the line, foretold another day of struggle and of slaughter. On the Federal right the battle raged furiously from early dawn. Ewell was determined to advance from the rifle pits he had taken the night before, and Slocum was equally resolute to recover them. Geary and Birney here met the first assaults firmly. For six hours the struggle was desperate on both sides. The Confederates seem to laugh at death, and again and again charged through the smoke of artillery, with shouts that swelled above the uproar. Wheaton's brigade, of the Sixth, was hurried up to the rescue; and the Federal line, which had been forced back for a moment, again advanced. More troops were pushed forward—artillery brought up on a gallop, and posted so as to enfilade the hostile ranks; and though braver men never stood upon a battlefield to die than did Ewell's veterans here, the Federal right had become a wall of adamant, against which the heaviest surges broke in vain. At eleven o'clock the enemy gave it up, and his shattered, bleeding battalions fell back in despair.

THE BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG—BREASTWORKS, CULP'S HILL—GETTYSBURG IN THE DISTANCE.

Silence now rested on the field, and Lee, baffled in his first design, pondered what next to attempt. He had tried both wings, and failed to break them, and on the right had lost all he had gained the night before; while a line of earthworks had sprung up, as if by magic, all along the Federal front. The weakest point still seemed to be the left, and he determined on a last desperate effort to crush it. For this purpose he brought forward a hundred and twenty-seven cannon, and concentrated their terrific fire on the Federal centre and left. At two o'clock they opened simultaneously, and there commenced one of the most awful cannonades ever witnessed on this continent. On Cemetery Hill the storm fell with such fury that the earth was scattered in showers over the graves, and the tombstones shivered to atoms. Shot and shell fell and burst without a moment's cessation,

DEAD SHARPSHOOTERS ON LITTLE ROUND TOP.

and with a power that seemed able to start the very hills from their firm foundations. The Federal batteries responded, and, for three hours, more than three hundred cannon exploded on each other, with reverberations that shook the field, and wrapped it in white, rolling clouds, which tossed, and drifted, and settled between the contending lines, till they were hid from view, and the heavens were darkened as in an eclipse. About four o'clock Lee ordered a grand charge. In splendid order, and "with banners high advanced," and a courage that seemed to foretell success, the columns came steadily on. The chief attack was on the point occupied by the Second Corps. Moving forward with grand, imposing front, and confident bearing, they entered the desolating fire without flinching.

It was a magnificent charge. A tempest of shot and shell, howling above their heads from the artillery in rear, swept the heights; and Hancock was soon borne wounded from the fight. Gibson succeeded to the command, and, walking along the lines, told the men to reserve their fire. On came the Confederates, three lines deep, in perfect order, till within point-blank range, when the order to fire was heard. A sudden sheet of flame, a crash, and the first line disappeared like a wreath of mist. Undismayed, the second line swept on with a cheer. Up to the rifle pits, and over them, and up to the guns, bayoneting the gunners beside their pieces, they pressed, waving their flags and shouting cries of victory.

But the moment of their triumph was also the moment of their destruction. They had not seen that the guns on the western slope of Cemetery Hill enfiladed this spot. These now opened with grape and canister on the uncovered ranks. The effect was awful. Nothing human could stand such a murderous fire, and the lines swayed back in terror, and then crumbled into fragments. In an instant the Federals were upon them, driving them like a herd of sheep. Whole regiments laid down their arms and surrendered. They seemed appalled, overwhelmed, by the frightful butchery, from which even flight could not save them.

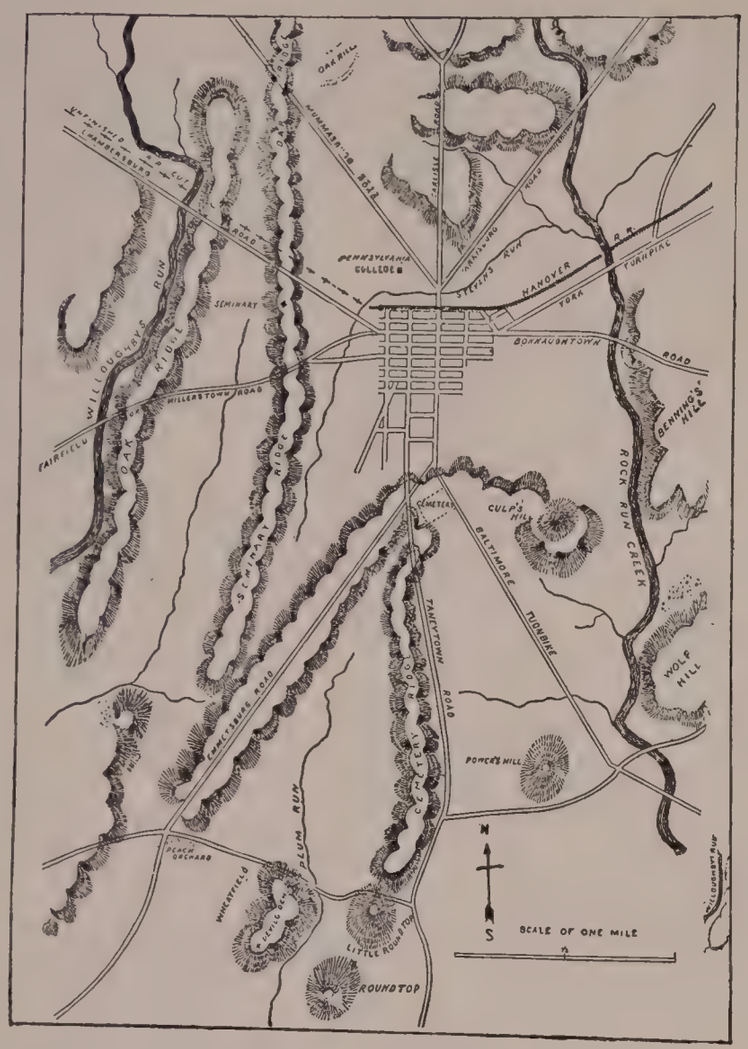
Other charges had been made along the line, and gallantly repulsed; the Federal cavalry, though not performing any great movement, came in for its share

VIEW FROM THE SUMMIT OF LITTLE ROUND TOP.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3D, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, EDWIN FORBES.

In our illustration may be studied the struggle on Friday morning. On the Federal right the battle raged furiously from early dawn. Ewell was determined to advance from the rifle-pits he had taken the night before, and Slocum was equally resolute to recover them. Geary and Birney here met the first assault firmly. For six hours the struggle was desperate on both sides. The Confederates seemed to laugh at death, and again and again charged through the smoke of artillery with shouts that swelled above the uproar. Wheaton's Brigade, of the Sixth, was hurried up to the rescue, and the Federal line which had been forced back for a moment, again advanced; more troops were pushed forward, artillery brought up on a gallop, and posted so as to enfilade the hostile ranks. At eleven o'clock the enemy gave it up, and his shattered bleeding battalions fell back in despair.

of the glory. Kilpatrick, having beaten Stuart at Hanover, and repulsed the Confederate cavalry at Hunterstown, pressed forward to Gettysburg, which he reached Friday forenoon, and made a sudden dash on Lee's right. The enemy, finding his skirmishers driven in, took a strong position between two stone walls, surmounted by a rail fence. Kilpatrick was anxious to carry this position; for, if he could, he would be able to reach Lee's ammunition train. General Farnsworth, with two regiments and a portion of a third, charged it with desperate fury. Leaping his horse over the first fence, sword in hand, he was followed by his gallant band. The space between the fences was covered by a fire from both flanks and the front, yet they dashed through it with a shout, and reached the second fence, where Farnsworth fell, pierced with five balls. Still on, over the second fence, the maddened riders went "in a whirlpool of shot and shell," and pressed on through a horrible fire. They could not return, and so dashed on—what was left of them—for two miles, to the Confederate rear, when they dispersed, and got back as they could.



MAP OF GETTYSBURG.

But the grand effort of the day having failed, the enemy slowly retired. No pursuit was attempted. Meade had no reserves with which to follow up his advantage, and scarcely any ammunition. It had been a battle of the giants—Antietam over again. The field presented a sad wreck, and the slopes around Gettysburg were thickly covered with the dead—men of the same country and creed, and who should never have been foes.

The news of this great Federal victory flew over the wires on the 4th, the national jubilee day, spreading joy and exultation, and swelling to a higher note the shouts of the people. To the army, however, it did not bring equal exultation, for it was not known whether another battle was yet to be fought. Lee still confronted the Federal lines, but no general movements took place. But he had resolved on retreat, and by next morning his columns were retracing their steps, over the Cumberland Mountains, on their way back to the Potomac. He saved his artillery, with the exception of two or three guns, though he left twenty-five thousand small arms strewn through the fields and woods. With his splendid army thus shivered into fragments, he recrossed the Cumberland Mountains, and pressed rapidly toward the Potomac.

Sedgwick, with the Sixth Corps, was sent in pursuit; but, on reaching Fairfield Pass, he found it so strongly held that he was compelled to abandon it, and then pressed toward the Potomac on the east side of the Cumberland Mountains, to intercept Lee's march. The cavalry, moving by different routes, harassed him continually. Capturing trains and prisoners, and keeping the tired troops continually on the alert, a portion of the force, under General French, destroyed the enemy's pontoon train, at Falling Waters.

Kilpatrick clung to the Confederate army with a tenacity that did not allow it a moment's rest. At midnight, in a furious thunder storm, he charged down the mountain, through the darkness, with unparalleled boldness, and captured the entire train of Ewell's division, eight miles long. At Emmettsburg, Hagerstown, and other places, he smote the enemy with blow after blow. Buford, Gregg, Custis, and others performed deeds which, but for the greater movements that occupied public attention, would have filled the land with shouts of admiration. In fact the incessant, protracted labors of the cavalry during this campaign rendered it useless for some time. That it was so effective was due to Hooker, who took great pains in its organization, when he assumed command of the Army of the Potomac.

Before Lee reached the Potomac a heavy rain storm set in, swelling the river so that all the fords were impassable. This seemed a special interposition of Providence, and the country looked to see Lee's army utterly destroyed or captured before he could get across. Meade, having spent the 5th and 6th in burying his dead and caring for the wounded, followed the enemy, by a flank movement to Middletown, Md., and thence passed through South Mountain, and, on the 12th, was in front of Lee, drawn upon the heights of Marsh Run, near Williamsport. A whole week had thus been allowed to pass away, while Lee looked with anxious gaze on the turbulent waters of the Potomac, whose loud, monotonous roar seemed to scoff at his helpless condition. No sooner did the flood begin to subside than another storm would set in, sending the water in torrents down the slopes of the

THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL LEE AT GETTYSBURG.

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies, and keeping the stream full to the top of its banks. The whole country was kept in a state of the highest excitement, for a majority of the people believed that the escape of Lee, the year before, near the same place, after the battle of Antietam, was owing to the negligence or incapacity of McClellan. Hence it was believed that if Meade should do his duty—swelled as his army was by re-enforcements, and with ample time before him—Lee could not escape. But the latter was unmolested, and, gathering timber from the neighboring country, he constructed a bridge, and the water at length falling, he transferred his entire army safely into Virginia.

The following summary statistics are from the official Federal sources: The Army of the Potomac, under General Meade, 82,000 men and 300 guns; the army of Northern Virginia, under General Lee, 73,500 men and 190 guns. Stuart had 11,100 cavalry and 16 guns; Pleasanton had 11,000 cavalry and 27 guns. The Federal loss was 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded and 6,643 missing—total, 23,186; the Confederate loss, 2,665 killed, 12,509 wounded and 7,464 missing—total, 22,728. Amongst the killed in the battle on the Confederate side were Generals Armistead, Barksdale, Garnett, Pender and Semmes, and Pettigrew during the retreat; amongst the killed on the Federal side were Generals Reynolds, Vincent, Weede, Zook and Farnsworth.

GENERAL J. E. JOHNSTON.

General Johnston, born in Cherry Grove, near Farmville, Va., February 3d, 1807; died at Washington, D. C., March 21st, 1891; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1829, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery. He served with great distinction in the Black Hawk, Seminole, Florida and Mexican wars. On June 28th, 1860, he was commissioned quartermaster general of the United States army, which post he resigned, April 22d, 1861, to enter the Confederate service. He was commissioned major general of volunteers in the Army of Virginia, and, with General Robert E. Lee, organized the volunteers of that State. He was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, May 31st, 1862, and incapacitated for duty until the following autumn. In May, 1863, General Johnston was ordered to take command of all the Confederate forces in Mississippi. On December 18th, 1863, he was transferred to the command of the Army of Tennessee. On February 23d, 1865, General Johnston was ordered by General Lee to assume command of all troops in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, "to concentrate all available forces and drive back Sherman." In the meantime Richmond had been evacuated, and on April 9th Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Grant, and on the 26th Johnston and Sherman signed an agreement surrendering the Confederate army on the terms of the agreement between Grant and Lee.

GENERAL J. B. GORDON.

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.

General Lee, born in Clermont, Fairfax County, Va., November 19th, 1835, was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1856, and commissioned second lieutenant in the Second Cavalry. At the beginning of the Civil War in 1861 he resigned his commission and entered the Confederate service. He was placed on staff duty, and was adjutant general of Ewell's brigade until September, 1861, when he was made lieutenant colonel of the First Virginia Cavalry, and later was promoted colonel, and he participated in all the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia. On July 25th, 1862, he was made brigadier general, and on the 3d of September, 1863, major general. In March, 1865, he was put in command of the whole cavalry corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, and a month later he surrendered to General Meade at Farmville.

GENERAL J. B. GORDON.

General Gordon, born in Upson County, Ga., February 6th, 1832. He was educated at the University of Georgia, studied law and was admitted to the bar, but had practiced only a short time when he entered the Confederate army as a captain of infantry. He rose successively to the rank of lieutenant general. He commanded one wing of Lee's army at Appomatox Court House, and was wounded in battle eight times during the war.

GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET.

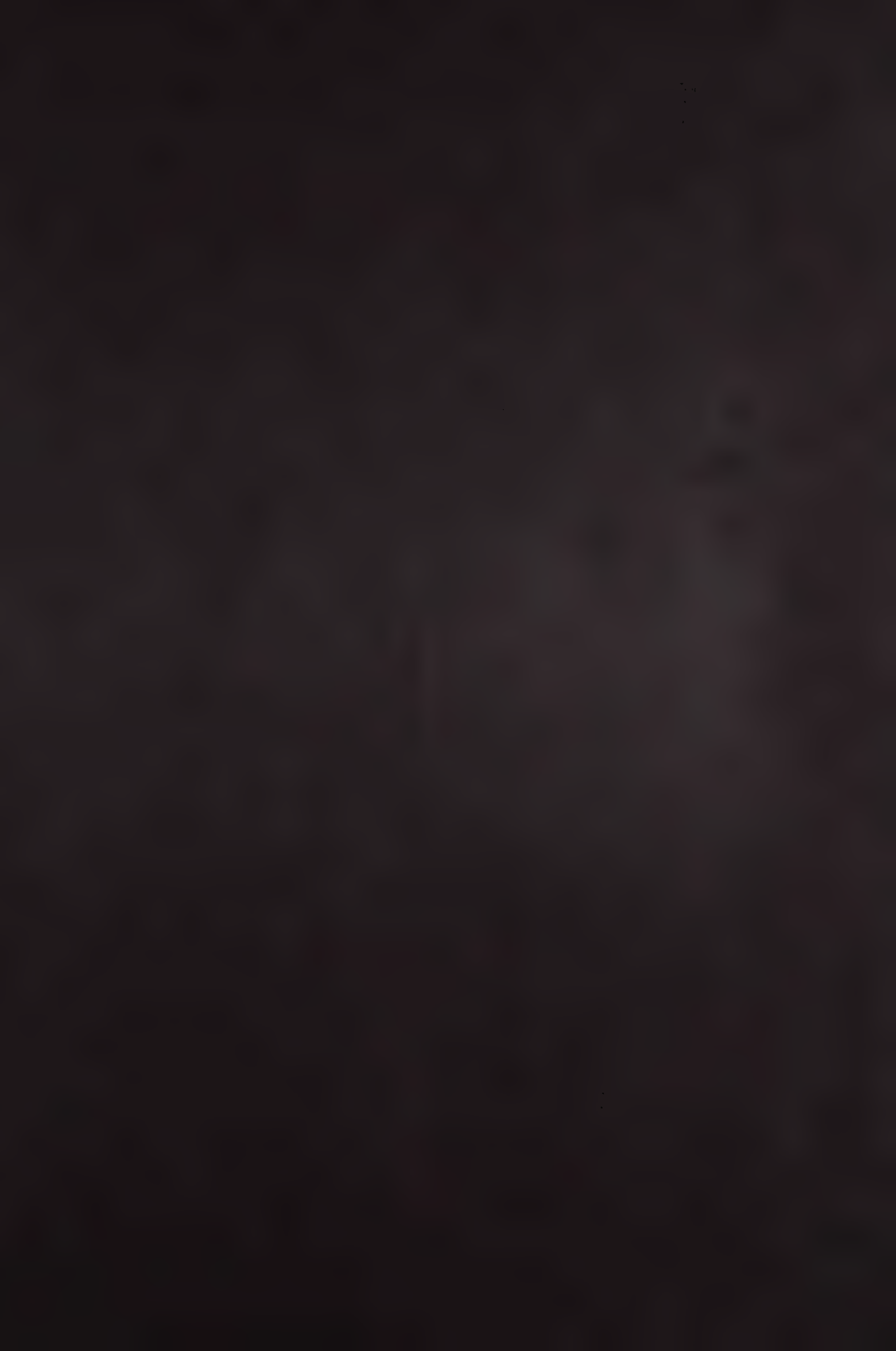
GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET.

General Longstreet, born in Edgefield district, S. C., January 8th, 1821, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1842, and assigned to the Fourth Infantry. He served in the Mexican war, and for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Churubusco and Moleno del Rey he was brevetted captain and major. He became paymaster, July 19th, 1858, and resigned January 1st, 1861. He was commissioned a brigadier general in the Confederate service, and at the first battle of Bull Run commanded a brigade. He took part in the seven days' battles around Richmond, and at the second battle of Bull Run. He commanded the right wing of the Army of Northern Virginia at the battle of Gettysburg, and the First Corps in all the operations in 1864.

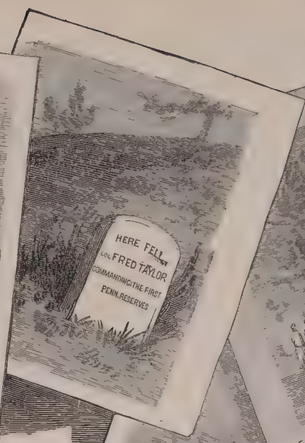
GENERAL WILLIAM MAHONE.

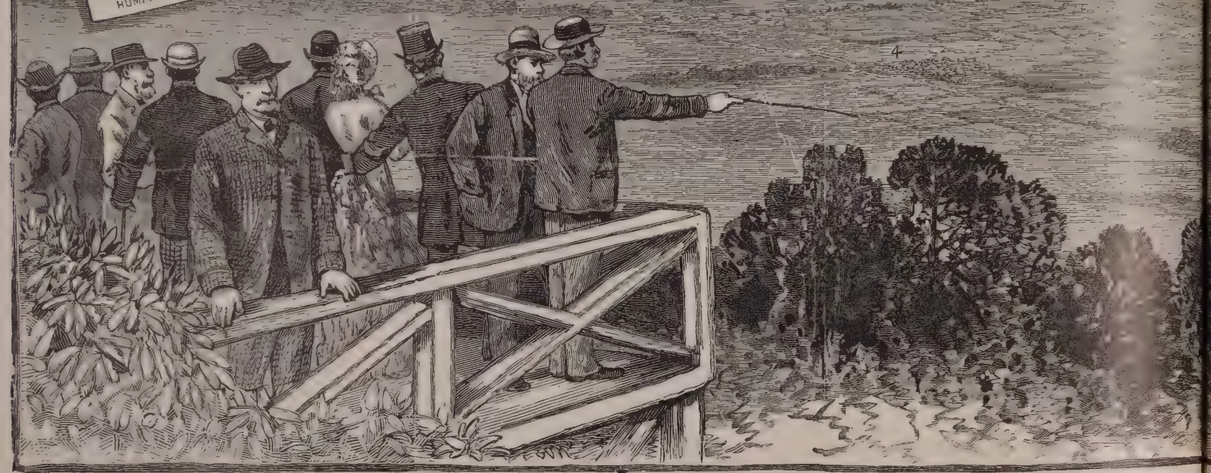
General Mahone, born in Southampton County, Va., December 1st, 1826; died at Washington, D. C., October 8th, 1895. He was graduated at Virginia Military Institute in 1847, and, until the beginning of the Civil War, engaged in engineering. He joined the Confederate army in 1861, took part in the capture of Norfolk Navy Yard in April of that year, raised and commanded the Sixth Virginia Regiment, was engaged in most of the battles of the peninsula campaign, those on the Rappahannock, and those around Petersburg. He was commissioned brigadier general in March, 1864, and major general in August of the same year. He subsequently led a division in Ambrose T. Hill's corps, and at Lee's surrender was at Bermuda Hundred.

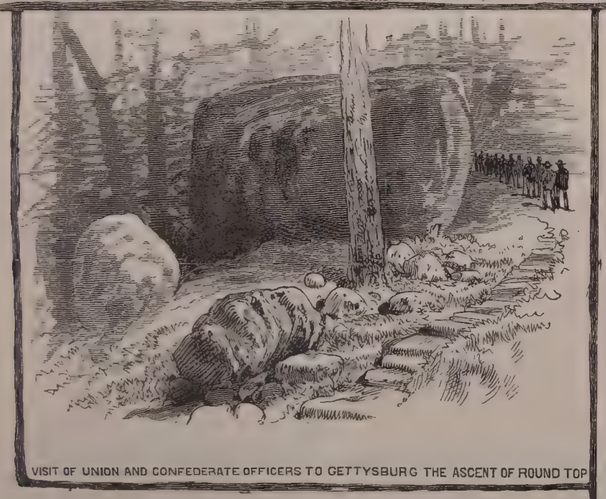
GENERAL WILLIAM MAHONE.

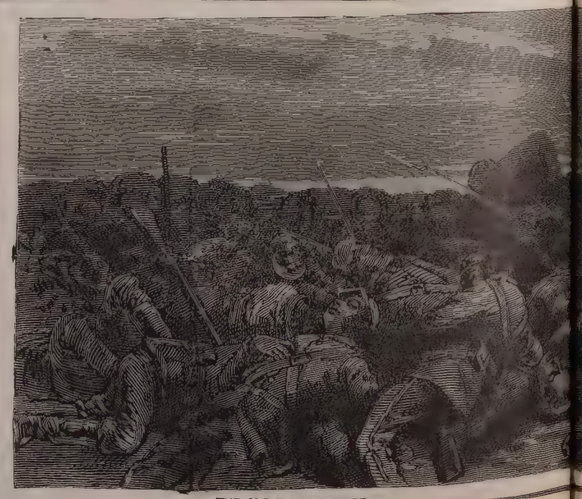


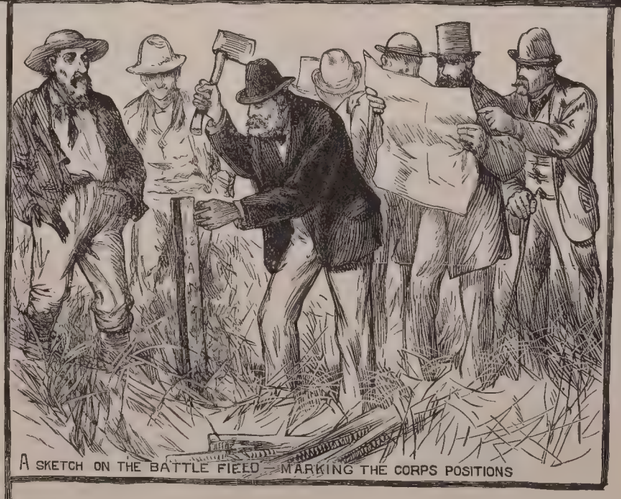
GETTYSBURG BATTLE FIELD






VISIT OF UNION AND CONFEDERATE OFFICERS TO GETTYSBURG THE ASCENT OF ROUND TOP


THE OLD STONE FENCE


A SKETCH ON THE BATTLE FIELD—MARKING THE CORPS POSITIONS

1. THE NATIONAL CEMETERY. 2. TOWN OF GETTYSBURG. 3. THE SPOT WHERE GENERAL REYNOLDS FELL. 4. PEACH ORCHARD.

VISIT OF UNION AND CONFEDERATE OFFICERS TO THE BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG, JUNE 7TH, 8TH, 1882, TO FIX THE HISTORIC POINTS OF THE BATTLE—VIEWS OF THE FIELD FROM ROUND TOP OBSERVATORY.

One of the most interesting reunions ever held in this country occurred on the famous battlefield of Gettysburg, June 7th and 8th, 1882, when a number of the officers from both the Union and Confederate armies who participated in that great and memorable struggle met in amicable conference to help determine, for the benefit of the historian, the position of their respective commands. The first day closed with a visit to the Devil's Den, and in the evening the veterans were ordered a reception. The second day was no less rich in interesting reminiscences. The place where General Sickles lost his leg was located at a point near the Castle Barn. A committee from Zook Post, G. A. R., of Norristown, fixed the spot where General Zook fell. General Sickles took great interest in depicting the various localities occupied by the Confederates, and by that portion of the Federal troops under his own personal command. General Aiken occupied the same carriage with General Sickles, and aided in locating the positions occupied by troops under the direction of Generals Hood and Laws. The party traversed the ground to Round Top, and visited the observatory at that point. Our sketch of the field is from that point.

536—537

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON.

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON.

General Newton, born in Norfolk, Va., August 24th, 1823. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1842, standing second in the class that included Henry L. Eustis, William S. Rosecrans, John Pope, Seth Williams, Daniel H. Hill, Earl Van Dorn, James Longstreet, and others that held high commands during the Civil War. After being promoted into the Engineer Corps as second lieutenant, he served as assistant professor of engineering at the United States Military Academy, and then in the construction of various fortifications, and other engineering works along the Atlantic and Gulf sea coasts until 1860, except during 1858, when he was chief engineer of the Utah expedition. He had attained the rank of captain on July 1st, 1856. At the beginning of the Civil War he was chief engineer of the Department of Pennsylvania, and then held a similar appointment in the Department of the Shenandoah, and from August, 1861, till March, 1862, was assistant engineer in the construction of the defenses of Washington, D. C. He was made brigadier general of volunteers, September 23d, 1861, and had charge of a brigade in the defense of the capital. During the peninsula campaign he served with the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged in the actions at West Point, Gaines's Mills and Glendale. He continued with his command in the Maryland campaign, participating in the forcing of Crampton Gap and the battle of Antietam. General Newton led a division in the storming of the Marge Heights in the battle of Fredericksburg, was made major general of volunteers, March 30th, 1893, and then took part in the Chancellorsville campaign and in the battle of Salem Heights. In the subsequent Pennsylvania campaign he succeeded to the command of the First Corps on July 2d, 1863, after the death of John F. Reynolds, and commanded it in the last days of the battle of Gettysburg. He was brevetted colonel for services in this action, and engaged in the pursuit of the Confederate army to Warrenton, Va., and in the Rapidan campaign during October and December, 1863. He was placed in command of the second division of the Fourth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, under General Oliver O. Howard, in May, 1864, and participated in the invasion of Georgia, taking active part in the engagements, including the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., that culminated in the capture of Atlanta, in September, 1864. Subsequently he had command of various districts in Florida until he was mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866, after receiving, on March 13th, 1865, the brevets of major general in the volunteer army and those of brigadier general and major general in the regular army. He received his regular promotion as lieutenant colonel of engineers on December 28th, 1865, and in April, 1866, was made superintending engineer of the construction of the defenses on the Long Island side of the Narrows entrance to New York harbor; also of the improvements of the Hudson River, and of the fort at Sandy Hook, N. J. These and other similar engineering duties, principally in connection with the harbor of New York, occupied his attention until his retirement on August 27th, 1886.

MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS VISITING THE BATTLEFIELD OF ANTIETAM, WHILE THE FEDERAL TROOPS WERE BURYING THE DEAD, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, F. H. SCHELL.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.—THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS BURYING THE CONFEDERATE DEAD, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1862. THIS SPOT WAS THE SCENE OF ONE OF THE MOST DESPERATE CONFLICTS OF THE WAR.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, F. H. SCHELL.

This scene of the burial of the dead by the One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers is a most interesting part of Antietam battlefield, it being the spot where one of the most murderous conflicts took place. The ditch shown in the sketch at nearly right angles was used by the Confederates as a rifle-pit, and from its shelter many a destructive volley was poured upon the Federals. After much manœuvring, the Irish Brigade managed to get on a slight elevation, which commanded a portion of the ditch, while the One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiment took up another. The Confederates, finding themselves between two fires, retreated, but not till they had lost many men. The next day, when the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment was detailed to bury the dead, it found one hundred and thirty-eight dead Confederates in this ditch, a proof of the desperate tenacity with which the position had been defended.

THE DEDICATION OF THE ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY, AT SHARPSBURG, MD., ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1867.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY D. BACHRACH, BALTIMORE, MD.

The dedication of the National Cemetery at Antietam took place on the 17th of September. The invitations were issued from Baltimore, and a limited number were distributed to the most distinguished persons at the Capital, including the President and his Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps. The people had come from far and near to witness the imposing ceremonies over the dead heroes who, nearly five thousand in number, lie buried on the loftiest ground of the Antietam battlefield. Here it was, on consecrated ground, that five thousand people assembled to witness the ceremonies over their dead defenders. After a prayer, a hymn was sung to the tune of "Old Hundred" by all present. Then came the Masonic ceremony of laying the corner stone of the monument. After an oration by Ex-Governor Bradford and a few remarks by the President, the ceremonies were brought to a close.

THE BATTLE OF NEWBERNE—FINAL AND SUCCESSFUL CHARGE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS UNDER GENERAL BURNSIDE, ON THE CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS, THEIR CAPTURE, AND UTTER ROUT OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, MARCH 14TH, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, F. H. SCHELL.

Great courage, steadiness and military capacity was shown by the men who fought under Burnside in the attack on Newberne. Landing under the greatest disadvantages, in fog and rain, which deprived them of anticipated naval assistance, and after a night of greatest exposure and a weary march they were called on to encounter a superior force, strongly posted in an advantageous position, behind works equally extensive and formidable. They, nevertheless, although but imperfectly supported by artillery, carried every Confederate position, swept the enemy before them with the bayonet, captured every fortification, defended by an aggregate of sixty-four guns, and swooped down irresistibly on the city of Newberne, the object of their assault.

SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN, FOUGHT SATURDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1862, BETWEEN THE FEDERAL FORCES COMMANDED BY MAJOR GENERAL POPE, AND THE CONFEDERATE FORCES BY GENERALS LEE, JACKSON AND LONGSTREET.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, EDWIN FORBES.

The battle began about twelve o'clock noon, and was waged with unwavering success for the Federal forces until about four o'clock in the afternoon. The fighting on both sides was desperate and destructive, either party frequently firing shrapnel and grape from the artillery. At about four o'clock the whole of General Pope's troops, save those under General Banks, were engaged at close quarters with the Confederate forces. The conflict was a desperate one. The firing on both sides was terrific, and the whole line of General Pope's command, from generals commanding army corps down to enlisted men, behaved with wonderful coolness, courage and determination, and fought with the most heroic valor from the beginning to the end. The tide of battle turned adversely for the Federals about half-past five o'clock, overwhelming numbers of re-enforcements being precipitated against the left wing under General McDowell, who was compelled to fall back.

FIRST ASSAULT UPON FORT FISHER, SUNDAY, JANUARY 15TH, 1865.—THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH NEW YORK TROOPS, FOLLOWED BY THE THIRD, PLANTING THE FLAG ON THE NORTHERN TRAVERSE OF THE FORT.

On the 13th of January the Federal fleet commenced the bombardment, which was continued with unabated vigor throughout the day. On the 15th it was resolved to take the place by storm. The boats containing the naval force intended to co-operate effected a landing on a shelving piece of beach about a mile and a half from the fort. At two o'clock, and when within eight hundred yards of the fort, the order to charge was given. The First Brigade of the Second Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, headed by General Curtis, scaled the northeast salient of the fort, and forced a rapid entrance. Inch by inch they fought their way along the northeast face, the gallant First Brigade in the advance. It was a hand-to-hand struggle; bayonets were in general use; muskets were clubbed; and man stood up to man in deadly conflict. Night fell, and yet the fierce struggle raged unremittingly within the fort. About ten o'clock the final struggle took place, and, after a short but desperate hand-to-hand encounter, the Federals remained masters of the hitherto impregnable Fort Fisher.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP—THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON, UNDER FARRAGUT, ENGAGING THE CONFEDERATE FORTS AND FLEET ON ITS WAY TO NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 24TH, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH TAKEN FROM THE FORETOP OF THE UNITED STATES WAR STEAMER "MISSISSIPPI" BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, WM. WAUD.

The enemy's losses: In addition to the loss of their forts—Jackson, St. Philip, Pike, Chalmette, etc.—eighteen of their gunboats were destroyed, three iron rams, several floating batteries, booms, torpedoes, etc. The Hollins's ram *Manassas* was riddled, and, floating down a disabled wreck, it was destroyed by Porter's mortar fleet.

GENERAL EDWARD HATCH.

GENERAL HATCH, born in Bangor, Me., December 22d, 1832. In April, 1861, he was a member of the District of Columbia Volunteers, who were enlisted to defend the national capital, and subsequently had charge of the camp of instruction at Davenport, Ia. He was commissioned captain in the Second Iowa Cavalry August 12th, 1861; major, September 5th, and lieutenant colonel, December 11th, the same year. He commanded his regiment at New Madrid, Island No. 10, the battle of Corinth, the raid on Booneville and the battle of Iuka. He was promoted colonel, June 13th, 1862, and commanded a brigade of cavalry in General Grant's Mississippi campaign. He was afterward placed at the head of the cavalry division of the Army of the Tennessee and was present at the various engagements in which it took part. He was disabled by wounds in December, 1863, and on April 27th, 1864, was made brigadier general. Under General A. J. Smith, and still in command of a cavalry division, he was engaged in the battles of Franklin (for bravery in which he was brevetted brigadier general in the regular service) and Nashville, and in the pursuit of Hood's Confederate Army. For gallantry at Nashville he was, in 1864, brevetted major general of volunteers, and three years later promoted to the same rank by brevet in the United States Army. On January 15th, 1866, he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, and on July 6th following he was promoted colonel of the Ninth United States Cavalry.

GENERAL EDWARD HATCH.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

GENERAL MILES, born in Westminster, Mass., August 8th, 1839. He received an academic education and was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston when the Civil War began. On September 9th, 1861, he entered the volunteer service as lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry and was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, to date from May 31st, 1862. He was engaged in the battles of the Peninsula, before Richmond and at Antietam, and on September 30th was made colonel of his regiment. Colonel Miles fought in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, with one exception, up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, Va., and was wounded three times. He received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers for gallantry at Chancellorsville and was advanced to the full rank on May 12th, 1864, for his services at the battle of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. On August 25th, 1864, he was brevetted major general of volunteers for his conduct throughout the Richmond campaign and valuable service at Ream's Station. He was commissioned major general on October 21st, 1865, and mustered out of volunteer service on September 1st, 1866, after receiving, on July 28th, an appointment in the regular army as colonel of the Fortieth Infantry. On March 2d, 1867, the brevets of brigadier general and major general, United States Army, were conferred on him for bravery at Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania. He was transferred to the Fifth Infantry March 15th, 1869, defeated the Cheyenne, Kiowa and Comanche Indians on the borders of the staked plains in 1875, and in 1876 subjugated the hostile Sioux and other Indians in Montana, driving Sitting Bull across the Canadian frontier and breaking up the bands that were led by him and by Crazy Horse, Lame Deer, Spotted Eagle, Broad Trail, Hump and others. In September he captured the Nez Perces under Chief Joseph in Northern Montana, and in 1878 captured a band of Bannocks near the Yellowstone Park. He was commissioned brigadier general of the United States Army December 15th, 1880; commanded, for five years, the Department of the Columbia; in July, 1885, assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, and in April, 1886, was transferred to Arizona. After a difficult campaign against the Apaches under Geronimo and Natchez, he compelled those chiefs to surrender September 4th, 1886. He deemed it advisable, in the interest of the future tranquillity of the Indians, to accept a conditional surrender from Geronimo, agreeing that neither the chief nor any of his lieutenants should suffer death for their past crimes. He received the thanks of the Legislatures of Kansas, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona for services in the West, and the citizens of Arizona presented to General Miles a sword of honor at Tucson on November 8th, 1887, in the presence of a large gathering of citizens of the Territory.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT.

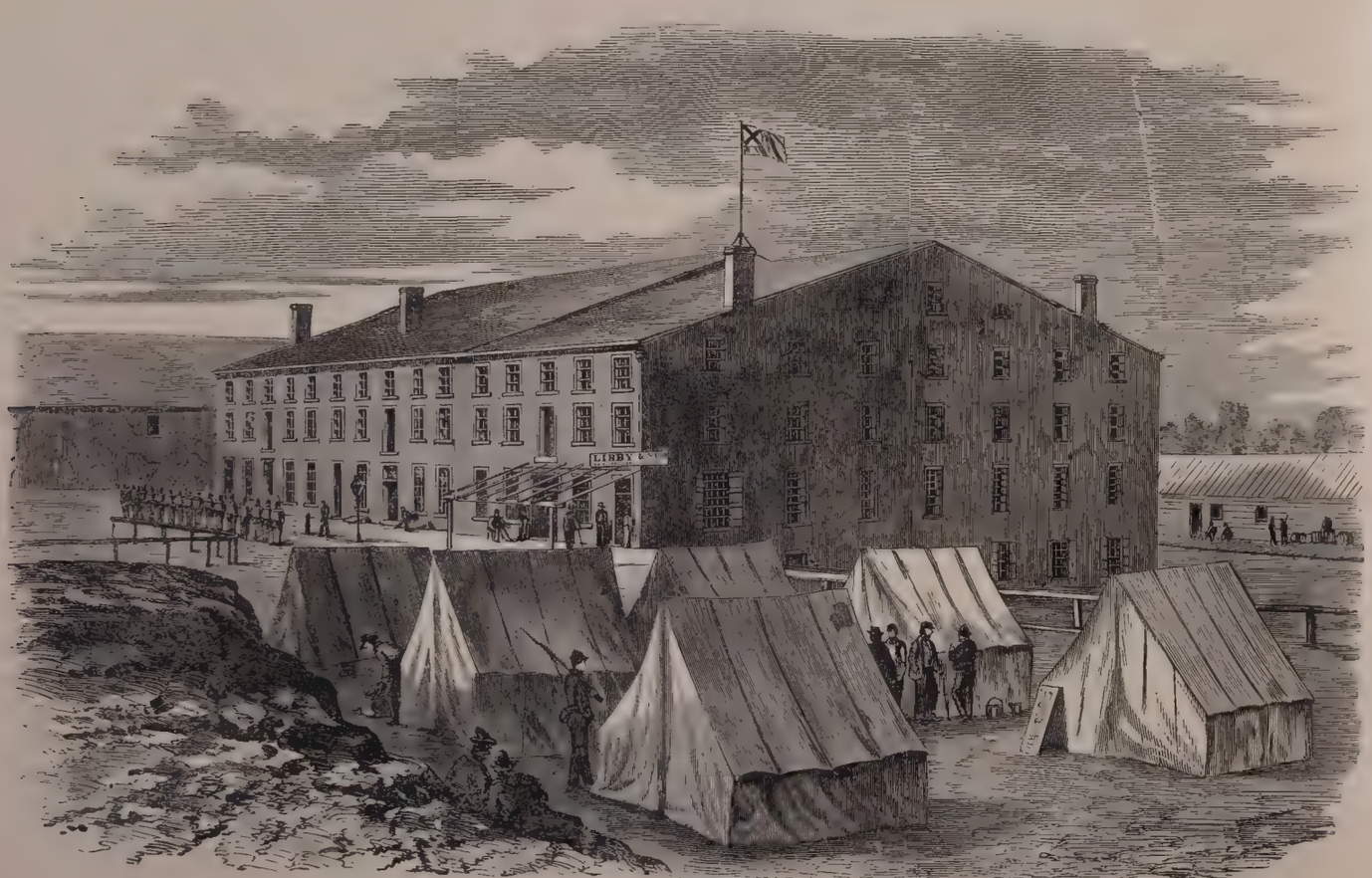
GENERAL MERRITT, born in New York city June 16th, 1836. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy July 1st, 1860, assigned to the dragoons and promoted first lieutenant May 13th, 1861, and captain April 5th, 1862. He took part in General George Stoneman's raid toward Richmond in April and May, 1863, and was in command of the reserve cavalry brigade in the Pennsylvania campaign of the same year, being commissioned brigadier general of volunteers in June. For gallant and meritorious services during the battle of Gettysburg he was brevetted major. Still in command of his brigade, he took part in the various engagements in Central Virginia in 1863–4, and was brevetted lieutenant colonel and colonel in the regular army and major general of volunteers, for gallantry at the battle of Yellow Tavern, Hawes's Shop and Winchester, respectively. On March 13th, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier general and major general in the regular army for bravery at the battle of Five Forks, and his services during the final Virginia campaign.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT.

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA.

Among the names that are "damned to" the same "everlasting fame" as the Black Hole of Calcutta and the Prison Ships of Brooklyn will ever be found that of the Libby Prison at Richmond, Va., of which we present a sketch from a photograph. There is something odious in the very sound of the name of this prison, which conjures up a perfect phantasmagoria of horrors. Prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, the building infamous as Libby Prison was the store of respectable dealers in provisions —the Messrs. Libby & Son, ship chandlers and grocers. The upper part of it was devoted to the process of drying tobacco, and a large quantity of that valuable weed was stored in it. It was a large, straggling, uncouth building, as shown in our picture. The subject of the cruelties practiced therein toward Union prisoners has been much canvassed. Southern apologists have declared that the inmates of Libby Prison had as good fare as the Confederates, and that only those prisoners were severely treated who made themselves particularly obnoxious to their captors. Mr. Libby, Sr., whose name was thus unpleasantly associated with a scene of hardship and suffering, attempted to leave the South, but was prevented. Our sketch of the prison reproduces it with all its customary accessories. The tents in the foreground are those wherein the Confederate guards and their officers were stationed. The provost marshal guard was drawn up before the main entrance of the prison when the photograph which we have copied was taken. To the right is the James River, Libby Prison being situated near the banks of that blood-stained stream—the modern Scamander. An officer who, with several others, was captured at Buckland Mills and confined in Libby Prison, states as follows: "Here we were unceremoniously introduced to Major Thomas P. Turner, the Confederate commandant of the prison and his disciples. And now began the work of pillaging. Every article of our clothing was carefully searched, and we were quickly divested of everything which could excite either the curiosity or avarice of a Confederate. It was easy to see that their intention was to leave us nothing which could minister either to our comfort or pleasure. But Yankee ingenuity, as was often the case, became more than a match for Southern cupidity. Our 'greenbacks'—the object of their closest scrutiny—which some of us had been fortunate enough to save until then, had been neatly folded and safely deposited between our toes, or concealed in the lining of our garments, or solidly packed in our hollow regulation buttons, the caps of which could be easily removed and replaced; and in some instances men had their money in their mouths with a quid of tobacco, which would afterward come out, though a little colored, yet uninjured by the mastication. Many of our valuables also were saved by slyly passing them to those who had been previously examined, while the attention of the plunderers was intentionally diverted from us. Here I had the melancholy pleasure of meeting several officers of my own regiment; glad to have their fellowship and cheer, but sad to meet them in this hades of woe. In these long, low, gloomy and suffocating rooms nine of which were occupied by prisoners, were incarcerated about one thousand officers, our enlisted men being confined at Belle Isle and other prisons in and about the city. This building, I learn, belongs to the estate of John Endors. The windows are small, and carefully secured with iron bars. A strong line of sentinels is established around the building with strict orders to fire upon any man who ventures near the windows to get a glimpse of the scenery without or breathe unvitiated air. In these filthy and unfurnished rooms we were huddled together like sheep in a slaughter pen, awaiting the approach of monsters in human form, who are eager to destroy us by any mode of torture. Vermin of almost every kind abound, so that it is impossible to escape their loathsome presence.

THE SOLITARY HYDRANT IN LIBBY PRISON.



LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

INTERIOR OF LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA., WITH PRISONERS FROM GENERAL LEE'S ARMY CONFINED AFTER THE SURRENDER.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, JOSEPH BECKER.

Our sketch represents the interior of Libby Prison filled with Confederate prisoners, among whom were over one hundred of the most desperate criminals in the South, being convicts who were released from jail on condition of serving in the Confederate ranks.

We have neither bunks nor chairs; and only a few have blankets, and thus, to sit or sleep, we are compelled to seek the filthy, naked floor. Of the authorities we expect and receive nothing, except curses and cruelties. Our hospital rations consist of one small slice of bread for breakfast, a tablespoonful of rice and a small piece of meat for dinner and the breakfast allowance repeated for supper. The room we occupy is next to the ground floor and is crowded to its utmost capacity, so that many cannot get admittance and die in their quarters in upper rooms. The burial of the dead is a very businesslike affair. As fast as men die, they are carried out to the 'dead house' and piled up—much as bags of corn would be—until there are enough for a load, when the keeper calls out to the prison carter: 'A load of dead Yankees; drive up your mule.'"

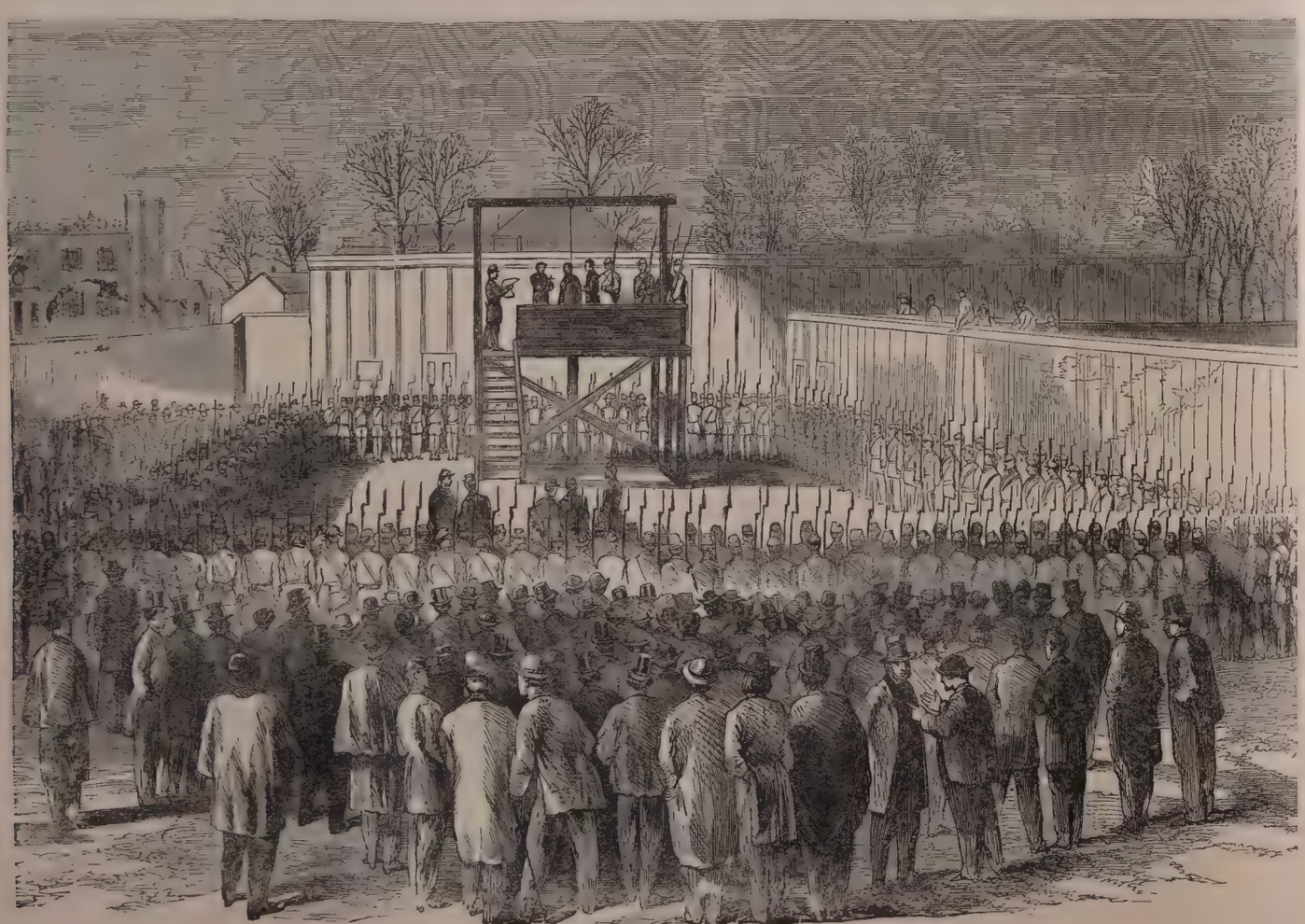
PREPARING THE PRISONER FOR EXECUTION—PUTTING ON THE BLACK ROBE.

THE PRISON PEN OF ANDERSONVILLE.

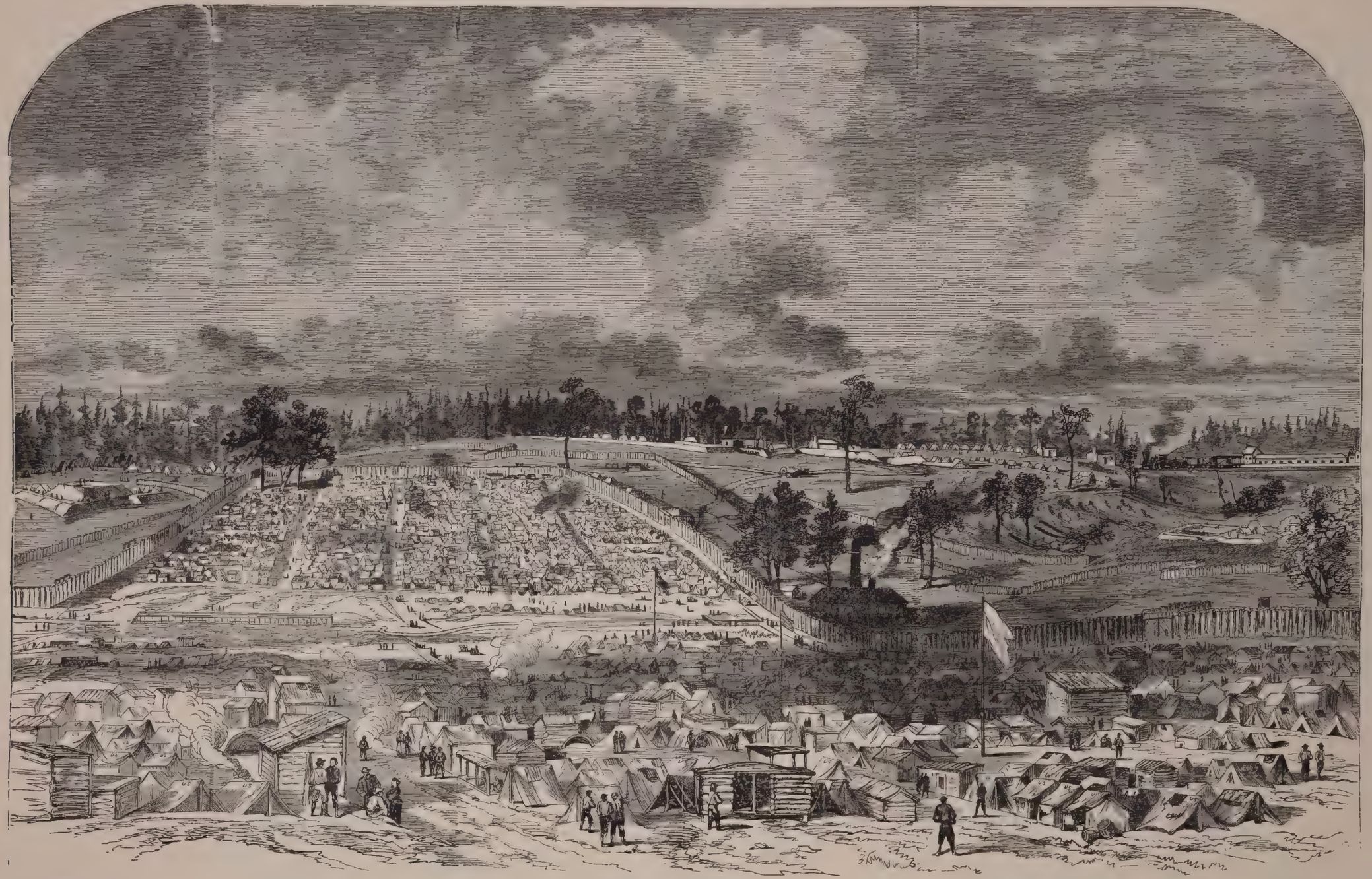
This well-known and accursed place, situated in Sumner County, Georgia, near Flint River, sixty miles from Macon, the only correct view of which ever published appears on page 533, from a drawing made by Mr. P. K. Sneden, of the Topographical Engineers, in the prison, after two months' labor, and from that picture photographed. He was seven months a prisoner at Andersonville and was in eight other Confederate prisons, filling out a term of one year and two weeks as a prisoner. While waiting for transportation to Savannah—at the Confederate headquarters—he made the plan of the forts and ground outside, barely escaping detection. The plan and drawings were secreted between the soles of his shoes and brought out of the Confederacy, with drawings of the prisons of Salisbury, Millen, or Camp Lawton, Florence, and the bull pen of Savannah, which were all destroyed before Sherman arrived there July 11th, 1864. Mr. Sneden states: "Murders were of nightly occurrence until a police force was established among the prisoners for their own defense in May. Seventeen dead bodies have been counted lying inside the stockade for a week at a time, naked and putrifying in the sun, until they had to be handled with sticks to get them out. Parallel with the stockade, and twenty feet distant, was the dead line, which consisted of posts six inches thick—with a strip of scantling nailed on the top to form a rail, which rail lasted only one week, the prisoners having taken the wood for firing. The stockade was originally eleven acres, which was increased to fifteen on the 2d of July, 1864, which made it one thousand six hundred yards around, with fifty-two posts or sentry boxes reached by steps from the outside. The official statement of Federal prisoners received at Andersonville is as follows: First detachment of prisoners received February 15th, 1864—total number of prisoners received 49,485. Largest number imprisoned at one date, August 9th, 1864, 33,006. Number of deaths: in hospital, 8,735; in stockade, 3,727; total, 12,462. Average number of deaths per month for the thirteen months, 958. Largest number of deaths in one day, August 13th, 1864, 97. Number of escapes, 328."

THE EXECUTION OF WIRZ.

On Friday, November 10th, 1865, this notorious criminal, who has, without doubt,



EXECUTION OF CAPTAIN WIRZ AT WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1865.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, F. H. SCHELL.



THE GREAT PRISON PEN AT ANDERSONVILLE, GA.—FROM A DRAWING BY R. SNEDEN, OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER CORPS.

The stockade was originally eleven acres, which was increased to fifteen on July 2d, 1864, which made it one thousand six hundred yards around, with fifty-two posts, or sentry boxes, reached by steps from the outside. Parallel with the stockade, and twenty feet distant, was the dead line, which consisted of posts six inches thick, with a strip of scantling nailed on the top to form a rail.

directly caused more loss of life than any man that ever lived, expiated his crimes on the scaffold in the yard of the Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D. C. At ten o'clock his spiritual advisors, Fathers Wiggett and Boyle, administered the sacrament, after which Wirz was informed by Captain Walbridge that his time had arrived; and he submitted himself to the black robe and cowl, which was put on by Captain Walbridge and Major Russell, while Fathers Boyle and Wiggett stood by. He then drank from a teacup a heavy dose of whisky; nervously gnawed a piece from a plug of tobacco, which he threw back on the shelf; cast a hurried glance around the apartment, out at the window where the sun shone on the town, turned, and, with a light step, walked past the guard at his door into the hall, accompanied on either hand by his faithful spiritual advisors, who consoled him with words and the sight of the crucifix.

WALL SIDE OF THE PRISON PEN AT MILLEN, GA.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, JOSEPH BECKER.

At a turn on the stairs he caught sight, through an open window, of the gallows and the expectant crowd. A momentary start or shrinking, as if from a shock, and he passed on with the expression of countenance mistaken by many for a smile, but which, in reality, was far from it. Thus he came to the door of the room of Winder and Duncan—other Andersonville birds—and was suffered by the humane commandant to have a last word with them. Wirz then passed on down the stairs, out between the files of men, facing outward, up to the scaffold, showing something in his face and step which, in a better man, might have passed for heroism.

As he advanced, all conversation was hushed, and the sombre draped figure marched on between the rows of soldiers, sending a chill through the hearts of all that looked upon the scene. The condemned had been draped with the shapeless robe of serge which had figured in all the executions known to the walls of the Old Capitol Prison, and which, drawn closely about the chin, increased the natural pallor of the face, and made the appearance of the man still more repulsive and indefinable. His whiskers closely cropped, lips apart, and his closed teeth, black with the use of tobacco, eyes sunken, forehead retreating and topped with disheveled and untidy hair, added to the weirdness of the look he had worn daily at his trial, and that impressed all who had ever seen him. Then commenced the enumeration of his crimes, to which he seemed stolidly to listen, while Father Boyle bent over him occasionally and pressed a small crucifix to his lips. For eighteen minutes this scene lasted, when his hand was shaken by the reverend fathers and by Major Russell and Captain Walbridge; his arms were drawn back and pinioned close; the rope was thrown over his head, and the black shroud drawn. All retired from the platform, leaving only Wirz, who remained standing thus eight or ten seconds, when the officer below raised his cap as a signal, and there was a crash of the falling trap, a sudden jerk and tension of the rope, and a dark and lengthened form swung convulsively beneath the scaffold.

For a moment there was a hush upon the multitude within and the people upon adjacent housetops, as all eyes noticed the spasmodic twitching of the lower parts of the criminal's body. About a quarter to eleven a surgeon approached, carefully raised the lower part of the hood and peered for a little time into the dead man's face, and felt for the flutter of his pulse. There was no spark of animation remaining. The rope was made to loose its clutch, and the body was lowered upon a hospital stretcher and carried past the crowd into the deadhouse of the prison. The guard was brought to attention and filed out of the court, leaving the spectators in undisturbed possession of the field, quarreling and elbowing each other for fragments of the rope that performed the sacrifice. Not five minutes elapsed before the executionary cable was severed into inch bits that accompanied the delighted possessors from the field. And thus ended the execution of Henry Wirz, whose name will go down to posterity, accompanied by the execrations of thousands.

THE CONFEDERATE PRISON CAMP AT BELLE ISLE, JAMES RIVER, VA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, JOSEPH BECKER

THE PRISON PEN AT MILLEN, GA., AS IT APPEARED PREVIOUS TO THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.—FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT T. A. PRIME.

Our special artist has sketched this Golgotha, and we doubt not it will create in the bosom of our readers the same sentiments of horror which it did in those of the gallant soldiers who viewed with silent rage the scene of their brother soldiers' persecutions and sufferings. Our illustration will prove more eloquent than any description. Here were brave and starved men compelled to burrow like wild beasts, enduring all the pangs of hunger and the insults of their brutal jailers. The stockade was a square of five hundred feet, or an area of nearly fifteen acres. It was among pines, on dry rolling ground, although in a swampy region. The stockade was of pine logs, rising from twelve to fifteen feet above the ground; sentry boxes were placed along the top of the stockade, fifty feet apart, and reached from the outside by ladders. On the eastern part extended a ravine, through which ran a small stream of good water. About three thousand prisoners had been confined here. In this space were their huts, without regularity in arrangement, roofed with loose earth, supported by sticks.

1. HANGING OF MRS. HILLIER BY MEN IN DISGUISE. 2. THE STOCKS. 3. CAGES OF LITTLE ROCK PENITENTIARY. 4. HANGING OF THIRTY UNION MEN. 5. BRINGING IN UNION MEN. 6. HANGING AND FLOGGING. 7. PRISON AT LITTLE ROCK.

CONFEDERATE BARBARITIES IN TEXAS.—FROM SKETCHES BY FRED. SUMNER.

Our series of views, illustrating the barbarities of the Confederates in Texas, are from sketches by Mr. Frederick Sumner, himself a victim of their cruelty and oppression. Mr. Sumner was a leader among the union men at Sherman, Grayson County, and when the troubles began these brave loyal men defied the secessionists and kept a fine American flag, presented by Mr. Sumner, floating over their Court House. After the war opened the case of the Union men began to grow desperate. Twiggs had betrayed the United States troops into the hands of the Confederates, and but little hope remained of immediate help from the government. The murder of Mrs. Hillier showed them what was coming. Her husband had been brought before the Vigilance Committee of Clark County, and ordered to enlist or prepare to be hung; but though he submitted, an incautious word of his wife led to her arrest. Six of the Vigilance Committee, dressed in women's clothes, went to her house, dragged her out to the nearest tree and, regardless of her cries for mercy and deaf to the pleadings of her children, hung her.

THE PRISON AT ELMIRA, N. Y., FOR SOUTHERN SOLDIERS.

THE treatment of Federal prisoners of war taken by the Confederates has been one of the most revolting exhibitions which the world has ever witnessed. In contrast with this, we give a view of the prison at Elmira, used by the Federal government for the prisoners captured by us. It was a large and well-conducted place of confinement, humanity and not retaliation being our policy. The camp for Confederate prisoners at Elmira Barracks, No. 3, was first used for this purpose, July 6th, 1864. It was an area of forty acres, surrounded by a single board fence some twelve feet in height, guards being stationed on platforms at the top of the fence every twenty or thirty feet. The business of guarding the prisoners was, however, a sinecure. The officers on duty stated that the captives evinced no disposition to escape. They had no desire to return to the felicities of Southern soldiers. The plot constituting the prison was finely situated on an excellent piece of ground about a mile from Elmira, and though entirely closed, as stated, the prisoners were not deprived of a view of external nature; for on one side rose pine-clad hills high up into the air, visible from all parts of the prison. The prisoners were all provided with bunks in the same kind of rough barracks as were used for sheltering our own men at the various places of rendezvous before going into the field.

A very large building was appropriated to the culinary department and was fitted up like the kitchen of a great hotel, with about a dozen ranges containing boilers, etc., and there was also a large oven where sufficient bread, from good flour, was baked daily. The cooks and bakers were, of course, prisoners. Clothing was furnished to the prisoners by the government when their own became too much worn to be serviceable. The whole appearance of the camp was very neat, working parties from among the prisoners being constantly employed in policing the grounds.

The daily ration was as follows: Pork or bacon, ten ounces, in lieu of fresh beef, or fresh beef, four ounces; flour or soft bread, sixteen ounces, or hard bread, fourteen ounces, or corn meal, sixteen ounces. For the one hundred rations: Beans or peas, twelve and a half pounds, or rice or hominy, eight pounds; soap, four pounds; vinegar, three quarts; salt, three and a quarter pounds; potatoes, fifteen pounds. Sugar, coffee and tea were issued to the sick and wounded on the recommendation of the surgeon at the rate of twelve pounds of sugar; five of ground coffee, or seven of green, or one pound of tea to every one hundred rations every other day. To working parties of prisoners nearly the same ration was given in all respects as to our soldiers in the field. These arrangements applied not only to the prison at Elmira, but to all others.

The Elmira prison was for private soldiers, and if they lived so comfortably it can be imagined that the officers on Johnson's Island, and at other places, who had money of their own for the purchase of little luxuries, must have passed their time as agreeably as the conditions of prison existence will permit. How utterly false, therefore, were the statements made from time to time by Jeff. Davis to the world that Southern prisoners were badly treated!

Enough has been founded on the statements of returned prisoners to exhibit the state of matters in Confederate prisons; but lest these reports should be considered exaggerated, we refer to our article on the Libby Prison. This place, it will be recollected, was used for confining officers only, and consequently the brutalities experienced by private soldiers at their particular prisons were here not practiced, but notice the petty annoyances—the absence of provisions for cleanliness and comfort, the pillaging of boxes sent from the North and the heartless insults of the guards. How does the management of a Southern prison contrast with that of a Northern? In one the unhappy inmates were treated as brutes; in the other as men. The camp was commanded by Major H. V. Colt, the post by Lieutenant Colonel Eastman. The guard consisted of the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-eighth, Seventy-seventh, Ninety-eighth, Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and Second N. Y. S. N. G., with sections of a regular battery under Major Lewis Batty; the Rochester Grays and two companies of the Ninth V. R. C. The treatment in sickness was no less marked in difference from that of the South to our poor fellows. There medical attendance was seldom given, and, when given, often with great brutality.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISON PEN AT COLUMBIA, S. C., ON THE ARRIVAL OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE PRISON PEN, COLUMBIA, S. C.

OUR correspondent contradicted most emphatically the report that Columbia was fired by order of General Sherman, although the conduct of some of the inhabitants would have justified the severest retaliation. He says it was set fire to by some of the released Federal prisoners, and the contrabands who had suffered severely from their cruel masters. It must be confessed that the prison pen, of which we give a graphic sketch is almost a justification of the extremities to which the released Federal prisoners proceeded.

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. T. CRANE.

RECEPTION OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS AT THE FEDERAL PRISON, ELMIRA, N. Y.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. T. CRANE.

The prison at Elmira, N. Y., was finely situated on an excellent piece of ground about a mile from Elmira, and though entirely closed, the prisoners were not deprived of a view of external nature, for on one side rose pine-clad hills high up into the air, visible from all parts of the prison. The prisoners were all provided with bunks in the same kind of rough barracks as were used for sheltering our own men at the various places of rendezvous before going into the field.

THE NAVAL VICTORY OFF CHERBOURG, FRANCE, JUNE 19TH, 1864.—THE PIRATE "ALABAMA" ("290,") CAPTAIN SEMMES, SUNK AFTER AN ENGAGEMENT OF ONE HOUR BY THE UNITED STATES STEAMER "KEARSARGE," CAPTAIN WINSLOW.

THE "KEARSARGE" AND "ALABAMA."

ON Sunday, June 19th, 1864, the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* were engaged in mortal combat off the port of Cherbourg, France. The *Alabama* was a powerful steamer, a swift sailer, and, carrying guns of the heaviest calibres. She had been the terror of our commerce as far as the Indian Ocean, from which she had just returned and entered the port of Cherbourg for repairs. Captain Winslow, commanding the *Kearsarge*, had long been in search of her, and the moment he heard of her arrival, set sail and lay off the mouth of the harbor for the purpose of following her to sea, when she again left port. On the 14th Captain Semmes sent Captain Winslow a challenge to fight, which was entirely unnecessary. He had come to Cherbourg for no other purpose and intended, by no means, to leave until he could follow the bold corsair out on the deep, and then sink him or be sunk himself. The bells of the churches of Cherbourg had not yet done pealing when the pirate steamer cast off her fastenings and began to steam slowly out of port. Captain Winslow, as soon as he descried his adversary approaching, turned his ship's head seaward to avoid the question of jurisdiction. The *Alabama* followed after till the former was about seven miles from shore, when Winslow turned short about and steered straight for the privateer, intending to run her down. The latter immediately sheered off and slowed her engines, presenting her starboard battery to her enemy. The battle now commenced in earnest; the firing was rapid and incessant, and the two guns of the *Kearsarge*, carrying eleven-inch shells, sent their ponderous missiles with terrible accuracy into the hull of the *Alabama*, and, bursting within, opened huge gaps, through which the water poured in torrents. Semmes, finding his ship was sinking, hauled down his colors and dispatched a boat to the *Kearsarge* to state that he had surrendered. In the meantime he lowered the boats that had not been shot away, to receive the sick and wounded; but, before all could be got off, the stern of the steamer sank deep in the sea, lifting her bow in the air, and then with one heavy lurch she went to the bottom. The English yacht *Deerhound*, that had hovered about the scene, now approached and picked up Semmes, with others of the crew who were struggling in the water.

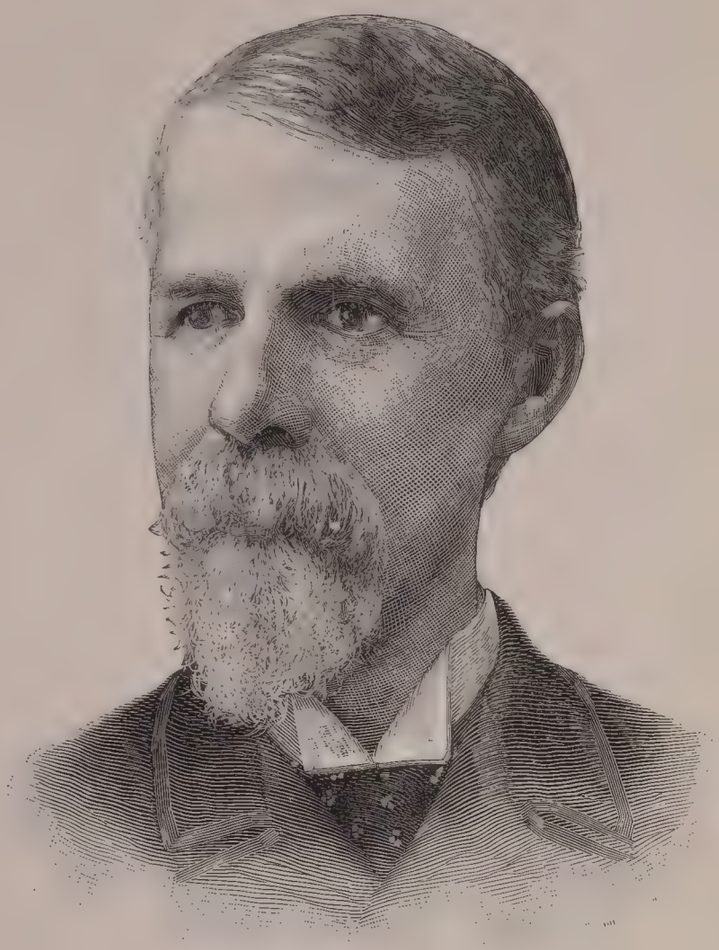
THE SIEGE OF MOBILE—EXPLOSION OF FORT POWELL, AT GRANT'S PASS, JULY 5TH, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. B. HOUGH.

THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, BETWEEN GENERAL GRANT AND GENERAL LEE, MAY 5TH AND 6TH, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, EDWIN FORBES.

Our sketch of the first of the great battles of General Grant in Virginia will give a striking idea of the battleground, to be henceforth forever famous, like Manassas, Gettysburg, Pittsburg Landing or Fair Oaks. The eye can take in the five-mile line of battle, which for two days advanced and met hostile advances, gaining ground to be lost in a moment, but holding steadily to their lines till the furious Confederate charge on the Sixth Corps swept away Seymour's and Shaler's brigade of the Third Division and had well-nigh won the day. Sedgwick, soon to fall, saved the right; but the Federal loss in two days was not far from 15,000. Our correspondent gives this interesting account of General Grant during the battle: "General Grant's headquarters were located in a field between the plank road and a small road leading to a little hamlet known as Parker's Store. During the fight, however, he was principally with General Meade, whose headquarters were on a piny knoll in the rear of Warren's corps. I had seen Grant at Vicksburg and in Tennessee, and his appearance was familiar; but as I strolled through the group of officers reclining under the trees at headquarters, I looked for him some time in vain, such was his insignificant, unpretending aspect and conduct while the battle was raging in all its fury. A stranger to the insignia of military rank would have little dreamed that the plain, quiet man who sat with his back against a tree, apparently heedless and unmoved, was the one upon whom the fortunes of the day, if not of the age and country, were hanging. It was only when some aid or orderly rode up in hot haste with a communication from some portion of the battlefield that his eyes upturned to seek in those of the messenger th purport of the message. The consultation with General Meade, or the direct suggestion or command, all took place with the same imperturbability of countenance for which he has always been remarkable. No movement of the enemy seemed to puzzle or disconcert him. Fertile in resources, the petition for re-enforcement was speedily answered. And while all this transpired he stood calmly in the group, at times smoking his favorite cigar, a more vigorous or a more frequent puffing only indicating the inward working of his mind."

GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER.

General Alger was born in Medina County, Ohio, in 1836, brought up on a farm, and educated at the Richfield Academy, paying his own way by hard work. He studied law at Akron and was admitted to the bar in 1859. Just before the war he went up to Michigan to look after some lumber interests there. When the war broke out he recruited a company of cavalry at Grand Rapids and was mustered into the service as captain of Company C. He soon became a successful cavalry officer and took part in no less than sixty-six battles and skirmishes, fighting under Sheridan and Custer, and receiving two wounds. He rose to the rank of colonel, and upon his retirement on account of ill health, in October, 1864, he was brevetted brigadier general and major general for gallant and meritorious services on the field.



GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX.

General Willcox, born in Detroit, Mich., April 16th, 1823. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1847, and was assigned to the Fourth Artillery. He served in the latter part of the Mexican War, on the Plains and in the final campaign against the Seminoles in 1856–7, but resigned his commission on September 10th of the latter year, studied law, and in 1858 was admitted to the bar at Detroit, Mich., where he practiced till the opening of the Civil War. He became colonel of the First Michigan Regiment on May 1st, 1861, and his command was the first from the West to arrive at the seat of war. He was engaged at the capture of Alexandria, Va., and commanded a brigade at Bull Run, where he was wounded and captured. After confinement in Charleston and Columbia, S. C., till August 17th, 1862, he was exchanged and commissioned brigadier general of volunteers. He commanded a division in the Ninth Corps of the Army of the Potomac in the Richmond campaign, and on August 1st, 1864, was brevetted major general of volunteers for "distinguished and gallant services in the several actions since crossing the Rapidan." At Petersburg his division was the first to break through and receive the actual surrender of the city. From April 26th till July 28th, 1865, he had charge of the district of Washington. N. C., and from August 7th of that year till January 15th, 1866, he commanded that of Michigan; on the latter day he was mustered out and returned to the practice of law at Detroit.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX.

GENERAL WILLIAM B. HAZEN.

General Hazen, born in West Hartford, Vt., September 27th, 1830; died in Washington, D. C., January 16th, 1887; was graduated from the United States Military Academy July 1st, 1855, and appointed a brevet second lieutenant in the Fourth United States Infantry. He saw a great deal of frontier life in scouting and fighting the Indians in the Territories and Texas from 1856 to 1859. In his last Indian campaign he was severely wounded and disabled for several months.

During the late war he served on the Ohio frontier, in Kentucky and Tennessee. On the 6th of January, 1862, he was appointed to command the Nineteenth Brigade of the Army of the Ohio. He moved with General Buell's army to Pittsburg Landing, took an active part in the battle at that place, and afterward served in Northern Alabama until ordered to assume command of the post of Murfreesboro. In May, 1862, he was appointed brigadier general, but the appointment was not confirmed until after the battle of Stone River, in which General Hazen's brigade was hotly engaged, and rendered extremely valuable service. Until March, 1864, General Hazen was engaged in marching, countermarching and skirmishing in East Tennessee. On the 17th of August he was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee and placed in command of the Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps. His division took part in the Georgia campaign and was engaged with the enemy at Statesboro, on the Oconee River, and again at the Camrouchee River. In December, after the arrival of General Sherman before Savannah, it became necessary for him to open communication in some way with the sea. General Hazen's division was sent to capture Fort McAllister, which commanded the river and inlet through which General Sherman hoped to get supplies. Nine regiments of General Hazen's command advanced to the charge, stormed the fort in less than five minutes and captured twenty-four pieces of ordnance and the entire garrison. General Hazen was appointed major general to date from the capture of Fort McAllister.

GENERAL WILLIAM B. HAZEN.

THE MARSHALL HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THE spot where the gallant Ellsworth met his death wound, the Marshall House, at Alexandria, Va., has become widely notorious and the object of general and curious attention. It was situated on the corner of Pitt and King Streets and bore no pretension to architectural distinction. The proprietor, James W. Jackson, who murdered Ellsworth and was so promptly killed by Brownell, was an active and determined secessionist, and was boastful of his political views, having inscribed at the bottom of his hotel cards, "Virginia is determined, and will conquer under command of Jeff. Davis." The story of Colonel Ellsworth's death is as follows: He was ordered to take possession of Alexandria with his gallant regiment of New York Fire Zouaves, and before dawn on the morning of the 24th of May, 1861, he effected a landing and proceeded to occupy the city. Passing, with a handful of his men, the Marshall House, he saw a Confederate flag waving above it. On the spur of the moment he entered the hotel, saying that he must have that flag. He met a man in the entry and asked, "Who put that flag up?" The man replied that he was a boarder and did not know. Ellsworth ascended to the roof with two or three friends, and, cutting the halliard, took possession of the flag. As he descended the stairs, the man who had called himself a boarder, but who was in reality James W. Jackson, the keeper of the hotel, stood ready with a double-barreled gun and presented it at Colonel Ellsworth. It was knocked up by Francis E. Brownell, of Troy, a zouave. Jackson, however, discharged both barrels of his gun, the whole contents of which entered the left breast of Colonel Ellsworth, making a fearful and fatal wound. He fell to the ground, his life's blood dyeing the flag it cost his life to obtain. In a moment Brownell leveled his piece, shot Jackson through the head, and then ran him through with his bayonet. The report of firearms brought the inhabitants of the house to the spot, and among them the wife of the murderer Jackson. Her cries at the sight were heartrending, and affected the zouaves so deeply that, forgetting their own danger, they endeavored to soothe and comfort her affliction. All efforts to restore Colonel Ellsworth to life were vain. So they wrapped the body of their beloved commander in a blanket, and, making a couch of their muskets, they carried it to the boat and conveyed it to the Navy Yard at Washington, from whence it was removed to lie in state in the White House, Washington. President Lincoln, who loved the young man, was deeply affected at his death, and paid a mournful visit to look his last upon the face of his friend. Thousands paid the last honors to the dead soldier, and an imposing military display followed the body to the cars at Washington. On arriving in New York, the funeral cortege proceeded to the City Hall, where the body of Colonel Ellsworth lay in state for several hours. The funeral procession was of the most imposing kind. All the high military and city authorities were present, besides other officials—the fire department, Union Defense Committee, etc., forming an immense procession, which passed slowly and solemnly through hundreds of thousands of people, while the bells tolled, flags floated at half mast, and public buildings were draped in black. The remains of Colonel Ellsworth were conveyed to Mechanicsville, N. Y., and were interred with military honors.

THE MARSHALL HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA, VA., WHERE COLONEL ELLSWORTH WAS ASSASSINATED BY JAMES W. JACKSON, MAY 24TH, 1861.

WATER BATTERY AT FORT MORGAN, IN MOBILE BAY, ALABAMA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MOSES & PIFFET, NEW ORLEANS

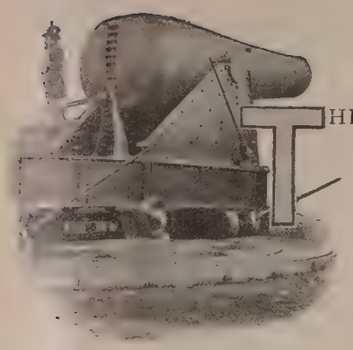
THE FEDERAL ARMY ENTERING RICHMOND, VA., APRIL 3D, 1865.—RECEPTION OF THE TROOPS IN MAIN STREET—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, JOSEPH BECKER.

On Monday, April 3d, 1865, a portion of the Federal Army, under command of General Weitzel, entered the capital of the defunct Southern Confederacy, and was received by all classes with either loud acclamations or silent satisfaction, for it would appear that even the most rabid secessionists had lost all hope of a successful result of their rash experiment. The colored population was, as might be expected, in a state of jubilant delight, and the gorgeous manner in which they lounged about the grounds of the Capitol, from which they had hitherto been rigidly excluded, was very amusing and highly characteristic of their child-like nature.

THE CAREER OF ULYSSES S. GRANT

GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Taken at the time of his first inauguration as President. From a photograph by Brady.



THE CAREER OF ULYSSES S. GRANT.

THE career of General Grant is one of the most remarkable in biographical annals. Until he was thirty-nine years of age, though he had shown many of the best qualities of a typical American character, he had achieved nothing that any one would call success, and nothing that made him known beyond the circle of his immediate acquaintances. In the next four years, as a military leader in one of the mightiest struggles that ever took place on earth, he surpassed all his contemporaries by obtaining everything that he was sent for, and closed the war with victory so complete that it left nothing to be disputed, nothing to be negotiated, and nothing to be reversed.

His election and re-election to the chief magistracy of the Union he had saved, followed as a natural and inevitable sequel. Then his leisurely travels round the globe brought him as an interesting personage into the actual view of every civilized people, and it has been estimated that more human beings looked upon him than upon any other man that ever lived. His child-like faith in the integrity of a knavish business partner, and the resulting financial crash, nearly cost him the admiration and respect of his countrymen; but after this came quickly the crowning effort of his life, when he sat down under painful illness, broken fortunes, and the shadow of death, to write his admirable "Memoirs," which, by their rapid and phenomenal sale, placed in easy circumstances the family he was leaving, constituted one more brilliant victory at the very close of his life, and placed him once more where for twenty-three years he had belonged, in the affections of a proud and grateful people.

Ulysses S. Grant (or Hiram Ulysses, as he was originally named, which name was blunderingly changed to Ulysses S. in the document appointing him a cadet at the Military Academy) was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822. A year later his parents removed to Georgetown, Ohio, where his boyhood was passed. He was known as an honest, sturdy youth, of quiet habits, and with a special love for horses. He became a cadet at West Point in 1839, and during his four-years' course showed himself most proficient in mathematics. On his graduation in 1843 his rank was No. 21 in a class of thirty-nine members. Among his classmates, afterward eminent, were William B. Franklin, Roswell S. Ripley, Christopher C. Augur, and Rufus Ingalls. Grant was brevetted Second Lieutenant of infantry and attached to the Fourth Regiment, on the Missouri frontier.

Two years later he accompanied his regiment to Texas to join the army of General Taylor on the eve of the Mexican war, and received his commission as full Lieutenant. He took part in the first battle of that war at Palo Alto in May, 1846, and afterward in those of Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, and in the siege of Vera Cruz. He was made quartermaster of his regiment in the spring of 1847, but participated in all its active operations, and immediately after the battle of Molino del Rey in September he was promoted on the field for his gallantry. A few days later, at Chapultepec, he again behaved with a gallantry that won him special commendation in the report of his brigade commander. When the war had closed by Scott's dictation of the terms of peace "in the halls of the Montezumas," Grant returned home with his regiment, and was stationed first at Detroit, and afterward at Sackett's Harbor. In 1848 he married Miss Julia T. Dent, of St. Louis, a sister of one of his classmates. Four years later he accompanied his regiment to California and Oregon, and was advanced to the grade of captain; but in the summer of 1854 he resigned his commission, and, removing to St. Louis, cultivated a farm near that city, and entered business as a real-estate agent. In this enterprise he met with little success, and in 1859 he became an employee of his father, who was a leather merchant in Galena, Illinois.

At the beginning of the civil war, Captain Grant offered his services to the National cause, and was placed in command of a company of volunteers, with which he marched to Springfield. There Governor Yates placed him on his staff, and made him mustering officer of Illinois volunteers, until in June he was commissioned colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment. He organized and drilled this regiment, and when it was reported that the railroad could not furnish cars for its transportation to the point at which it was wanted, he showed the energy and directness of his character by immediately marching the regiment to that point, to the great astonishment of officers and men, who had not supposed that they could move any considerable distance without the help of a railroad. In August he was promoted to brigadier-general, with commission dating from May 17, and assumed command of all the troops at Cairo. Two weeks later he seized Paducah at the mouth of the Tennessee, and a little while afterward Smithland at the mouth of the Cumberland. A brief proclamation that he addressed to the citizens of Paducah is in striking contrast with conventional military manifestoes. He said: "I have nothing to do with opinions, and shall deal only with armed rebellion, and its aiders and abettors." His first engagement here was a small affair at Fredericktown, Missouri, in which he defeated the Confederate force under General Jeff. Thompson, and the next was the battle of Belmont (November 7), which he fought with two brigades, commanding in person. Here his horse was shot under him.

In the ensuing winter Grant was given command of the district of Cairo, which was so extended as to become one of the largest military divisions in the country, and he immediately assumed the offensive against the important posts that were held by the Confederates. Early in February he left Paducah with 15,000 men, aided by Commodore Foote with a fleet of gunboats, intent upon the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, which commanded the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers where they cross the line into Kentucky. Fort Henry was easily reduced by the fire of the gunboats, and surrendered on February 6th, whereupon Grant immediately marched across country ten miles to attack the much stronger Fort Donelson. His force had now been increased to 30,000, and in the attempt of the Confederates to drive him away from the position he had taken he sustained a loss of 2,300 men. When the next day (February 16), General Buckner, commanding the fort, proposed the appointment of commissioners to arrange the terms of capitulation, Grant answered, "No terms other than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." The fort then surrendered with its garrison of 16,000 men and vast stores; and the victory, which was the first of consequence that the National army had achieved, electrified the loyal States and made the name of Grant thenceforth a household word. He was popularly called "Unconditional Surrender Grant." This achievement gave him his commission as Major-General.

The artificial line of defence that the Confederates had established between Kentucky and Tennessee was now practically destroyed, and Grant, with a force of about 40,000 men, moved up the Tennessee River. At Pittsburg Landing, where it was preparing for an attack on Corinth, it was surprised at daybreak of April 6 by a much larger force under General Albert Sidney Johnston, and driven from its camps in a manner that made the day look very much like one of victory for the Confederates. But, as General Grant himself remarks, there is no victory for anybody until the battle is ended, and this was to be a two-days' battle. After receiving heavy reënforcements under General Buell during the night, the next morning he assumed the offensive and drove back the enemy to Corinth. In this engagement, the most serious that had thus far been fought, the loss on each side was about 12,000. It was followed up with siege operations against Corinth, which the Confederates evacuated at the end of May. Grant was now made commander of the Department of West Tennessee, where he encountered great perplexities in the disposal of guerrillas, spies, and illicit traders. He advanced against a heavy force under General Price at Iuka, and fought a battle there, September 19, which resulted in complete victory.

Other actions were fought by detachments of Grant's army under Rosecrans and Buell; but the next problem that confronted him was the capture of Vicksburg, which was called the Gibraltar of the Mississippi. The Confederate fortifications on the high bluffs at this place served the double purpose of closing the river to navigation by National vessels, and of protecting the point where the railroad that brought large supplies from Texas and Louisiana reached the stream and was connected by ferry with another trunk line on the east. General Grant, in the winter of 1862–'63, attempted to move directly against the northern defences of Vicksburg, but found them so strong and so difficult of access, by reason of the swamps and bayous, that success by that route was hopeless. Accordingly, in April he showed that quality of genius which causes one to make an exception to rules that are supposed to be inviolable. Instead of clinging to his base of supplies, he boldly threw his entire army across the river, marched down the right bank, recrossed below Vicksburg, and pushed his campaign so rapidly that in the actions of Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, and Big Black—all fought within a few days—he prevented General Joseph E. Johnston from joining forces with Pemberton, and drove the latter into Vicksburg, and then laid siege to the place. On the forty-seventh day, which happened to be the Fourth of July, 1863, Pemberton made the unconditional surrender that Grant a second time demanded, and the city, with 27,000 prisoners, was taken. This achievement, following immediately upon the great battle of Gettysburg (July 1, 2, and 3), in which the last effort of the Confederates at invasion had failed disastrously, practically solved the military problem, and made the ultimate destruction of the Confederacy only a question of time.

Meanwhile, the army under General Rosecrans at Chattanooga had been practically

H. W. KNIGHT.

WILLIS McDONALD.

placed in a state of siege by that under the Confederate General Bragg, which was posted on Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and which had closed the principal highway for Rosecrans' supplies. After securing Vicksburg, Grant took command at Chattanooga, and very soon opened the line of supplies and had the army properly provisioned. The soldiers named it the "Cracker line," and it is noticeable that General Grant never failed to see to it that his army was well fed. After Sherman had performed good service in Mississippi by driving Johnston out of Jackson, Grant called him to Chattanooga and concentrated all his force there, for the purpose of attacking Bragg in his stronghold. It is remarkable that an unusual number of the ablest generals of the war were there with their commands—Sherman, Thomas, Hooker, Sheridan, and others of lesser fame but great ability. Late in November Grant crossed the river, and made a heavy and determined assault upon Bragg's position, which was on the crest of the two great ridges and stretched across the tableland between. His men appeared almost to walk right up the mountain in the face of the Confederate force, and attacked the Confederates on the top as if they had come on a level plain. Hooker's men, going up the slopes of Lookout Mountain, passed through a belt of clouds, and fought an engagement above them which has become famous as one of the romantic episodes of the war. Bragg was completely defeated, and driven from his position; but from the nature of the case his army could not be captured, since there was nothing to prevent it from running away. This was the end of Grant's personal command in the West. His great success, and the general want of success in the East, caused him to be placed in command of all the armies of the Union; it had now become evident that all should obey one master mind and move against the insurrection according to a single comprehensive plan.

Grant had been almost unerring in the choice of his subordinates, and he was always generous in rendering to them their due portion of credit. In a letter written to General Sherman at this time he said: "Whilst I have been eminently successful in this war, in at least gaining the confidence of the public, no one feels more than I how much of this success is due to the energy, skill, and the harmonious putting forth of that energy and skill, of those whom it has been my good fortune to have occupying subordinate positions under me. There are many officers to whom these remarks are applicable to a greater or less degree, proportionate to their ability as soldiers; but what I want is, to express my thanks to you and McPherson, as the men to whom, above all others, I feel indebted for whatever I have had of success."

W. H. BARKER.

B. R. CORWIN.

When Grant went to Washington early in 1864, and President Lincoln handed him his commission as Lieutenant-General in the United States army, placing him in command of every organization then in the field, the two men met for the first time in their lives. Grant now quickly planned the great campaign that was to put all the armies in motion at once and prevent the enemy from massing first against one and then against another. The Army of the Potomac, under the immediate command of General Meade, was to attack the Confederate army commanded by General Lee in Virginia, following it wherever it should go, and fighting it until it was destroyed. The army at Chattanooga, under General Sherman, was to attack that of General Johnston, then at Dalton, which presumably would fall back toward Atlanta, the greatest manufacturing centre of the Confederacy, and to follow it and fight it with the same purpose as that pursued by the Army of the Potomac. The Army of the James, under General Butler, was to move up toward Richmond, and attack or threaten it from the south. The forces in Louisiana were to move eastward toward Mobile, whose harbor offered unusual facilities for blockade-runners. General Grant himself accompanied the Army of the Potomac.

Within twenty-four hours of each other (May 4th and 5th) the two great armies—under Grant and Sherman—set out upon their arduous and bloody task. Grant crossed the Rapidan and plunged into the Wilderness, where he was attacked by Lee, and an indecisive two-days' battle ensued. Lee and his men expected to see the Army of the Potomac, as on previous occasions, recross the river after the great battle and retire to repair damages; but they overlooked the fact that the reason of this habit was to be found in the character, not of the Army of the Potomac, but of its earlier commanders, and that no army led by General Grant had ever done anything of the kind. When Grant, says General Sherman, instead of thinking a moment of retreat, gave the order "Forward by the left flank," he practically settled that campaign. But although the end was thus practically assured, it was not to be reached except through a bloody contest of eleven months. The operations that immediately ensued consisted of alternate attacks and flank movements by Grant against the enemy, who never again left his intrenchments. At Spottsylvania, at the North Anna, and at Cold Harbor, there was heavy fighting, until finally, having failed to throw his army between that of Lee and Richmond, Grant, on the 12th of June, crossed the James below Richmond and advanced upon Petersburg, in which town centred the railroads coming from the South and leading to Richmond. Through some misunderstanding, the defences of the place were not seized when they might have been, either by Butler or by Hancock, and as the enemy reached them in time to take position, the struggle then assumed the form of a regular siege. Grant gradually extended his lines to the left, enveloping Petersburg and cutting off one after another of the railroads, until but a single one was left, which the Confederates guarded so strongly that its immediate capture was impossible. But there was no rest for them night or day, as sharpshooting was going on continually, and the mortars never ceased throwing their terrible shells into the hostile lines. Grant had a railroad built in the rear of his army to facilitate the bringing of supplies from City Point, and kept everything in constant motion. He had said when he set out that, by ceaseless hammering, if in no other way, the enemy must be destroyed; and the event proved that this was the only way in which he could be destroyed. Finally, after a brilliant victory by Sheridan at Five Forks, April 1, the weakened Confederate lines were broken on the 2d, Richmond was evacuated in haste by the Confederate Government, and Lee fled westward with his army, intent upon nobody knows exactly what. The National army followed rapidly and relentlessly, and for one week there was a strenuous race, with almost uninterrupted fighting. Great detachments of Lee's army were cut off and captured, large numbers of his men threw away their muskets and set out for their homes, and when, on the 9th of April, his remaining 27,000 men found the National troops strongly posted across their front and pressing heavily upon both flanks, there was nothing left but surrender. Lee had been the idol of the Confederates, and as he was constantly engaged in the defence of their capital he was the most conspicuous of their military leaders. Therefore when he surrendered, it gave ample precedent and warrant for the others to follow his example, and in a very few weeks every man who had been attempting to sever the Union and establish the Confederacy was a paroled prisoner of war.

R. B. GWILLIM.

G. W. BRUSH.

NOAH TEBBITTS.

In July, 1866, Grant was given the commission of full General, that rank having been created specially for him. From August, 1867, till January, 1868, through the dispute between President Johnson and Secretary Stanton, Grant held the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*.

The Republican National Convention in May, 1868, was held in Chicago, and on the first ballot General Grant was unanimously nominated for President, with Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President. Their opponents on the Democratic ticket were Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, and Grant carried twenty-six States and received two hundred and fourteen electoral votes, against eight States and eighty votes for Seymour. When he was inaugurated (March 4, 1869), although his career hitherto had been entirely military, of the seven men named by him as Cabinet officers but two were soldiers—General Jacob D. Cox and General John M. Schofield. In his inaugural address he gave his opinion that the Government bonds ought to be paid in gold, and that specie payments should be resumed as soon as possible. He had much sympathy for the Indians, and wanted every effort to be made to civilize and Christianize them; and to this end he appointed as Commissioner of Indian Affairs Ely S. Parker, who was a full-blooded Indian, a chief of the Six Nations, and had served on General Grant's staff; he also tried the experiment of having the members of the Board of Indian Commissioners named by the various religious denominations. He recommended the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and in his special message announcing it he

J. H. JOHNSON.

said: "I regard it as a measure of grander importance than any other one act of the kind from the foundation of the Government to the present day." In 1870 he negotiated a treaty for the annexation of Santo Domingo, giving as his reasons that its admission as a Territory would further the interests of trade, furnish harbors for naval stations, and promote the abolition of slavery in the West Indies. But the Senate refused to ratify the treaty. President Grant's comment upon this was simply the remark that he had no policy to enforce against the will of the people. Many of the difficult problems connected with reconstruction claimed his attention, and he probably was able to manage them better than any one else, from the fact that his generous terms to the Confederate army that surrendered at Appomattox had created for him a feeling of admiration and friendship in the South. In his message of 1870 he took strong ground in favor of civil service reform, and subsequently he did his utmost to establish the principle, but was greatly hindered by the apathy of Congress on the subject. In the spring of 1871 he negotiated the treaty of Washington for the purpose of submitting the Alabama claims to arbitration, the most important case of the kind that had as yet arisen between this country and Great Britain. The court sat in Geneva, Switzerland, and in September, 1872, awarded the United States $15,500,000 as damages for the destruction of American commerce by Confederate cruisers which had been built and armed in British ports, and the British Government paid the money.

In this year a certain portion of the Republican party became dissatisfied with the policy of the administration, and formed a new organization entitled Liberal Republicans. They nominated Horace Greeley for the Presidency, and the Democratic party adopted this nomination, hoping thereby to gain control of the Government; but President Grant was renominated by the regular Republican organization, and in the election carried thirty-one States with two hundred and eighty-six electoral votes, against six States, with sixty-six votes, which were carried by Mr. Greeley. President Grant's foreign policy was at all times firm, but pacific. On the one hand he compelled Spain to make apology and reparation for seizing the American vessel "Virginius" in Cuban waters, and on the other he instructed the ministers to Japan and China to deal with those people "as we would wish a strong nation to deal with us if we were weak." But the most important event of his second administration was his veto of a bill to inflate the currency in April, 1874. Congress, after listening to his arguments against it, failed to pass it over the veto, and this action of his has always met with the highest commendation. In accordance with his recommendation, the bill for the resumption of specie payments was passed in January, 1875, and at the date set in the bill specie payments were resumed without any serious difficulty. During his administration the taxes were reduced by more than $300,000,000, the National debt by more than $450,000,000, and the interest charge from $160,000,000 to $100,000,000; while the balance of trade, which had been against the country by about $130,000,000, was changed to a balance of about the same amount in its favor.

His term of office as President closed on the 4th of March, 1877, and two months later, accompanied by his wife and one son, he set out on a voyage round the world. He visited England and the continent, being received enthusiastically at every capital, cruised in the Mediterranean, travelled in Egypt and Syria, thence went to India, Burmah, and Siam, and made an extensive tour in the interior of China. In Japan he was received as handsomely as he had been elsewhere, and in September, 1879, he sailed from Yokohama for San Francisco. The next year he made a tour of the Southern States and Mexico.

W. J. McKELVEY.

In the Republican National Convention of 1880 he received, on thirty-six ballots, more than three hundred votes for the Presidential nomination, which was finally given to General Garfield.

In 1881 he bought a house in New York city, which thenceforth was his home. On Christmas eve, 1883, he slipped and fell on the sidewalk in front of his house, and received an injury that compelled him ever afterward to walk with a crutch.

Meanwhile, as his income was not sufficient to maintain his family, he had accepted an invitation to become a partner in a banking-house, which was managed entirely by the junior member of the firm.. In May, 1884, the concern suspended business, and it was found that General Grant's partners had robbed him of all he possessed. Being now approached by magazine editors with liberal offers for articles on the civil war, he wrote four such articles for the *Century*, and this led to his setting about the preparation of his "Memoirs," at which he worked vigorously in spite of his physical ailments and financial embarrassments, and in which he exhibited an unsuspected ability to write clearly, forcibly, and with a simple and charming style. The work appeared a few months after his death, and more than three hundred thousand copies were sold very quickly, from which Mrs. Grant received as royalty nearly $400,000. The first check paid to her was for $200,000, the largest sum ever paid at one time on any one copyright, being double the famous payment to Macaulay on his "History of England."

In the summer of 1884 the General became aware of a trouble in his throat, which soon afterward the physicians pronounced to be cancer. Expressions of sympathy came in from every quarter, and in March, 1885, Congress passed a bill making him a full General on the retired list. In spite of his new and agonizing trouble, he worked away heroically at his "Memoirs," and finished them only four days before his death, which took place in a cottage on Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, July 23, 1885.

After some discussion, it was decided that the great soldier's final resting-place should be in Riverside Park, New York city, on the height of land near the north end of the park, from which there is a fine view up and down the Hudson. It was proposed to erect here a tomb that should be at once a beautiful piece of architecture, a landmark, and a noble tribute by the people to the man whose military genius had saved the country from disruption. The remains were taken to New York, and lay in state in City Hall, where vast numbers viewed them, the line of waiting spectators being so long that while its head was slowly passing through the hall the rear wound around the park and stretched far down Broadway. It was estimated that two hundred and seventy thousand people viewed the remains in the two days. The funeral was held on Saturday, August 8, and was the most impressive spectacle of the kind ever seen in our country. With an immense line of military and civic organizations, with arms reversed and drums muffled, it proceeded up Broadway between dense throngs of citizens, where were all manner of emblems of mourning, admiration, and respect.

J. P. HOWATT.

R. F. MACKELLAR.

U. S. Grant Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Brooklyn (which had adopted his name as soon as his death was announced), furnished the guard of honor. At every recurrence of Decoration Day this post has visited and decorated the tomb, with exercises that generally have included a patriotic oration by an eminent speaker.

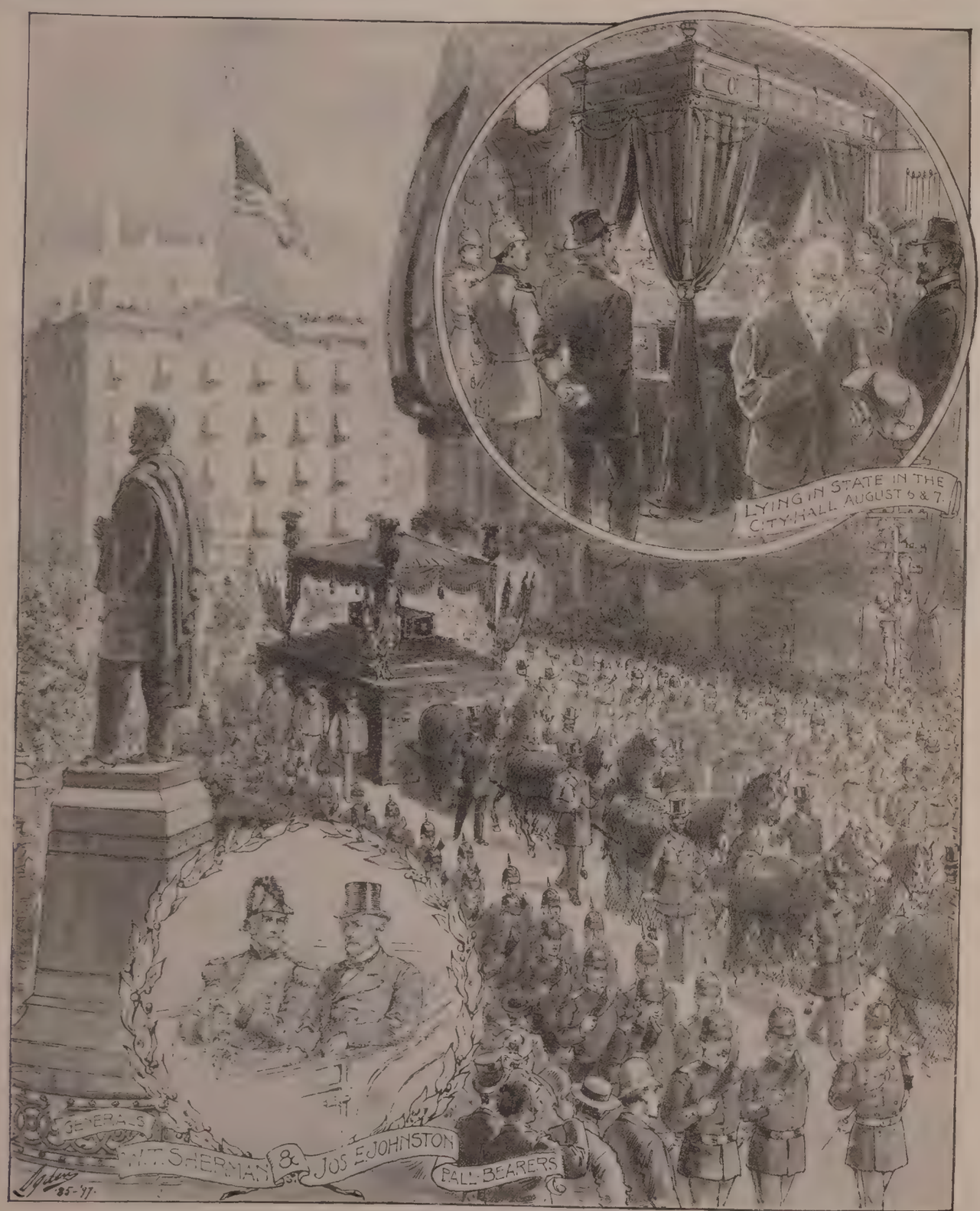
One of the most affecting episodes was that of an unknown cornetist, who appeared on the roof of a low building near Thirteenth Street when the long procession was moving slowly up Broadway, and broke the reverent stillness with exquisite renderings of "Nearer, my God to Thee" and other well-known hymn tunes, the echoes of which reverberated far up and down the great avenue. When the cortége arrived at Riverside Park, the body was placed in a temporary tomb that had been hastily erected, and sealed in a steel cylinder to prevent any possible attempt at rifling. At the suggestion of Colonel Frederick D. Grant (the General's oldest son) the ceremonies were closed with the sounding of "taps" by a trumpeter.

The movement to secure funds for the erection of the proposed monument was begun at once (ninety thousand persons contributed), and when finally it was completed, the remains were removed to it, and the structure was formally delivered to the city of New York on April 27, 1897, the day on which the General would have completed his seventy-fifth year. The ceremonies on this occasion were even more elaborate than those of twelve years before. The day, though not stormy, was chilly from the cold north wind; yet in spite of this the procession moved according to the programme arranged, and vast numbers of people crowded the avenues to witness it. There were sixty thousand men in line, including ten thousand Union veterans of the civil war, Federal troops, State militia, Confederate soldiers, civic organizations, cadets, and school-children. The city was in gala dress; the national colors were displayed everywhere, even in the poorest

G. J. COLLINS.

G. B. SQUIRES.

NOTE.—The six portraits on this page and the seven on the opposite page are of the members of the Guard of Honor at the funeral of General U. S. Grant; all were members of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., Department of New York, and veterans of the Civil War.



THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF GENERAL U. S. GRANT PASSING THROUGH UNION SQUARE.

DEDICATION OF THE TOMB OF GENERAL U. S. GRANT, APRIL 27, 1897. THE WEST POINT CADETS PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

neighborhoods and miles away from the line of march. Besides the procession on land, there was a marine parade, beginning at Red Hook and extending up the Hudson to a point opposite the tomb, where were assembled many men-of-war, both American and foreign. It was estimated that about a million persons witnessed the parade. Every train and boat that came to the city that day and the day before was crowded with visitors, many of these being military or civic organizations from distant States, who had come to take part in the procession. The line was put in motion at 10.30 A.M., and it was almost 7 P.M. when the last company passed the reviewing-stand. President McKinley and many members of his Cabinet were among the honored guests of the occasion, and as the Presidential party reached the grand stand the Mexican band played in the vestibule of the monument. It was observable that the vast crowd preserved almost perfect decorum, and no serious accident marred the occasion. All the stands erected for visitors were carefully inspected by the Building Department, and such as were of doubtful strength were condemned and their use forbidden. Among those on the speakers' stand were General Grant's family, Vice-President Hobart, Speaker Reed, members of the Cabinet, and ex-President Cleveland. The Damrosch chorus sang "America," in which thousands of voices joined. The formal ceremonies were opened with a brief prayer by Bishop John P. Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who had been President Grant's pastor in Washington. Following this was a short oration by President McKinley, and a long one by General Horace Porter, after which he transmitted the monument to the custody of the city; Mayor William L. Strong, in a brief reply, accepted the trust. President McKinley said:

MAYOR WILLIAM L. STRONG

"Almost twelve years have passed since the heroic vigil ended and the brave spirit of Ulysses S. Grant fearlessly took its flight. Lincoln and Stanton had preceded him, but of the mighty Captains of the war Grant was the first to be called. Sherman and Sheridan survived him, but have since joined him on the other shore.

"The great heroes of the civil strife on land and sea are for the most part now no more. Thomas and Hancock, Logan and McPherson, Farragut, Dupont, and Porter, and a host of others have passed forever from human sight. Those remaining grow dearer to us, and from them and the memory of those who have departed generations yet unborn will draw their inspiration and gather strength for patriotic purpose.

"A great life never dies. Great deeds are imperishable; great names immortal. General Grant's services and character will continue undiminished in influence and advance in the estimation of mankind so long as liberty remains the cornerstone of free government and integrity of life the guaranty of good citizenship.

"Faithful and fearless as a volunteer soldier, intrepid and invincible as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Union, calm and confident as President of a reunited and strengthened Nation which his genius had been instrumental in achieving, he has our homage and that of the world; but, brilliant as was his public character, we love him all the more for his home life and homely virtues. His individuality, his bearing and speech, his simple ways, had a flavor of rare and unique distinction, and his Americanism was so true and uncompromising that his name will stand for all time as the embodiment of liberty, loyalty, and national unity.

"Victorious in the work which under Divine Providence he was called upon to do, clothed with almost limitless power, he was yet one of the people—patient, patriotic, and just. Success did not disturb the even balance of his mind, while fame was powerless to swerve him from the path of duty. Great as he was in war, he loved peace, and told the world that honorable arbitration of differences was the best hope of civilization.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

"With Washington and Lincoln, Grant has an exalted place in history and the affections of the people. To-day his memory is held in equal esteem by those whom he led to victory and by those who accepted his generous terms of peace.

"The veteran leaders of the Blue and Gray here meet not only to honor the name of the departed Grant, but to testify to the living reality of a fraternal National spirit which has triumphed over the differences of the past and transcends the limitations of sectional lines. Its completion, which we pray God to speed, will be the Nation's greatest glory.

"It is right, then, that General Grant should have a memorial commensurate with his greatness, and that his last resting-place should be the city of his choice, to which he was so attached in life, and of whose ties he was not forgetful even in death. Fitting, too, is it that the great soldier should sleep beside the noble river on whose banks he first learned the art of war, and of which he became master and leader without a rival.

"New York holds in its keeping the precious dust of the silent soldier, but his achievements—what he and his brave comrades wrought for mankind—are in the keeping of seventy million American citizens, who will guard the sacred heritage forever and forevermore."

GENERAL HORACE PORTER.

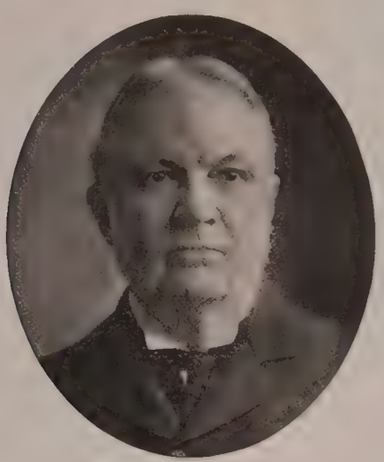
General Porter's oration was a complete review of Grant's career, together with a history of the monument. We have room for only a few paragraphs. General Porter had been a member of General Grant's staff during the last year of the war, and a close personal friend ever afterward. He said:

"His motto was, 'When in doubt, move to the front.' His sword always pointed the way to an advance; its hilt was never presented to an enemy. He once wrote in a letter to his father, 'I never expect to have an army whipped, unless it is badly whipped, and can't help it.' He enjoyed the physical constitution which enabled him to endure every form of fatigue. His unassuming manner, purity of character, and absolute loyalty inspired loyalty in others, and gained him the devotion of his subordinates. He exhibited a rapidity of thought and action on the field which enabled him to astonish and often to baffle the efforts of a less vigorous opponent.

"While his career as a soldier eclipsed by its brilliancy his achievements as a statesman, yet when we sum up the events of the eight years during which he was President of the Republic, their magnitude and importance challenge comparison with those of any other Chief Magistrate of the Republic. * * * In the movement for the erection of this memorial it was not his reputation that was at stake, it was the reputation of his countrymen. They owed a sacred duty, which they could not fail to perform. They have reared his monument to a majestic height; but if it towered above the eagle's flight it would not reach the height of his fame. Its flawless granite is typical of the spotless character of his reputation. Its delicate lines and massive proportions will remind us of the childlike simplicity which was mingled with the majestic grandeur of his nature."

R. J.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY.



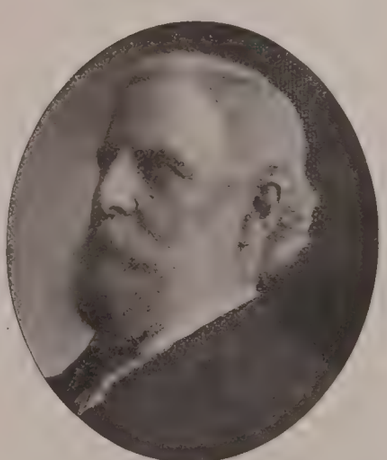
CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
Secretary of the Interior.

RUSSELL A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

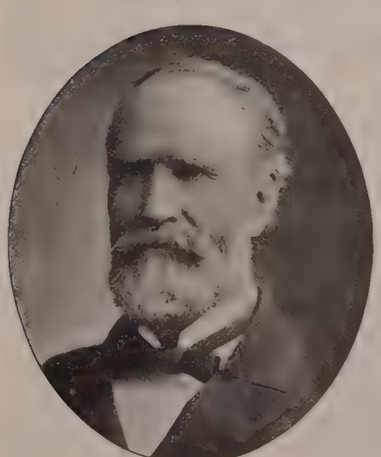
JOHN D. LONG,
Secretary of the Navy.

WILLIAM McKINLEY,
President of the United States.

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Secretary of State.

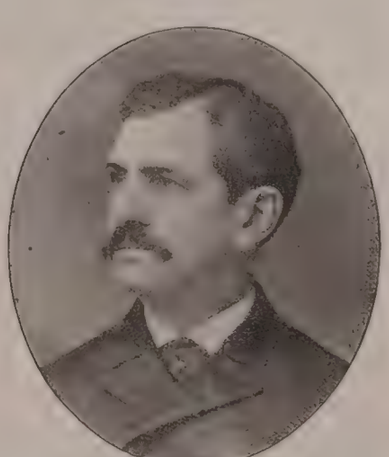


LYMAN J. GAGE,
Secretary of the Treasury.



JAMES A. WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

JOHN W. GRIGGS,
Attorney General.



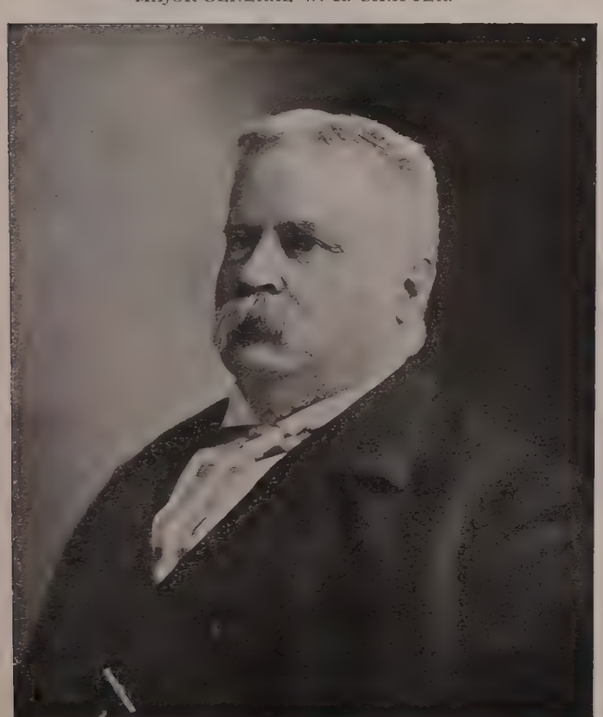
CHARLES EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster General.

GENERAL COMMANDING NELSON A. MILES.

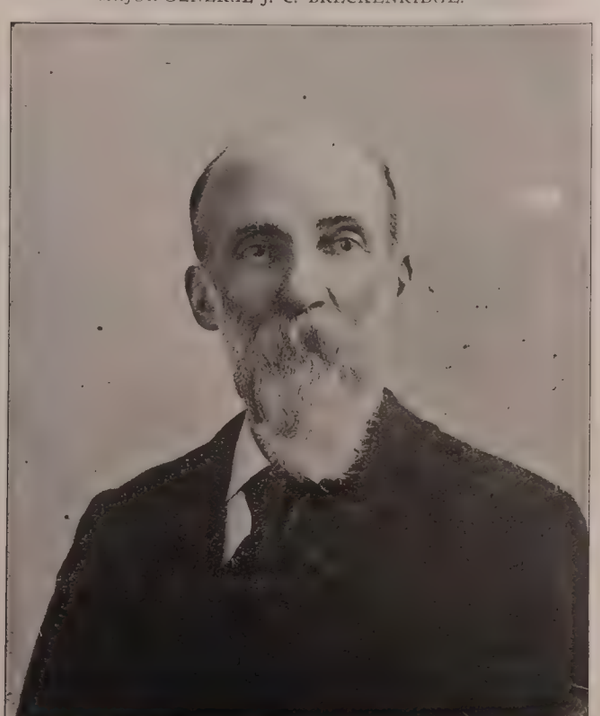
MAJOR-GENERAL WESLEY A. MERRITT.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. R. SHAFTER.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. C. BRECKENRIDGE.

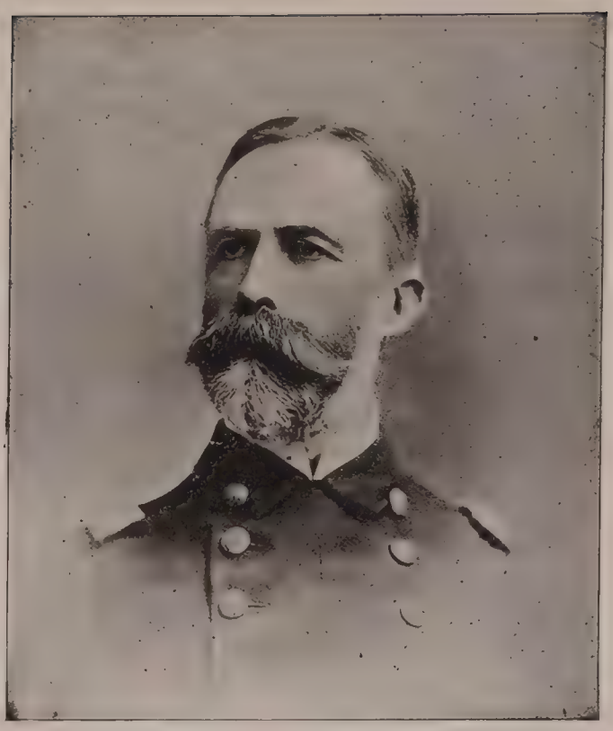


MAJOR-GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.



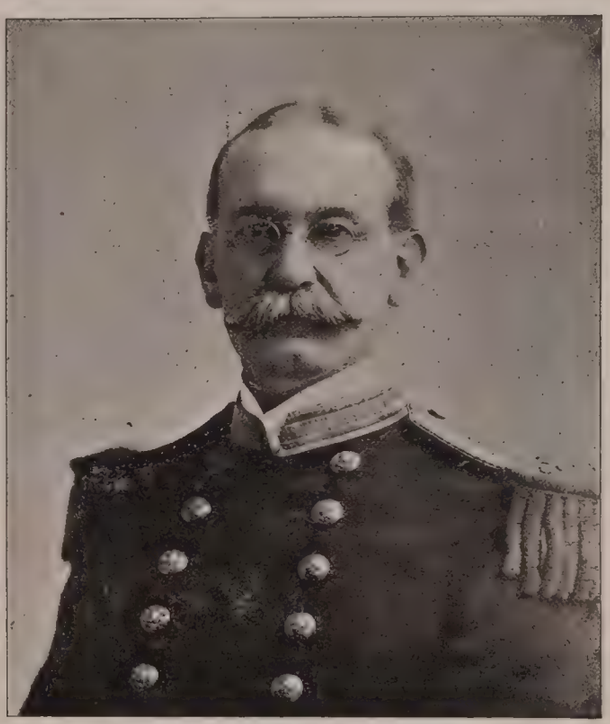
MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER.

ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.



REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM T. SAMPSON.

REAR-ADMIRAL WINFIELD S. SCHLEY.



CAPTAIN CHARLES D. SIGSBEE.

CHIEF COMMANDERS OF THE FLEETS.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,
Military adviser to the President.

RICHMOND P. HOBSON,
Who blew up the "Merrimac" in Santiago de Cuba Harbor, June 3, 1898.

REAR-ADMIRAL MONTGOMERY SICARD,
President of the Board of Strategy.

NAVIES OF THE PRINCIPAL NATIONS

The progress of civilization has ever been attended by the spectre of war, nor can this dreadful demon be expelled so long as commercial jealousies and human ambitions exist, both of which are the main excitants, and promotive of the world's progress. As nations grow, their protective strength increases, that each may be able to present a well-buttressed opposition against the possible encroachments of another. Trade extension, the spirit of colonial acquisition, and the personal ambitions of rulers are the influences that compel the world to preserve an attitude of armed readiness for any eventuality, disturbance of the peace being regarded as a momentary possibility. While every country maintains a large standing army (the United States excepted) even greater attention is now being devoted to the building of colossal navies, which are increasing at an astonishing pace, exhibiting a rivalry that promises to presently gorge the sea with ships as the countries are filled with soldiers. The navies of the principal powers of the world on June 1, 1898, were as follows:

CONCORD. RALEIGH. BALTIMORE. PETREL. OLYMPIA (DEWEY'S FLAGSHIP). BOSTON.

GREAT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN MANILA BAY.

The United States Navy has to its credit many magnificent achievements, where intrepidity and wonderful sagacity have defeated superior forces, but glorious as is the unbroken record of our victories upon the sea, every previous heroic deed was surpassed by the unparalleled, world-astonishing triumph gained by Commodore George Dewey over the Spanish Fleet in Manila Bay, May 1, 1898. This decisive battle was one of the greatest ever fought, and the first in which modern war vessels and high power rifled guns were employed—if we except the Chinese-Japanese engagement in the Gulf of Pechili, September, 1894. Upon receiving orders (April 24) to destroy the Spanish Fleet and fortifications guarding the Capital of the Philippines, Commodore Dewey sailed from Hong Kong, April 26, with the Asiatic Squadron, which was composed of the following vessels: The "Olympia" (flagship), "Baltimore," "Boston," "Raleigh," "Concord," "Petrel," and the armed dispatch boat "McCulloch." This formidable fleet arrived at the entrance to Manila Bay Saturday night, April 30, and without pausing moved past the Corregidor Island batteries to a position well within the bay. When daylight revealed to him his surroundings, Commodore Dewey saw the strong fortifications of Cavite looming up before him in frowning prominence, behind which lay the enemy's fleet of thirteen vessels ready to give battle. At five o'clock the first gun boomed out its sullen, deep-mouthed challenge, and a terrific conflict was immediately begun. The enemy's fleet comprised the following: "Reina Maria Cristina," "Don Antonio de Ulloa," "Don Juan de Austria," "Castillo," "Velasco," "Isla de Luzon," "Isla de Cuba," "Isla de Mindanao," "General Lezo," "El Cano," and three torpedo boats. The number of men and officers on the American vessels was 1756, and the Spanish seamen

	U. S.	England.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Italy.	Japan.	China.	Spain.	Brazil.	Mexico.	Argentine.	Austria
First-Class Battleships	9	29	15	6	14	8	5	..	1	..	..	..	..
Guns of Battleships, 1st battery	136	114	57	36	124	38	20	..	17	..	..	..	..
Guns of Battleships, 2d battery	297	1257	615	164	332	315	186	..	18	..	..	..	..
Second-Class Battleships	1	24	9	10	4	2	2	..	2	2	..	1	10
Armament, 1st battery	10	254	76	93	41	27	12	..	29	18	..	8	80
Armament, 2d battery	15	575	216	162	79	112	17	..	22	27	..	14	204
Coast Defence Ships	6	6	12	8	7	7	6	..	6	10	..	4	3
Armament, 1st battery	30	24	22	24	20	32	6	..	12	21	..	12	12
Armament, 2d battery	54	82	202	16	84	58	28	..	24	51	..	32	62
Armored Cruisers	4	18	13	7	14	8	4	..	8	..	..	1	2
Armament, 1st battery	42	184	78	14	137	30	..	..	14	..	..	2	10
Armament, 2d battery	50	679	259	256	287	313	..	..	194	..	..	8	100
Protected Cruisers	12	123	47	13	3	23	..	..	11	..	..	..	8
Armament, 1st battery	169	525	46	54	26	52	..	..	90	..	..	..	12
Armament, 2d battery	232	2372	1085	231	53	495	..	..	148	..	..	..	40
Unprotected Cruisers	7	3	14	6	20	6	22	17	2	9	..	4	2
Armament, 1st battery	30	38	160	48	59	12	..	..	10	..	..	8	21
Armament, 2d battery	38	34	189	45	224	18	..	..	12	..	..	24	2
Gunboats	19	62	33	3	14	..	9	16	6	27	..	7	8
Armament, 1st battery	152	119	67	..	20	..	..	..	12	..	..	14	..
Armament, 2d battery	190	74	132	..	60	..	..	..	20	..	..	26	..
Torpedo Boats	21	190	249	174	181	191	147	46	45	33	5	14	76
Torpedo-boat Destroyers	5	103	17	18	39	18	..	..	17	..	..	..	11
Dynamite Cruisers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monitors, single turret	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Auxiliaries	..	219	105	47	98	55	22	34	25	31	11	19	21

RELATIVE RANK AND PAY OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

It is a noteworthy fact that while government positions abroad, especially of rank in the civil service, whether hereditary or appointive, as a rule carry with them higher pay than do similar positions in America; whereas the contrary is true as regards the military service. This latter disparity is compensated to a considerable extent by the fact that in the foreign service there are perquisites and decorations that serve the double purpose of increasing salaries and stimulating ambition. In the foreign service nearly every one of the rank of captain and above are knighted, or loaded with badges of various orders, and upon retirement continues to wear his honors. In America the highest compliment is a vote of thanks from Congress, and retirement upon half pay, neither of which saves the recipient from dropping into obscurity. Another thing peculiar to the American navy is the astonishing fact that promotion by brevet means an increase of honor only, without any increase of pay. For example, Captain Sampson was made an acting rear-admiral, which honor gives him a staff and largely increased expenses, but his salary continues as captain. In the army, on the other hand, an officer assigned to duty by his brevet rank receives the pay of that rank. Following is the corresponding ranks of officers in the army and navy, and the salaries of each:

Navy.	Salary.
Admiral	$13,000
Vice-Admiral	9,000
Rear-Admiral	6,000
Commodore	5,000
Captain	4,500
Commander	3,500
Lieutenant-Commander	2,800
Lieutenant	2,500
Lieutenant, Junior Grade	2,000
Ensign	1,400
Cadet at Annapolis	500

Army.	Salary.
General	$15,000
Lieutenant-General	11,000
Major-General	7,500
Brigadier-General	5,500
Colonel	4,500
Lieutenant-Colonel	4,000
Major	3,500
Captain	2,500
First Lieutenant	2,000
Second Lieutenant	1,540
Cadet at West Point	540

A general has no specified duties, nor have we a general. The same state of affairs applies to the lieutenant-general. Major-general should command a division. With us he has a department, which is really the command of a lieutenant-general. A brigadier-general should command a brigade of two regiments, but with us he has a department or a division or anything else. The colonels command their regiments, as a rule, though some of them have commands that in other armies would be held by brigadier-generals. Lieutenant-colonels command regiments and other senior officers' commands, and so all the way down the line.

In the navy the ranks are better differentiated Flag rank is the rank of commodore and all above it. A commodore commands a fleet, though his rank should give him only a squadron of a fleet; he may also command a naval station. A captain commands a ship, and, as in the case of Sampson, a fleet sometimes. A commander never has less than a ship nowadays, though Commander Lamberton is acting just at present as chief of staff to Admiral Dewey. Still, that is really a proper duty for a commander. Commanders and captains hold command rank. Lieutenant-commanders act as executive officers to captains commanding ships, and command smaller craft themselves. Lieutenants act as executives to lieutenant-commanders and commanders in command of vessels, and so on down.

When once an officer has gained command rank he is not required to take a junior detail again. Commander Lamberton's case is an exception. Each rank is able to command vessels of only certain specified sizes. Thus a commander will never have a vessel of the first rate; he may command a vessel of the third or fourth rate, while vessels of the first and second rates are kept for captains. Lieutenant-commanders have command of fourth-raters, too.

CAVITE FORTRESS. REINA MARIA CRISTINA (MONTIJO'S FLAGSHIP) ISLA DE LUZON. DON ANTONIO DE ULLOA. CASTILLO.

numbered 1872. Though the guns and ships of our fleet were heavier than were those of the enemy, Dewey was opposed by strong fortifications, mounting many high power Krupp and Armstrong rifles, besides having to fight in the Spanish waters, which were known to be planted with mines and torpedoes. The attempt to reduce the enemy's stronghold under such circumstances was perilous in the extreme, but disregarding the dangers that seemed to threaten him, Commodore Dewey heroically faced the odds, and to the amazement of the whole world, in an engagement that lasted less than two hours of actual fighting, destroyed every vessel of the enemy's fleet, silenced the fortifications, killed or wounded 2000 Spaniards and held Manila at his mercy. More remarkable still is the astounding fact that Dewey accomplished this result with no other casualties than the wounding of eight men, none fatally, and a damage to his vessels that may be repaired by an expenditure of $5000, while the loss in money value to the Spaniards exceeded $5,000,000. In grateful recognition of the heroism of Commodore Dewey and his valiant officers and men, and to voice the nation's appreciation of their incomparable achievement, President McKinley sent a message to Congress on the ninth instant, recommending a vote of thanks be given them. In addition to these honors, a bill passed Congress on the same date raising the number of rear admirals from six to seven, and providing for Dewey's promotion to this high position; and the sum of $10,000 was also appropriated to purchase a sword for the great commander, and for medals to be bestowed upon the officers and men who had so gallantly distinguished themselves.

BATTLESHIP "INDIANA."

Three hundred and forty-eight feet long, 69 feet 3 inches beam, 24 feet draught. Armor 18 inches thick on sides, 15 inches on turrets, 17 inches on barbettes. Cost $3,020,000. Armament, four 13-inch, eight 8-inch rifles, and thirty guns in secondary battery. Speed, fifteen knots.

BATTLESHIP "KENTUCKY."

Three hundred and sixty-eight feet long, 72 feet 5 inches in breadth, 23 feet mean draught. Armor, 15 inches thick on sides, 17 inches on turrets, 15 inches on barbettes, 5 inches on slope deck. Cost, $3,150,000. Armament, four 13-inch, four 8-inch rifles, and forty-five guns in secondary battery. Speed, 16 knots.

SECOND-CLASS BATTLESHIP "TEXAS."

Three hundred and one feet four inches in length, 64 feet breadth, 22 feet 6 inches draught. Armor 12 inches thick on the sides and turrets. Armament, two 12-inch, six 6-inch rifles, and 12 guns in the secondary battery. Cost, $2,500,000. Speed, seventeen knots.

DOUBLE-TURRETED MONITOR "PURITAN."

Length, 289 feet 6 inches; breadth, 60 feet; draught, 18 feet. Armor, 14 inches thick on sides, 8 inches on turrets, 14 inches on barbettes. Armament, four 12-inch, two 4-inch rifles, and 12 guns in secondary battery. Cost, $3,178,004. Speed, twelve knots.

PROTECTED CRUISER "OLYMPIA."

Length, 334 feet; beam, 53 feet; draught, 21 feet 6 inches. Cost, $1,796,000. Speed, twenty-one and one-half knots. Armament, four 8-inch, ten 5-inch rifles and twenty-four guns in secondary battery.

ARMORED CRUISER "NEW YORK."

Length, 380 feet 6 inches; breadth, 64 feet 10 inches; draught, 23 feet 3 inches. Armor, 4 inches on side, 5½ inches on turrets, 10 inches on barbettes, 6 inches on slope deck. Armament, six 8-inch, twelve 4-inch rifles, and sixteen guns in secondary battery. Cost, $2,985,000. Speed, 21 knots.

CRUISER "MONTGOMERY."

Length, 257 feet; breadth, 37 feet; draught, 14 feet 7 inches. Armament, nine 5-inch rifles, and ten guns in secondary battery. Cost, $612,500. Speed, nineteen and one-half knots per hour.

GUNBOAT "NASHVILLE."

Length, 220 feet; beam, 38 feet 3 inches; draught, 11 feet. Armament, eight 4-inch rifles, and eight guns in the secondary battery. Cost, $280,000. Speed, fourteen knots.

DYNAMITE CRUISER "VESUVIUS."

Length, 252 feet; breadth, 26 feet 6 inches; draught, 10 feet. Armament, three 15-inch dynamite guns, and three 3-pounders. Cost, $350,000. Speed, twenty-one and one-half knots.

DYNAMITE CRUISER "BUFFALO."

Formerly the "Nictheroy," purchased of Brazil. Armed with one 15-inch dynamite gun to throw 500 pounds of gun cotton, and twenty-one small guns. Her speed is nineteen knots.

SINGLE-TURRET MONITOR "LEHIGH."

This vessel is one of thirteen of like size built in 1862, and recently repaired and recommissioned. Their armor is 13 inches thick on the sides and 14 inches on the tu ret, and their armament is two 15-inch smooth-bore Dahlgren guns. Cost, $422,766. Speed, six knots.

RAM "KATAHDIN."

Length, 250 feet 9 inches; breadth, 43 feet 5 inches; draught, 15 feet. She has 6-inch armor on her rounded deck and carries four 6-pounders. Cost, $930,000. Speed, seventeen knots.

FIGHTING SHIPS OF THE U. S. NAVY

The building of the American navy was begun in 1775, when by an act of Congress (October 13) the construction of two cruisers was authorized, which were equipped with ten and fourteen guns respectively. By further authorizations of the same year thirteen vessels were built, some of which, like the "Bonhomme Richard" and the "Constitution," did mighty service in the war of the Revolution. A new navy of twenty-four ships was created in 1797–98, but it was not maintained, so that when war was declared against Great Britain in 1812, the United States had only twenty vessels against England's 830. At the outbreak of the Civil War our navy numbered forty-two vessels, but so rapidly was the work of construction prosecuted that by January 1, 1864, there were in commission 588 vessels, seventy-five of which were iron-clads.

A disposition to rely upon our isolation permitted another decline of our navy until in 1882 the total number of vessels was 140, only thirty-eight of which were in a condition for actual service. Since that time a process of rehabilitation and construction has been intermittently in force, so that our present navy is fairly efficient, comprising as it does several of the most powerful warships of the world, a full list of which is as follows:

BATTLESHIPS.

Iowa, Indiana,
Texas, Oregon.
Massachusetts,

Building.

Kearsarge, Kentucky,
Alabama, Illinois.
Wisconsin,

ARMORED CRUISERS.

New York, Brooklyn,

CRUISERS.

Detroit, Alert,
Montgomery, Thetis,
Marblehead, Ranger.

PROTECTED CRUISERS.

Minneapolis, Philadelphia,
Olympia, Chicago,
Newark, Raleigh,
Cincinnati, New Orleans,
San Francisco, Atlanta,
Topeka, Boston,
Baltimore, Albany.
Columbia,

GUNBOATS.

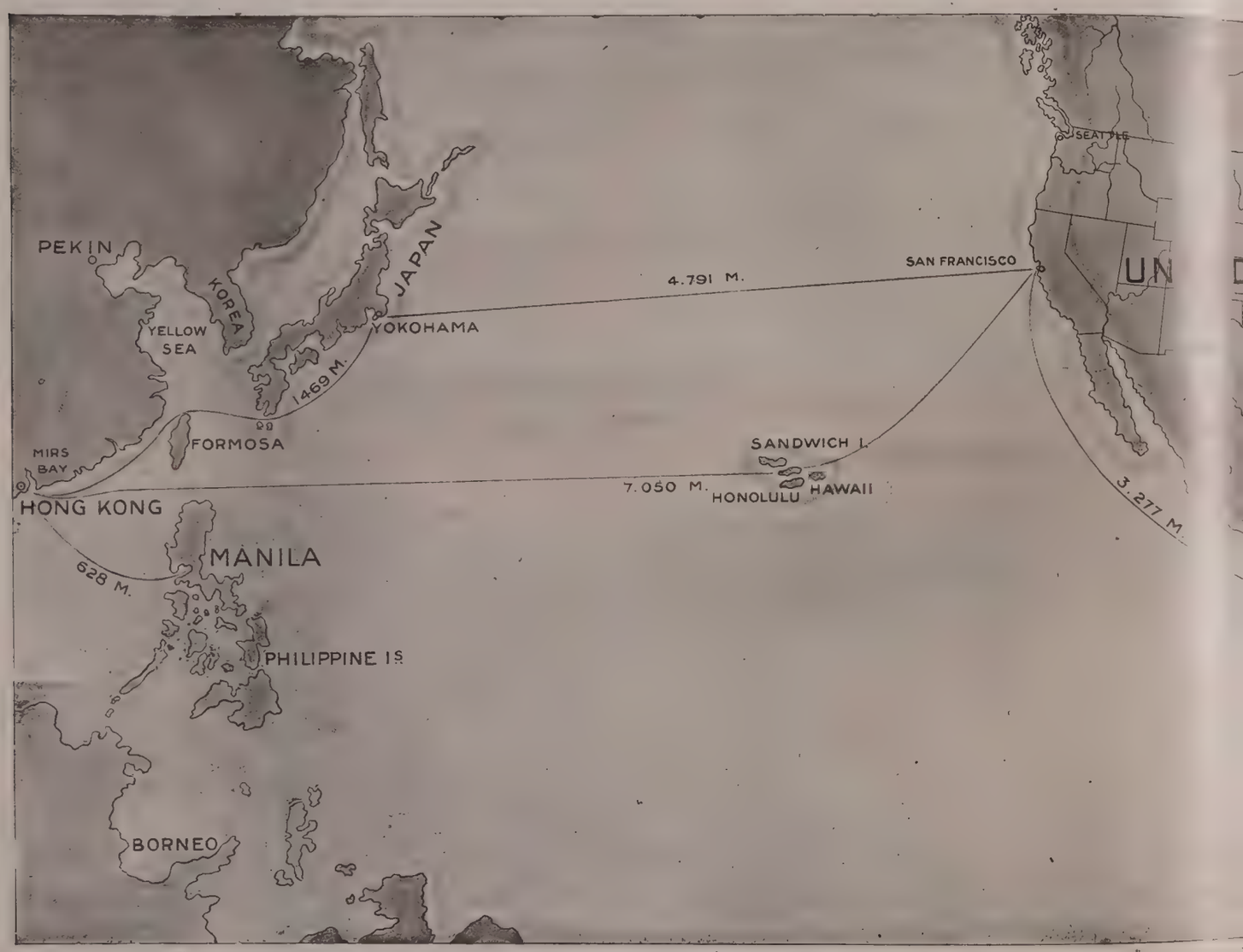
Machias, Bennington,
Castine, Concord,
Helena, Nashville,
Petrel, Wilmington,
Yorktown, Princeton,
Monocacy, Bancroft.

SPECIAL CLASS.

Armored Ram Katahdin, Dynamite Cruiser Vesuvius,
Dynamite Cruiser Nictheroy.

TORPEDO BOATS.

Cushing, Ericsson,
Stiletto, Foote,
Rodgers, Winslow,
Porter, DuPont,
Rowan.



WAR MAP OF THE WORLD

DOUBLE-TURRETED MONITORS.

Puritan, Miantonomoh,
Monterey, Amphitrite,
Monadnock, Terror.

COMPOSITE GUNBOATS.

Annapolis, Vicksburg
Newport, Marietta,
Wheeling, Bancroft.

SINGLE-TURRETED MONITORS.

Ajax, Catskill,
Canonicus, Comanche,
Jason, Lehigh,
Mahopac, Manhattan,
Montauk, Nahant,
Nantucket, Passaic.
Wyandotte,

TORPEDO BOATS BUILDING.

Farragut, Davis,
Fox, Morris,
Talbot, Gevin,
Mackenzie, McKee,
Stringham, Goldsborough,
Bailey, Dahlgren.
T. A. McCraven,

SUBMARINE TORPEDO-BOATS.

Holland, Plunger.

In addition to the above list, and to the auxiliary fleet of seventy vessels, printed on another page, Congress has authorized the construction of thirty-eight torpedo-boat destroyers whose length shall be from 400 to 435 feet, and whose speed shall not be less than thirty knots per hour.

AUXILIARIES OF OUR NAVIES.

At the beginning of hostilities with Spain the inadequacy of our navy became particularly pronounced. Our isolation, and peace with the world for almost half a century had given us a feeling of security, and attempts to persuade Congress to make provision for increasing the navy met with emphatic protest from the people, who were sincere in the belief that neither an army nor a navy were necessary to our protection. This sense of satisfaction was very quickly destroyed when a declaration of war against Spain brought the country to a realization that in order to enforce our demands we must execute our purposes on the high seas, which we were so illy prepared to do that a provisional navy became a quick necessity. The President asked of Congress an emergency appropriation of $50,000,000

Present Name.	Former Name.	Service.
Resolute	Yorktown	Transport
Restless	Restless	Harbor patrol
Hist	Thespia	Harbor patrol
Viking	Viking	Harbor patrol
Gloucester	Corsair	Auxiliary
Free Lance	Free Lance	Harbor patrol
Aileen	Aileen	Harbor patrol
Felicia	Felicia	Torpedo boat
Apache	Hesperia	Collier
Pawnee	John Dwight	Transport
Chickasaw	Justin	Tug
Mohawk	Thos. F. Favler	Tug
Iris	Menemsha	Distilling str.
Vulcan	Chatham	Repair str.
Pontiac	Tug Right Arm	Wrecking str.
Wasp	Yacht Columbia	Torpedo-boat destroyer
Manly	(English boat)	Picket boat
Solace	Creole	Hospital ship
Vixen	Josephine	Armed dispatch boat
Badger	Yumuri	Auxiliary
Yankee	El Norte	Cruiser
Prairie	El Sol	Cruiser
Sterling	Sterling	Collier
Dixie	El Rio	Cruiser
Yosemite	El Sud	Cruiser
Panther	Venezuela	Transport
Manly	Manly	Transport
Scorpion	Sovereign	Torpedo-boat destroyer

SHOWING DISTANCES BETWEEN POINTS OF NAVAL INTEREST.

to be used at his discretion as exigencies might require. This sum was immediately granted, and the moment it became available the Naval Auxiliary Board began negotiating with foreign powers with the view to purchasing vessels suited to the naval service. The result of these efforts was the acquisition of the following:

Present Name.	Former Name.	Service.
New Orleans	Amazonas	Protected cruiser
Albany	Abreuall	Protected cruiser
Topeka	Diogones	Protected cruiser
Nictheroy	Buffalo	Dynamite cruiser
Somers	Pillou	Torpedo boat
Harvard	New York	Unprotected cruiser
Yale	Paris	Unprotected cruiser
St. Louis	St. Louis	Unprotected cruiser
St. Paul	St. Paul	Unprotected cruiser
Kingtor	Kingtor	Collier
Algonquin	El Toro (tug)	Auxiliary
Wampatuck	Tug Atlas	Auxiliary
Defence	E. F. Shirk	Auxiliary
Eagle	Yacht Almy	Auxiliary
Hawk	Yacht Hermione	Auxiliary
Hornet	Yacht Alicia	Auxiliary
Niagara	Niagara	Collier
Mayflower	Mayflower	Torpedo-boat destroyer
Nezinscot	De Witt C. Ivins	Water boat
Osceola	Tug Winthrop	Auxiliary
Saturn	Saturn	Collier
Sioux	Tug H. P. Wire	Auxiliary
Scorpion	Yacht Sovereign	Torpedo boat
Tecumseh	Tecumseh	Tug
Uncas	Uncas	Tug
Irrawady		Collier
Lebanon		Collier
Nanohan		Collier
Merrimac		Collier
Sterling		Collier
Eagle	Yacht Almy	Torpedo destroyer
Alice		Tug
Potomac		Tug
Hercules		Tug
Active		Tug
Vigilant		Tug
Algonquin		Tug
Fearless		Tug
Penwood		Tug
C. G. Coyle		Tug
Nezinscot		Tug

TORPEDO BOAT "STILETTO."

Eighty-eight feet six inches long, 11 feet beam, 3 feet draught. Cost, $25,000. Speed, eighteen knots.

"HOLLAND" SUBMARINE BOAT.

Length, 40 feet; diameter, 8 feet; speed when submerged, four knots, and ten knots on the surface. Capable of traveling fifty miles under water, and of launching a dynamite projectile a distance of 800 yards under water, or of one and one-half miles through the air.

THE HARBOR ENTRANCE TO HAVANA.

Cuba possesses many splendid harbors, the largest being those at Havana, Cardenas, Matanzas, Santiago de Cuba, Ibharro and Cienfuegos, in any one of which a hundred vessels may ride in safety. Havana harbor is one of the best in the world, for which reason the discovery of Cuba was followed directly by the founding of the city, which became at once the chief station of the Spanish in America. While the bay is three miles broad and fifteen in length, the entrance is only 980 feet wide, with a depth of fifty feet. The opposite points, known as La Punta and El Morro are heavily fortified, and the flanks are also protected by powerful batteries of 8, 10 and 12-inch breech-loading rifles. The large cannon seen in the illustration is a 15-inch Columbiad, formidable only at a range of three miles, but it is supplemented by modern guns concealed by barbettes.

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL'S PALACE AT HAVANA.

One of the most prominent, as it is perhaps the most distinguished, building in the city of Havana, is the palace formerly occupied by the Captain General, an office last held by General Blanco. This high Colonial functionary of Cuba received a salary of $50,000 per annum, besides being supplied with a host of attendants and servants at the government's expense. The palace is a very old but well kept building, that fronts a beautiful park in the centre of the city. It has a large inner court in which there is a splendid statue of Columbus, and at the entrance is a wide marble stairway, from the right and left, leading to the second floor, on which are the reception room and richly furnished apartments. Several of the rooms are immense in size and regal in their embellishments, the furniture being as costly as that in a King's chamber, and the walls are hung with splendid paintings. The building at this writing is occupied by the provisional governor of Cuba, and will no doubt become the president's residence when the island is finally turned over to the Cubans for self government.

THE DISTRICT OF SANTA ANNA.

Santa Anna is the name of a suburb in the outskirts of Manila, lying on the south bank of the beautiful Pasig River. The river shore, however, is thickly lined with residences for several miles from the main city, as the situation is almost enchantingly charming. The houses are usually cheaply constructed, but gaudily painted, and set in gardens of blooms and fruitage, which render the surroundings ideals of beauty and languorous content. The people are sluggish, and so unconscious of proprieties that the sexes bathe indiscriminately in Edenic simplicity in the Pasig, and it is by no means an uncommon thing to see nakedness upon the streets. Even among the higher classes such delicate fabrics are worn by Spanish dames and maidens, in summer time, that their forms are fully exposed, yet are measureably decorous in their conduct.

LIEUTENANT HOBSON BLOWING UP THE "MERRIMAC" IN SANTIAGO HARBOR.

War is the most terrible of alternatives, but a sense of compensation if not satisfaction, is derivable from the heroism which it calls forth. Our conflict with Spain has been marked by several daring exploits, but history fails to record a more remarkable act of bravery than that displayed by Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, of the flagship "New York," and seven equally courageous companions. While our fleet was lying before the harbor entrance of Santiago de Cuba, blockading Cervera's flotilla, which was known to be within, Hobson conceived the idea of confining the enemy's ships by planting an obstruction in the narrow channel of the harbor entrance. His suggestion was so well received that he was permitted to carry out his plans without interference. Accordingly, on June 3, Hobson took the old collier ship "Merrimac," whose machinery was almost unserviceable, and, calling for volunteers, accepted seven out of 400 that offered, barely sufficient to navigate the vessel, which he then turned and made for the harbor. The ship went resolutely forward into the very face of the Morro's guns that poured their shots into her, but she stood the fire until brought far within the harbor entrance, when seven torpedoes that had been laid along the side of the vessel were exploded by Hobson's own hands which tore out her keel and sent her head first to the bottom. Hobson and his companions jumped onto a catamaran raft, the small dingy having been shot to pieces, by which they contrived to reach the shore, where they gave themselves up to the amazed Spaniards as prisoners of war. Cervera, astounded by such wondrous bravery, sent an officer (Oveido) to the flagship "New York" with a message of admiration, and assurance that the prisoners would be accorded the most kindly treatment, as brave men deserve.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY—CUBA.

No country of the world possesses a fairer face, a richer soil, and more valuable productions than does Cuba. She has been called "Queen of the Antilles," but the title is by courtesy, seemingly to taunt her as did the enemies of our Saviour who set upon His cross the ironical legend, "Hail, King of the Jews!" God bestowed His best gifts upon beautiful Cuba, filled the land with flowers, and made its earth bring forth in such abundance that there was perpetual harvest. But the devil stole into this charming Eden, not in the shape of a serpent, but in the guise of a Spaniard, and sowed the island with tares, and made of it a land of oppression, starvation, and murder. When Columbus landed in Cuba he found a people whose hospitality was unbounded; who gave him of the best of their fruits, were untiring in their kindnesses, and brought their gold to lay as an offering at his feet. Gold! Gold! Gold! At sight of the precious metal Columbus and his companions became the quick emissaries of Satan, to cruelly maltreat and subject to slavery these innocent, hospitable, generous and happy people. They were forced to reveal the sources of their wealth, and were then driven to mining regardless of age, sex, or physical condition, and every one was compelled to produce and deliver to their iron-gloved taskmasters a certain quantity of gold every week. Failure to fulfill all these hard conditions was punished by every conceivable kind of torture, and through these almost unexampled hardships, and other brutalities inflicted upon them, nearly one-half the whole population of the island was destroyed, and the survivors became slaves. The Mohammedan slave-drivers and kidnappers of Africa were never more cruel, more avaricious, more damnable, than have been the Spaniards in Cuba. They have laid burdens upon the people beyond their physical abilities to bear; they have harrowed them with steel, and threshed them with horribly oppressive and confiscatory laws; denied them every form of redress, and wrung from them with sweat and blood the wealth that enabled Spanish grandees and aristocrats and an innumerable horde of official drones to live in luxury. And this unexampled cruelty, this shame of the century, this infamy of all time, was permitted for a century to continue without a demonstration of interference upon the part of any American Republic. The oppressor has been driven from every other country of the Western hemisphere; Mexico was saved from the Maximilian yoke, that had been prepared for her, through the intervention of the United States; Hayti did not appeal in vain; Venezuela has received our needed help; Hawaii secured free government through a show of force, made by our guns of war; Nicaragua was saved from anarchy and humiliation by our mediation; but poor, suffering Cuba, wrecked and desolated, her fields winnowed, her children massacred, for a hundred years stretched her bleeding hands toward us imploring our aid, to save her from starvation, death, annihilation. Vainly did she remind us of the days when out of the depths of our despair we cried for help and was answered by the humanity of France coming to our assistance; hoping ever, though almost discouraged, she pleaded for a fulfillment of our boast of sympathy for all peoples struggling for liberty; but the crying, the pleading, and the hoping failed to awaken our government to its duty, and so the shooting down of innocence, the devastation of fields, the slaughter of the helpless, the brutal abuses of women, the imprisonment of children, the riot of savagery went on, and Christianity was disgraced by our supineness.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF CAMAJUANI.

President McKinley's Cuban Message.

President McKinley, in his message to Congress of December 6, 1897, reviewed the Cuban situation in an able and patriotic manner, but there were so many conflicting interests, and so much opposition to armed intervention on behalf of the unhappy island, that the President rightly placed upon Congress the responsibility of definite action, feeling that his immediate duty was performed by fully setting forth the condition of affairs in Cuba as they affected this country.

The Ten Years' War.

To give a complete history of Cuba, and the rebellions that have taken place in vain efforts to throw off the galling yoke of Spanish oppressors, would require more than a single volume; hence in the small space at my command I can present only the most pronounced incidents and influences that have affected the people of that island. The first great rebellion in Cuba had its beginning in 1868, and continued, though in a desultory way, until 1878, when the Spaniards, being unable to rout the rebels and restore peace by forcible means, conciliated them by unctuous promises of reform and autonomy, almost identical with the humane and just promises of the Sagasta ministry. These assurances were given as pledges of the nation, and trusting to the honor of their oppressors, the rebels laid down their arms and peacefully waited the putting into effect the reforms by which Spain stood so firmly bound. But, like other promises made to be broken by that treacherous nation, this one proved to have been no more than an expedient to deceive, to induce a disbandment of the rebel army, thus permitting a reorganization of the government of Cuba in the Spanish interest and a reinstitution of the old oppressive laws that had caused the ten-year war. The only condition in the compact that Spain even recognized was the one that provided for an abolition of slavery on the island. This clause, however, was not fully observed, but was modified so that its effect was to give freedom to all slaves over sixty years of age, who were really charges upon their masters, and to declare that all children born after 1870 should be free, thus leaving all the able-bodied slaves still in bondage, working for their cruel and extravagant masters. This shameful condition, however, was corrected in 1886, when slavery was abolished by statute; but the exasperating restrictions and burdensome debts that so grievously oppress the people of Cuba were allowed to remain, and it was in an effort to throw off these that the rebellion beginning February 20, 1895, was begun.

Causes That Led to the Rebellion.

The abuses and oppressions of which the Cubans justly complain are described in a general way by Ramon O. Williams, our Consul-General to the island in 1885, in an official report to the Department of State:

* * * * * * *

"There is a system of oppression and torture which enters every phase of life, eats into the soul of every Cuban, mortifies, injures, and insults him every hour, impoverishes him and his family from day to day, threatens the rich man with bankruptcy, and the poor man with beggary. The exactions of the Spanish Government and the illegal outrages of its officers are, in fact, intolerable. They have reduced the island to despondency and ruin. The government at Madrid is directly answerable for the misery of Cuba and for the rapacity and venality of its subordinates. No well-informed Spaniard imagines that Cuba will long continue to submit to this tyranny, or, at least, that she will long be able to yield this harvest to her oppressors. Spain cares nothing whatever for the interests, the prosperity, or the suffering of her colony. The government does almost nothing to ameliorate any of the evils of the country. The roads are no roads at all. Every interest which might enrich and improve the island is looked upon by officials as one more mine to exploit *Cuba is held solely for the benefit of Spain and Spanish interests, for the sake of Spanish adventurers.* Against this all rebel in thought and feeling, if not yet in fact and deed. They wish protection from the grasping rapacity of Spain, and see no way to attain it except by our aid."

Cuban Election Laws.

The peace of 1878, obtained by false pretences and promises, to be soon broken, was so brief that the air of freedom had scarcely stirred upon the island before the Cubans were made to realize the emptiness of Spanish pledges. The first election thereafter was rendered farcical by the imposition of a poll tax of twenty-five dollars, the payment of which was a qualification precedent to the voting franchise. By this expedient the ballot was given exclusively to the rich, for all Cubans had been impoverished by war and tax impositions. But the application of the poll tax was made to apply almost entirely to Cubans, for Spaniards were able to avoid it by the head of a rich house paying the tax for himself and obtaining the privilege to vote all his employes upon this single payment. In other words, the law was outrageously framed so as to give the rich exclusive rights to the ballot, for their employes were required to vote as the master dictated, which the Spanish employes, however poor, were glad to do. The Cuban members of the Spanish Congress were by this expedient all Spaniards.

All officers of any consequence on the island are and always have been Spaniards. The estimates of the annual expenditures prior to the present rebellion were

approximately $25,000,000, divided as follows: The Spanish civil officials drew $4,000,000, the list being headed by the Governor-General, whose salary is $50,000. The army, nearly all Spanish, absorb $7,000,000; interest on the Spanish debt $10,000,000; pensions, all to Spaniards, $2,000,000; treasury administration, $1,000,000; judiciary, $1,000,000. This consumed the total appropriations, but the enumerations here did not complete the expenses. There was usually an appropriation of about $1,000,000 for internal improvement, bills innumerable in the shape of private claims, but not one penny for education. The deficit, which was unfailing every year, amounted to an average of $7,000,000 for ten years, which was met by an issue of Cuban bonds, so that the burden of debt has never ceased to increase while the ability to meet it has been curtailed by innumerable restrictions laid upon the native Cubans for the benefit of Spanish traders.

It is asserted that for a series of several years not more than five per cent. of the taxes extorted from the island were spent for the benefit of its people, and that only four per cent. of the productions of the island were used by those to whom they rightfully belonged, the ninety-six per cent. being consumed in taxes and other forms of Spanish impositions.

Goaded by their cruel taskmasters to a desperation beyond restraint, the Cubans rose in insurrection in 1879, but their lack of means and organization made the struggle futile, or they were speedily crushed by the strong military hand that was held above them to punish the patriots at the first signs of rebellion. Nor did the effort that was made in 1880 prove any more successful.

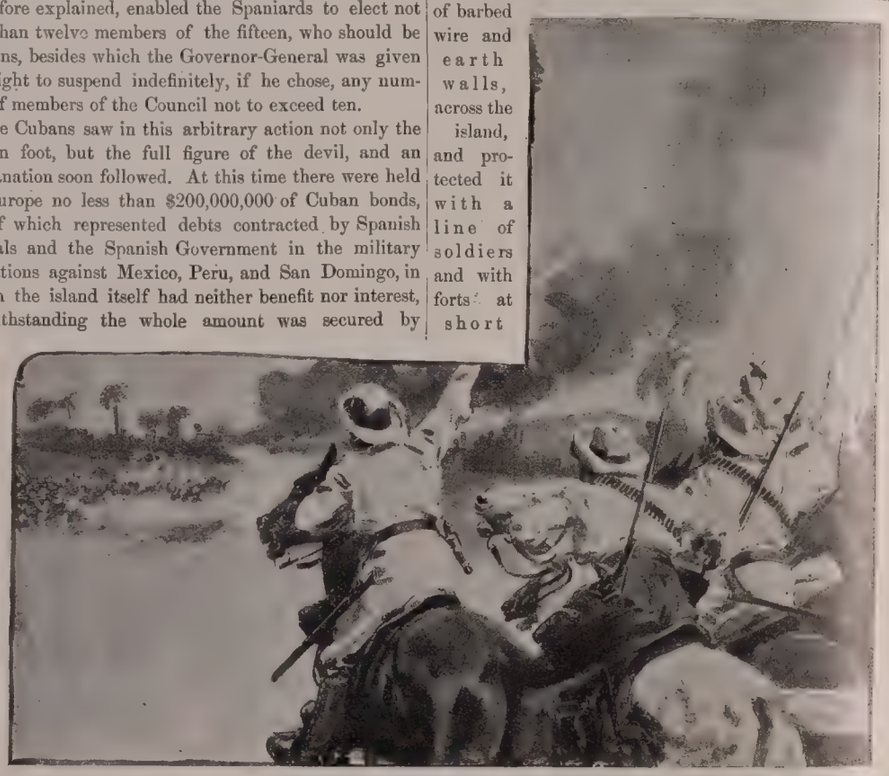
Insurrections Following the Peace of Zanjon.

Sympathy for the Cubans has for a long while been both strong and active in the United States, but it has generally been confined to peace offerings. In 1848 President Polk authorized the American Minister at Madrid to offer the sum of one hundred millions of dollars for Cuba, but the proposition met with no consideration. Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, introduced a bill in the Senate in 1858, looking to an acquisition of the island by purchase, but subsequently withdrew it, and in 1889 Mr. Blaine, who was then Secretary of State, and an active Cuban sympathizer, attempted to secure the independence of the island through a purchase, by the natives, under a guarantee of payment by the United States; but, like other proposals, this one failed to receive consideration at the hands of Spain. In the meantime insurrection after insurrection followed, in some of which citizens of the United States were deeply involved, the most serious of which was the so-called "Virginius massacre" in November, 1873. The "Virginius" was a vessel engaged in trade in the Caribbean sea, and, flying the American flag, had started upon a voyage to New York. She was in command of Joseph Fry, of Louisiana, and had on board 130 passengers and a crew of thirty men. When steaming out of Kingston, Jamaica, where she had put in to make some repairs, she was pursued by the Spanish man-of-war "Tornado" and after a long chase was captured.

All the passengers and crew were taken to Santiago de Cuba, where two days later they were convicted, before a court-martial, of piracy and sentenced to be shot. The execution began on November 7, by the shooting of Captain Fry and all the crew of his vessel, whose bodies were afterwards horribly mutilated by a company of artillery driving the wheels of heavy gun carriages over them. A second detail, sixteen passengers, was executed in a similar manner on the following day, but further massacre was prevented by the commander of the British warship "Niobe," who peremptorily demanded that the survivors be spared until the matter could be referred to the home authorities. When the slaughter was reported, and all its horribly brutal particulars were known in the United States, the country became almost immediately frenzied with excitement and more than one hundred thousand volunteers offered their services to punish Spain for the cruelty. The result was that Spain not only surrendered the surviving prisoners to the United States, but in addition made an apology and gave an indemnity of $80,000, whereupon the affair was considered terminated.

The unrest in Cuba continued with small interruption from the year 1849, but there were times during this interval when the people seemed to have accepted their hard fate because they were unable to amend it; but all the while there were bitter hatreds and anxious anticipation of coming opportunity to try the issue again with their inhuman tormentors. Spain was not insensible of this patriotic spirit that pervaded the whole island, and to keep it in subjection she garrisoned all the Cuban posts and crowded the prisons with suspects by way of intimidation. In the meantime Spain was ever conceiving and proposing new *reforms*, which in reality were but cunning legal devices designed with the view of extorting more blood money from the poor islanders. The last so-called *reform*, adopted in 1894, was to form a *Council* with power to administer the affairs of the island, this Council to be composed of thirty members, fifteen of whom were to be appointed by Spain, and the other fifteen to be elected by the Cubans. This might be considered as a concession, but mark the limitations! It was a condition of this reform measure that the Governor-General should be ex-officio President of the Council, with the right of veto as well as having the casting vote. This gave the Spaniards all the power that they really required, but the poll-tax qualification, as before explained, enabled the Spaniards to elect not less than twelve members of the fifteen, who should be Cubans, besides which the Governor-General was given the right to suspend indefinitely, if he chose, any number of members of the Council not to exceed ten.

The Cubans saw in this arbitrary action not only the cloven foot, but the full figure of the devil, and an explanation soon followed. At this time there were held in Europe no less than $200,000,000 of Cuban bonds, all of which represented debts contracted by Spanish officials and the Spanish Government in the military operations against Mexico, Peru, and San Domingo, in which the island itself had neither benefit nor interest, notwithstanding the whole amount was secured by pledging the revenues of Cuba. But as more money was required the Council of Administration was formed to increase the Cuban burdens by an additional issue of bonds, amounting to $100,000,000, thus making the total bonded debt $300,000,000, which 1,500,000 already impoverished people were to bear like a cross to the Golgotha of their crucifixion.



A CHARGE OF CUBAN CAVALRY.

To Arms! to Arms! the Cry.

At these fresh iniquities liberty's torch was lighted to spread the flames of revolution through the distracted island. Jose Marti, who had been twice banished by the Spanish Government, became the head of a Cuban Junta in New York City and by pen and speech fired the popular heart, by reciting the wrongs of his loved but suffering island country. Neither leaders nor volunteers were lacking in the hour of need. Cisneros Betancourt, and the two Maceo brothers, Antonio and Jose, took up the cry of *Cuba libre* and soon organized the patriots into a fighting force. The first rebellious demonstrations took place in Eastern Cuba, in February, 1895, which Governor-General Calleja tried to suppress by suspending personal guaranties and banishing suspects to the prisons of Ceuta, North Africa. In April following Calleja was recalled and General Martinez Campos was placed in command, but notwithstanding his activity, and the numerous and constantly swelling forces sent to his assistance, he was unable to check the movements of the patriotic insurgents. Gomez and Antonio Maceo, the latter a half-breed, were by universal consent given command of the insurrectionary army, with Jose Maceo and Marti taking charge of the provisional government which it was necessary to immediately establish.

It was the policy of the insurgents to worry rather than to fight their adversaries, until they could sufficiently increase and arm their forces for field operations, as their numbers were comparatively small and their equipment woefully insufficient to cope with so large a disciplined army as had been sent against them. In May the first engagement was fought at Dos Rios, in which the brave and energetic Marti was killed, which aside from the great loss to the patriots caused a serious delay in the organization of the civil government. It was therefore not until September following that the constituent assembly met in Camaguey, which after adopting a constitution elected officers of the declared Republic and divided the island into states and districts and provided for all the functions of government.

Being seldom able to engage the insurgents in pitched battles General Campos sought to confine them to the province of Santiago, to which end he built two trochas, of barbed wire and earth walls, across the island, and protected it with a line of soldiers and with forts at short intervals. These means proved of no avail, for Gomez charged through the lines and easily formed a junction with Betancourt in the province of Puerto Principe. Desultory warfare now succeeded, which continued for three years, relieved by occasional dashes, but nearly always the collisions resulted to the advantage of the insurgents, as is proved by an official Spanish report made to Madrid under date of February, 1896, summarizing the results of the first year of the rebellion: Spanish loss, 3877, of which number 286 were killed in battle, 119 died of wounds, 3190 died of yellow fever, and 282 of other diseases. Within this time 120,000 regular soldiers had been sent to Cuba, in addition to the Spanish volunteers on the island, estimated at 35,000, and the military operations had cost the sum of $75,000,000. Statistics are not procurable showing the loss to the insurgents, nor their expenditures, but officials maintain that they suffered the loss of not more than 700 men all told during the first year, while expenditures were confined almost entirely to contributions made by sympathizers in other countries.

General Campos conducted the war generally on humane principles, and he was vigilant, daring, and capable; yet he had to contend with so many disadvantages that no amount of military skill or stratagem could be made effective against the equally skillful tactics of Gomez and Maceo, who not only fought the good fight under patriotic inspiration, but who also had for their aids the helpful sympathies of all Cubans. Besides these advantages, the insurgents possessed the greater one of fighting for their homes, and of knowing the country so thoroughly that they were able to scatter and to unite at designated points in the forests and swamps

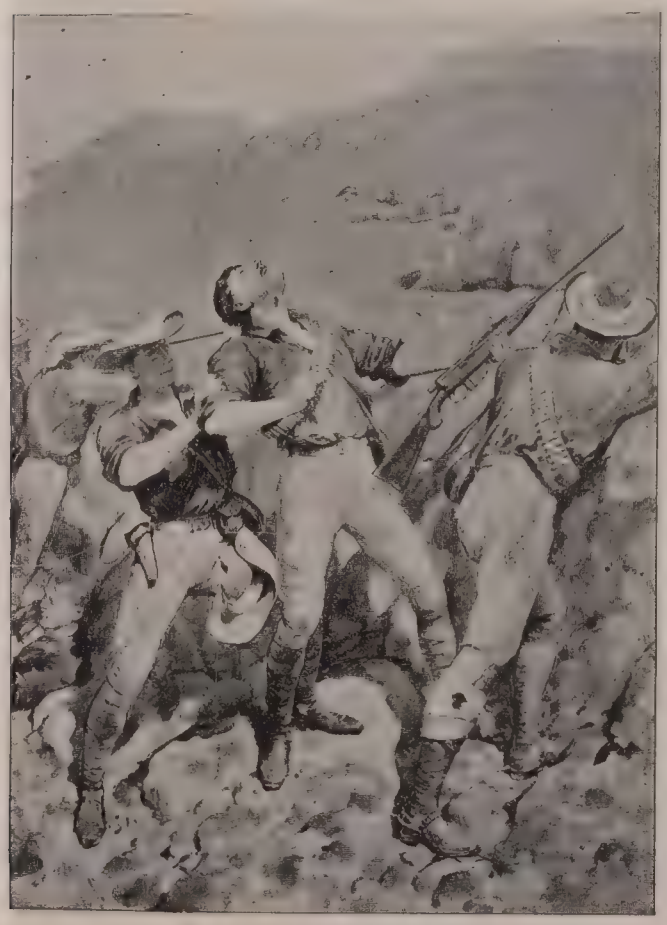
where an army could not follow. They were also inured to the climate, and could endure the exposures incident to guerrilla warfare without injury to health or at the expense of vigor.

In the spring of 1896 Spain lost confidence in the military abilities of Campos to cope with the insurgents, and recalling him, appointed Valeriano Weyler Governor-General in his stead. Weyler had made a reputation as an effective and iron-handed commander in the Ten Years' war in Cuba and in establishing Spanish rule in the Philippine Islands; so that expectation was great at Madrid that he would make short work of the patriots. And Weyler himself was boastful of his power and determination to speedily crush the rebels by inaugurating a ruthless warfare of extermination.

The Fury of Hell Let Loose.

In pursuance of his threats he built trochas, guarded the highways, and destroyed plantations; butchered every suspect taken, whether man, woman, or child; filled prisons with the helpless; pillaged, plundered, outraged, and devastated without ceasing. These infamous methods of the savage failing him, he adopted another, no less cruel, of depopulating all the country districts, firing the villages, and concentrating all the miserable, homeless people in strongly garrisoned cities, where they were left to starve, for, in their extreme poverty, provisions were not obtainable. Gaunt famine now stalked through this once beautiful land, thousands died of starvation in a country so rich that every seed put into the ground may bring forth a thousand-fold. Little children died upon mothers' breasts because starving had dried up all nourishment; corpses lay everywhere, and only vultures grew fat, finding food plentiful; women were violated, and men were chopped to pieces in the field, on the highway, in their homes, and wherever found. Gun, sabre and machete were the only implements now in use, and the fury of hell, the horror of massacre, the stench of death covered poor Cuba. Weyler seldom ventured forth from his palace to personally conduct campaigns, and when he did enter the enemy's territory he kept well out of danger and was always surrounded by a heavy bodyguard, while the most he accomplished was the raiding of some plantation, or a descent upon a hospital and the murdering of the helpless inmates. Thus, a year of his inhuman rule closed with no more effective results to the Spanish cause than the decoying of General Maceo into an ambush by professed friends, who assassinated him. When the heroic general fell there was great rejoicing throughout Spain, where the opinion prevailed that the strongest arm of the insurgents' cause had been paralyzed, and that the end of the rebellion would quickly follow as a consequence. The Spaniards, however, very soon modified their expectations, for though the loss of Maceo was indeed a severe blow to the patriots, it in no wise embarrassed their movements or served to lessen their resolution, for Maceo's place was promptly taken by Manuel Garcia, whose military skill and adroitness is of the highest order, as was proved during previous revolutions on the island, in which he was a leader.

Weyler's disappointment at the results which he confidently predicted would ensue from Maceo's assassination threw him into the wildest rage, which was further intensified by reports of the landing of American vessels, with arms and supplies for the insurgents, at unprotected and unguarded points on the Cuban coast. These reports had small foundation of fact, but they were eagerly seized upon to form excuses he made to the home authorities for the continuance of the rebellion, without which aid he declared the insurgents could not maintain themselves or continue the struggle.



DEATH OF HENRI MARTI.

Murder of Americans.

Weyler's prejudices against Americans became so great that he refused to respect their rights upon the island, and ordered their indiscriminate arrest, persecution, and execution. Scores were thrown into filthy prisons and subjected to such abuses and deprivations that many died from the effects. Our Consul-General, Lee, made frequent protests to Weyler of his illegal treatment of American citizens, and reported the outrages to the authorities at Washington, but without obtaining reparation; in consequence of which indifference General Lee was several times upon the point of sending in his resignation, which he only refrained from doing by promises made by the State Department to give his charges proper attention.

One of the particular outrages perpetrated by Weyler's orders was the unjust imprisonment of Dr. Ruiz, an American citizen, who was seized upon a suspicion that he had been giving aid to insurgents. Not content with the punishment that incarceration inflicted, he would glut his savagery by subjecting the doctor to the acutest torture. His brutal guards accordingly beat him with clubs, denied him food and water, and otherwise so maltreated the poor man that he died from the effects. When report of this barbarous outrage was made in the American press, and through General Lee's communications, indignation became unbounded, and the whole country was ready to take up arms to avenge the crime. The widow of Dr. Ruiz escaped with her two children to the United States and made a personal appeal to the State Department, reciting at length the particulars of her husband's murder. Promises were made that led her to believe the Spanish Government would be held to accountability and that indemnity would be promptly demanded. The poor woman had been left penniless, and would have suffered the pangs of severest poverty but for the charity extended to her by the New York *Journal*, which provided for her wants, and at this writing continues to do so. Six months after the murder of Dr. Ruiz demand was made upon the government at Madrid, through Minister Woodford, for immediate indemnity and reparation, which demand, however, was treated with the same indifference that characterized the Spanish authorities upon the submission of previous requests by our government, and no pressure has since been brought to bear to enforce it.

The "Competitor" Prisoners.

An incident followed a few weeks later, which brought as vividly to mind Spanish abuses, while at the same time it served to emphasize the supineness of our government. Very early in the year 1897 a small vessel, called the "Competitor," was seized off the coast of Cuba, and being towed to Matanzas as a prize, the crew were sent as prisoners to Havana, where, for no less than nine months, they were confined in El Morro Castle. All of these men were American citizens, and though they were charged with piracy, in smuggling arms and provisions to the insurgents, the proofs were never established, while the burden of evidence seemed to support the declarations of the crew, that they were engaged in legitimate commerce. General Lee promptly reported the case to our authorities, and representations were made to the Madrid government by the Department of State, but no action was taken until Weyler had the men court-martialed, and, despite the utter absence of proof of guilt, they were sentenced to death. Execution, however, was delayed, because of the fear that such barbarity and murder might lead to a declaration of war by the United States. In the meantime, the prisoners were denied the necessaries of life, and were kept so closely confined in damp and fœtid cells that disease seized upon the suffering crew, from which ten of them died, and the remainder were reduced to skeletons. At last, after many months of inhuman inactivity upon the part of our authorities, after the recall of Weyler and the succession of the Sagasta ministry, the five survivors received a pardon and returned to America, but as shadows of their former selves, and with constitutions broken beyond repair. Nor has demand been made for reparation for this infamous outrage, and the sufferers must endure their wrongs without hope of redress.

Senator Sherman's Speech on the Belligerency Resolution.

In the Senate of the United States, during the session of 1896–97, a resolution was introduced by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, according belligerent rights to Cuban insurgents. Senator Sherman led the discussion in favor of its adoption. The speech which he delivered (in February) upon that occasion, following an appeal by President Betancourt, of the Cuban Republic, was not only a lengthy one but was marked by force and eloquent descriptions of the condition of the suffering people and the world-shocking barbarities of Weyler.

This really powerful speech, one of the best, it was said at the time, that Senator Sherman ever delivered, in which he pictured the atrocities of Weyler and the crimes of Spain, had great influence, and the belligerency resolution was adopted in the Senate by a large majority, but went to the House so late in the session that insufficient time was given for full discussion and therefore was never brought to a vote. Thus the question of recognition stood when President McKinley was inaugurated and Senator Sherman accepted the portfolio of Secretary of State. But the friends of Cuba were most hopeful, as they had reason to be, for not only had their champion in the Senate succeeded to the highest cabinet position, where his ability to aid them was now the greatest, but the platform of the Republican party, upon which President McKinley was elected and to which he had pledged himself, contained an emphatic pronouncement committing the party to a recognition of the Cuban insurgents.

Notwithstanding the well-based expectations of the patriots their hopes were destined to be long deferred. The hard struggle for liberty went on in Cuba, and Weyler's crimes continued in all their former horrific phases. Americans were placed under his especial ban of hate; the consulate was stoned by mobs, and it was almost certain death for a citizen of the United States to venture himself upon the streets of Havana. So desperate became the condition of Americans on the island that, to prevent their actual starving, upon the representations of Consul-General Lee, the sum of $50,000 was subscribed by Congress for their relief, distribution of which was made through the Consul, by which assistance several hundred were enabled to leave the island and to return to the United States.

Causes Leading to the Recall of Weyler.

Finally, in October, 1897, the charges against Weyler's inhumanities, and his peculations as well, became so numerous and loud, preferred not only by Americans but by the press of London and Paris also, presenting proofs that were conclusive, that a change became imperative. The Canovas ministry had failed miserably in its attempt to suppress the rebellion; more than $100,000,000 had been squandered, and of the 200,000 soldiers sent to Cuba from Spain, more than half had died or were become unfit for service, because of sick-

ness or wounds. The Spanish treasury was empty, the soldiers were unpaid, and the Carlists were growing so bold as to seriously threaten an uprising at home.

Under circumstances so desperate, which the assassination of Canovas in September intensified, the ministry was dissolved and Sagasta was called to form a new one. The task was a critical one, but he obeyed the summons, and to placate, or, rather, to deceive, both Americans and Cubans, his first act was to recall Weyler and appoint in his place General Blanco, who was advertised as a humane and influential commander. Captain-General Blanco arrived in Cuba the last day of October and brought with him a scheme of autonomy as a conciliatory measure, which the Cubans were expected to receive with thankfulness.

Rejection of Sagasta's Offer of Autonomy.

If either Spain or the United States sincerely believed that promises of automony would satisfy the patriotic Cubans, the disappointment must have been as great as the expectation was puerile. It is possible to deceive once, or even twice, by the same means, but it is impossible to continue such delusions except by the use of new expedients; and this autonomy gold brick had been sold to the Cubans twice before. They know the cunning, the cruelty, the insincerity of Spanish statecraft, and by bitter experience had been taught that whatever the promises made, the purpose was to persuade them to lie down and have the manacles, which were now half broken, repaired and riveted more firmly. The Cubans therefore not only rejected the coated pill of autonomy, but repeated in louder voice their determination to win independence or die in the struggle. To emphasize their decision they threatened to execute any emissary of the Spanish Government who should come to them with the promise of autonomy, and in fact Gomez did order the summary shooting of two government agents who had the temerity to pass the insurgent lines to urge acceptance of Sagasta's proposals. And here the matter stood, without change of condition or resolution, the Cubans battling for their homes and independence, and their oppressors striving to devastate the island and to annihilate the suffering patriots, until the destruction of the "Maine" precipitated a crisis that was long impending, and brought our nation into a war that should have been begun long before.

The rebellion, which resulted in American interference and ultimated in the freedom of Cuba, had its beginning on the twentieth of February, 1895. Spain had sustained a loss of nearly three hundred million dollars and one hundred thousand men in a vain effort to capture or destroy forty thousand insurgents; by an inhuman system, as futile as it was Satanic, she had desolated every plantation and butchered and starved more than half a million non-combatants, filling the land with death and wailing, but to no other purpose than to excite the world's horror at such unspeakable savagery, and to make the patriots more determined to die on the field, grasping a bloody machete, or drive the Spanish devils from the shores they had polluted for four centuries.

De Lome's Assault on President McKinley.

To increase existing complications, or precipitate a crisis which might open the way to an escape from her dreadful besetments, her minister to the United States, Depuy De Lome, had the audacity to severely criticise President McKinley, and when brought to answer, attempted to excuse his conduct by claiming that his accusations were not properly subjects for official inquiry, because they were made in a private correspondence. The particular letter which contained De Lome's offensive animadversions upon the President was written in January (1898), to Senor Canalejas, a personal friend, and editor of the Madrid *Heraldo*, who had recently been on a visit to America and to Cuba, investigating the outlook of the rebellion. While not serving in a strictly official capacity, his position as a member of the Spanish Congress, as well also his public prominence and the purpose of his visit to Cuba, combined to give Canalejas recognition as a confidant if not a member of the Spanish court. Disregarding the delicacy of his position and the significance that must attach to his declaration upon such a subject, De Lome sent a letter of a quasi-official character to Canalejas in which the following language is used:

Besides the natural and inevitable coarseness with which he [McKinley] repeats all that the press and public opinion of Spain has said of Weyler, it shows once more what McKinley is: weak, and catering to the rabble, and, besides, a low politician, who desires to leave a door open to me and to stand well with the Jingoes of his party.

This brutal aspersion of the President's sincerity was followed by the most impolitic of ministerial acts, viz., a suggestion that agitation of a commercial treaty between Spain and the United States, which has been pending for some time, should be begun for political effect, his language, which formed a part of the same letter, being as follows:

It would be most important that you should agitate the question of commercial relations, even though it would be only for effect, and that you should send here a man of importance, in order that I might use him to make a propaganda among the senators and others in opposition to the Junta, and to win over exiles.

This paragraph exposes the insincerity of the Spanish government in all its overtures to the United States, and incidentally strips the disguise from her tenders of autonomy, which are manifestly made with no other intent than to gain time, and avert the immediate danger of the United States recognizing the independence of Cuba. This letter, by some happy accident, fell into the hands of the Cuban Junta, by whom it was given to the public February 9. When De Lome was charged with the authorship, he dissembled, until being confronted by the letter itself he acknowledged his indiscretion and immediately cabled his resignation as minister to the Spanish Premier. Without loss of time it was laid before the cabinet and accepted with precipitate haste so as to forestall an act of expulsion, which the President had the justification to enforce. But while thus protecting De Lome from the merited disgrace of being recalled, the Spanish ministry sought to placate American indignation by disclaiming responsibility for the opinions and declarations privately expressed by the government's representatives. This, however, had small effect in repairing the mischief that had been done, for besides the insult of maligning the President's character, was the even greater cause for anger contained in De Lome's intimation that the overtures made by Spain were intended solely as an expedient, to delude the American people.

The Battleship "Maine" Sent to Havana.

The De Lome incident produced great excitement throughout the United States and served to intensify the flames of public passion against the treacherous Spanish nation, which outbursts were met by counter-demonstrations in Havana, where the American consulate was stoned and the lives of our citizens temporarily living in the city were put in extreme jeopardy. To give protection to the Americans whose lives had been threatened and made almost unendurable by constant insult, the Secretary of our Navy dispatched one of our finest ships, the second-class battleship "Maine," to the harbor of Havana, her captain (Sigsbee) being given secret instructions which have not since been made public, but which no doubt contained specific directions as to what his action should be in case hostilities upon the part of the Spaniards, or jeopardy of the lives of American citizens in Havana, rendered his assistance and protection necessary.

The "Maine" reached Havana harbor on the afternoon of January 25, where she was taken in charge by a Spanish pilot and under direction of the harbor master was anchored to buoy No. 4, at the spot where she met her destruction. It was subsequently shown that no vessel had been previously anchored at this buoy for several years, and that the position was an unusual one for a visiting war vessel, which it had been the custom on all former occasions to assign to that part of the bay where it spreads toward the west. It will be seen by reference to the accompanying illustration that the position of the "Maine" was midway between the city and a point of land upon which the village of Regla is situated, most convenient for the locating of a submarine mine with least suspicion of its presence.

The terrible results are described by Julian Hawthorne, an American correspondent, who was in the harbor of Havana at the time of the explosion and had visited the "Maine" on the afternoon of its occurrence, thus being almost an eye-witness of the fearful disaster. His story is as follows:

The night of Tuesday (fifteenth of February) came on as calm and peaceful as the rising moon. I do not know whether any premonitions of their fate visited the minds of the 266 men who were to die before daylight; all we know or ever can know now is that most of them were asleep in their bunks by 9.30. At that hour a blow struck on the deck by a sentry's weapon could have been distinctly heard 200 yards away, such was the stillness.

CUBANS ATTACKING A SPANISH POST AT VUELTAS.

An Ominous Black Object Seen Approaching.

The officers of the ship were still awake. The captain was in his handsomely appointed cabin, writing a letter to his wife. The other officers were lounging or undressing in their quarters. The sentries and watches were at their posts. At eight bells the usual rounds of the ship had been made, and all reported right. At twenty minutes before ten one of the larboard watch, looking down at the dark, gleaming surface below the side of the ship, fancied he saw a black object approaching silently toward her. It seemed to him that smoke issued from one end of this object, and that there was a glow as of flame. It was already so near that there was no opportunity to examine it closely, but the man's mind had probably been set on edge by the gossip of his mates and he was quick to scent danger. He immediately turned to give warning to his officer, but the time for warnings had gone by. Before he could voice his apprehension the calamity had taken place.

The heaven of peace and repose was suddenly transformed into a hell of destruction and human agony. There was a dull, resonant roar, partly muffled, as though coming through a heavy veil of intervening substance. Simultaneously the whole forward part of the ponderous ship was partly lifted from the water. Then followed a sharper explosion, with outflamings of fire.

Roar of the Death Blow.

The crash was so portentous as to deprive some who heard it of their reason, to stun others, to astound many; but for 266 gallant seamen it was, if they heard it at all, the last sound that was to ring in their ears in this world. The portholes of nearby ships were smashed in, as were the windows of houses facing the harbor; the lights on the water front were extinguished; the water of the harbor itself was rent as by the upheaval of a volcano. With a majestic movement the doomed ship reared herself aloft and then sank back into a wild boiling of maddened waves. Great masses of her iron deckings were torn from her and sent hurtling aloft and afar; fresh explosions of titanic energy, though slight in comparison with that first stupendous cataclysm, rived her shattered hulk arunder and twisted the plates of steel into tortuous fragments; the awful voices of her dying agony appalled and beat down the power of human senses to apprehend them. Down she came, mountain-like, sending huge waves across the bay, and as she settled to her place, other voices, feeble, yet more harrowing, became audible: the groans and outcries of dying men, murdered in their sleep, smothering between the iron decks, drowning in the foul water, crushed and pierced and torn to pieces. These cries soon ceased for the most part, and many and many a victim never spoke at all, for death came to them before they were fairly conscious of the catastrophe.

from the city was beginning to pour. Grievously wounded most of this human flotsam and jetsam was. They were rescued only to die, or to live lifelong cripples. But they, too, were upborne by the strange force of manly courage, and complained little, or not at all. They knew that an enemy had done this, and were grimly resolved to show no signs of weakness which might gratify his hatred. They believed that their country would avenge them, and had faith that they would not die wholly in vain. Meanwhile flocks of boats from the shore were crowding toward the scene of disaster, and the distant wharves were now so thronged that they seemed crowned with a solid mass of men, uttering a confused uproar, and beside themselves with excitement. Nothing could be conceived in greater coutrast with the silence and quiet which had reigned everywhere so short a while before. Then nature was hushing herself to slumber, now man was frantically active in a pandemonium of tragic confusion. And in the midst of it all one more episode stands out in relief—that of the officer of the "Maine," who, after rowing round and round the remains of his ship in search of victims, at last uplifted his voice, and called aloud in tones that all might hear: "Are there any left alive? If so, for God's sake speak!" But no answer came from the wreck, and the boat was reluctantly turned away from that ghastly silence. At this juncture the wreck caught fire, and, half submerged as it was, began to send a roar of flames toward

them were set forth the plain coffins, with their silver crosses, each covering all that was mortal of a Yankee seaman. Without, in the great plaza, was an enormous crowd of all sorts and conditions, with regiments in uniform, and banners, and all the splendor of naval and military display. The cortege was over a mile in length, and moved to the sound of martial music, and the bodies of the dead were duly and reverently buried in the ground of the Christopher Colon Cemetery, set apart for them by the city. But the crime which slew these victims could not be buried there, or forgotten in the chorus of courteous protestations; for that accounting is still to come, and it is to be hoped, for the sake of the internal peace of this country, that it will be a just and stern one.

The "Maine's" full complement of seamen was 370, and 34 officers, but at the time of the disaster only 378 souls were on board. The force of the explosion was exerted on the port side of the forward quarters in which the seamen were sleeping, and as the officers were in the ward-room, in the afterpart of the ship, only two of these were lost, viz.: Lieutenant F. W. Jenkins and Engineer D. R. Merritt, both of whom were on duty at the time and chanced to be in the fore cabin.

SPANISH CAVALRY AMBUSCADED BY CUBANS.

Heroism of American Seamen.

It was the forward part of the ship, containing the sleeping quarters of the crew, that had felt the direct force of the explosion. The stern portion, where the officers had their abode, was left comparatively uninjured, though structurally involved in the general ruin. Captain Sigsbee, struck on the head by some flying missile, and plunged in sudden darkness by the extinction of the electric lights, groped his way to the poop deck, where he was met by William Anthony, officer of the watch, who saluted as if on parade, and reported that the vessel had been blown up and was sinking. The captain, whatever may have been his inward feelings, observed from the first the composed and stoic demeanor which brave men always wear in the presence of what should most quell human courage. He gave the necessary orders with no appearance of agitation, and his subordinates obeyed them with a spirit caught from him. Mortal experience can show no sublimer spectacle.

Ten minutes had hardly elapsed before it had become plain that the great ship was a total wreck. Directions to abandon her were issued, and the few boats left available were employed. But by this time assistance was on its way from the Ward liner "City of Washington," moored near the "Maine," and from the Spanish cruiser "Alfonso XII," on the other side, whose efforts were directed to rescuing the victims who had been hurled into the water. Numbers were picked up by the various boats and conveyed, some to the Ward liner, some to the Spanish ship, some to the wharves, toward which an excited crowd

the blackness of the sky, lighting up all the harbor and replacing the extinguished lights on shore. By this illumination such further operations of relief as could be effected were conducted, and the crowd on shore were enabled to watch the drama. They gazed and made their comments, and it is firmly maintained that not a few of those comments betrayed pleasure at the catastrophe and hatred of its victims.

The fire soon reached the ammunition stores, and there ensued a dropping fire of missiles, some of which committed havoc among the neighboring boats and shipping. Mixed with the fragments of iron and steel torn from the ship and hurled far and wide, were also masses of cement, one of which, at least, knocked over a man on board the "Maine," and the origin of which is not explained by anything known to be on that vessel.

A Solemn Funeral Scene.

The next scene of the drama is the solemn one of the funeral, which took place on the afternoon of the seventeenth. So far as official manifestations and expressions of regret and sympathy are concerned, little has been lacking on the part of the Spanish authorities, and the funeral services and procession were as superb as Spanish taste could make them. The scene in the great city hall, with its portraits of generals looking down from the lofty walls, and on the floor its crowd of brilliant uniforms and priestly vestments, and the sombre black of civilian garb, was impressive enough, and there in the midst of

Description of the Maine.

The "Maine" was a sister ship to the "Texas," both being second-class battleships, the construction of which were authorized by Congress in 1886. The "Maine" was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yards, after designs by Chief Constructor T. D. Wilson. Her keel was laid November 11, 1888, and she was launched on November 18, 1890, but not completed until five years later, at a total cost of $2,500,000, while her equipment involved an expense of $2,000,000 more. Her displacement was 6648 tons, and her armament was as follows: One main battery of four 10-inch guns mounted in pairs in twin turrets, and six 6-inch guns, two being placed on the bow, two on the stern, and two amidships on the main deck; in addition to these she carried eight 7-pounders, four machine guns, seven torpedo tubes, and two torpedo boats. Her protection consisted of twelve-inch armor plates on the waterline belt and on the barbettes of the turrets, and ten-inch plates on the turrets proper. Her machinery was all below the waterline, protected by a steel deck two inches thick, and four inches thick on the slope. Her dimensions were: Length at load water line, 318 feet; beam, 57 feet; draught, 21½ feet, and her coaling capacity was sufficient to enable her to steam 7000 miles at a ten-knot speed. Though she was driven by twin screws, and was supplied with triple-expansion engines of 9000 horse power, she had a speed under forced draught of less than eighteen knots.

Investigation of the Disaster.

The horror of the catastrophe, and the suspicion that it was caused by Spanish perfidy, prompted the government to make an immediate investigation with a view to determining the responsibility, and a Board of Inquiry was accordingly appointed by Rear-Admiral Sicard for the purpose, composed of the following naval officers: Captain William T. Sampson, of the "Iowa," president of the Board; Lieutenant Commander William R. Potter, executive officer of the "New York;" Captain F. E. Chadwick, of the cruiser "New York," and Lieutenant Commander Adolph Marix, executive officer of the training ship "Vermont," the latter acting as judge advocate. These appointees proceeded directly to Havana, where they at once began hearing evidence of

all the survivors of the "Maine," and of others whose testimony had any bearing upon the case. Divers were also engaged to make a thorough examination of the wreck, and these added their evidence, as did experts who were called to examine the ship's position, and to render opinions upon the effects of magazine explosions within and of torpedo and mine explosions without The Board continued its sessions of inquiry for three weeks, returning to Key West on the seventeenth of March, where they completed the report of their findings and forwarded it to the President at Washington, by whom it was received on the twenty-fourth instant.

Though the verdict of the investigating court had been anticipated, and opinion was universal that the explosion had been caused by diabolical design, the country was on a terrible strain while waiting for its actual submission, and Congress manifested such an inflammatory disposition as to give serious apprehension that it could not be restrained by the President's appeal for patience.

The President's Message.

The long and feverishly expected report was finally transmitted to Congress on March 28, accompanied by a brief message from the President, the reading of which was attended by extraordinary interest. The crowd in both houses of Congress was unprecedentedly large, and there was an unmistakable though quiet undertone of intense feeling pervading Congressmen, Senators, and spectators alike. The message was a dignified recapitulation of the findings of the court rather than a declaration of policy, and though pronouncing the destruction of the "Maine" as being due to the explosion of a submarine mine, the President closed his communication in the following language:

"I have directed that the finding of the Court of Inquiry and the views of this government thereon be communicated to the government of Her Majesty the Queen Regent, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two governments. It will be the duty of the Executive to advise the Congress of the result, and in the meantime deliberate consideration is invoked."

Conclusions of the Inquiry Board.

The public was prepared for the submission of a very lengthy report from the Board of Inquiry, but there was an agreeable disappointment, for the findings, presented separately from the evidence, was quite brief and presented the following conclusions:

That the loss of the "Maine" was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any officers or members of her crew. That the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines. That no evidence had been obtained fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the "Maine" upon any person or persons.

On the same day of the presentation of the report of the Inquiry Board there was telegraphed to this country a synopsis of the findings of the Spanish Naval Commission, wherein was set forth with some amplitude the opinion that from the evidence presented to its members there was an utter absence of all those attendant circumstances which are invariably present on the occasion of the firing of a mine or torpedo; that only one detonation was heard, which threw no water into the air nor were any fish destroyed, as would have been the case had there been an external explosion of mine or torpedo, and presented other more immaterial evidence to fortify the judgment of the commission that the vessel's destruction was caused by an accidental explosion of the boilers or magazines.

The anger and excitement manifested by the general public throughout the United States was transferred directly to members of the House and Senate upon the reading before those bodies of the President's message and Inquiry Board report. All restraint was thrown off and the most violent measures were proposed by Republicans and Democrats alike. Senator Rawlins, of Utah, offered a resolution declaring war against Spain, and Congressman Marsh, of Illinois, submitted a like resolution in the House, while several resolutions were proposed recognizing the independence of Cuba, all of which, of course, were referred. A revolt against the President's policy was so imminent that to avert such action he found it necessary to take into his confidence not only the leaders, but a majority of the members of both branches of the Congress, and to personally explain to them his plans for securing the independence of Cuba and reparation from Spain for the destruction of the "Maine." The President, while apparently pursuing a conciliatory, if not a dilatory, course, was in fact moved by a resolute purpose, though disguised by diplomatic courtesy, to exact a just retribution from Spain, in pursuance of which stern intent his demands were conveyed to Sagasta through Minister Woodford at Madrid, and the delay which so angered Congress was caused by waiting the Spanish Premier's reply. When the President's action was explained the threatened revolt subsided, and Congress took on its former attitude of dispassionate consideration.

While seeking to avoid war by a delicate application of diplomacy, and bearing with almost unexampled fortitude the dilatoriness and evasiveness of Spain to the courteously worded requests of the President, Congress lost no time in placing the country in a state of preparedness for eventualities. Fifty million dollars were unanimously voted for war supplies, to be expended in the discretion of the President, cruisers and auxiliary vessels were purchased abroad, and our navy yards were crowded with workmen getting vessels ready for active service.

Preparations for War.

This was the condition that prevailed April 1, but the patience thus renewed was of short duration, for while there was a disposition to believe in the patriotic spirit of the President, restlessness was betrayed not only by the people at large but even by the Committee on Foreign Relations, who, on April 4, agreed to favorably report the resolution declaring the independence of Cuba and for armed intervention if necessary. The President appealed for time in which to submit an ultimatum to Spain and to prepare a message to Congress fully setting forth his views and recommendations, which communication he intimated would be ready not later than the sixth. In the meantime Spain had dispatched a powerful flotilla of cruisers and torpedo boats to Porto Rico, which fortunately were compelled by bad weather to seek harborage at the Cape de Verde Islands, by which accident additional time was allowed for negotiations, as the appearance of the fleet near Cuban waters would have precipitated a crisis that would have quickly ultimated in hostilities. A part of the North Atlantic squadron of the American navy was ordered to assemble in Hampton Roads under Commodore Schley, while the powerful fleet at Key West was placed in charge of Captain Sampson, whose instructions were to clear the decks for action and hold his fleet ready to move upon Havana at an hour's notice.

AN INSURGENT RENDEZVOUS IN PINAR DEL RIO.

Biographical Sketch of Hon. Theodore Roosevelt.

Few men have risen to a prominence great as that achieved by Vice-President Roosevelt in so short a time, whose genius as a statesman, soldier, executive, orator and author has been so distinguished as to force him on an impetuous flood of popular acclamation to a position second to the highest dignity in the nation. Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York city, October 27, 1858, descendant of a long line of honorable ancestry, and inheritor of fortune as well as of talent. He was graduated at Harvard before attaining his twenty-second year, and then studied for a while in Dresden. Leaving school fully equipped with a splendid education, he travelled extensively for a year, and then returned to New York to enter the law office of his uncle, Robert B. Roosevelt. He had a natural bent for politics, however, and in 1882 was elected to the General Assembly, the youngest member of that body, but he proved to be one of the most influential.

In 1884 Mr. Roosevelt was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and two years later became the candidate of his party for Mayor of New York. Though defeated in this contest, he polled the largest Republican vote ever cast in that city. In 1889 he was appointed President of the United States Civil Service Commission, which position he held, under both the Harrison and the Cleveland administrations, for a period of six years. In 1895, during the reform movement which he did so much to promote, he was made President of the Board of Police Commissioners of New York city, and two years later he accepted the appointment tendered him by President McKinley to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He resigned this post, however, six days after Dewey's victory at Manila to organize the Seventy-first New York Cavalry, known as the Rough Riders. With this redoubtable body of fighters, of which he became colonel, he participated valorously in the sharp engagements about Santiago, and so distinguished himself by acts of daring and efficiency as a commanding officer that he became a prominent presidential possibility. He made no effort to achieve so lofty an ambition, however, but pressure became so great upon him by the united voice of his party that he was persuaded to accept the candidacy for Vice-President, and was unanimously nominated by the Republicans in the National Convention of 1900, and elected with President McKinley in the fall following.

Besides being a successful politician and statesman, Theodore Roosevelt is an author of wide and deserved reputation, and his historical writings, in several volumes, have an extensive circulation, commensurate with their distinct merits.

A WRECKING-BOAT LIFTING A GREAT GUN FROM THE DEBRIS OF THE "MAINE" IN HAVANA HARBOR.

UNITED STATES TROOPS THROWING UP HASTY INTRENCHMENTS.

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

It is well to know our enemies, being next in importance to appreciating our friends. The present is the first time in our national history that we have become involved in a quarrel with a woman. Americans are a chivalrous people, whose respect for the gentler sex is deferential to the point almost of reverence; yet circumstances compel us to make war upon the titled head of a fair-faced representative, who by sad lot is mother of an infantile king, for whom she is the queenly vicar. It is interesting to review briefly the life of this woman, as we shall thereby gain a better comprehension of the events that are described in subsequent pages, and learn some important facts of Spain's modern history.

Dona Maria Christina, queen regent of Spain, was born in Vienna in the year 1858, so that she is now in the flush of womanhood, though cares of state have given her an aged and melancholy appearance. She was married in Madrid in November, 1879, and was then, as she is now, one of the quietest royal personages in Europe.

To understand the life and character of Maria Christina it is necessary to go back to her courtship, which was far from being a happy one. Alphonso XII., invited to the throne in 1874, was a monarch idolized by one-half of the subjects and detested by the other half. Senor Sagasta, then the leading statesman of Spain, loved him and was influential in having him put upon the throne to replace the Liberal Constitutional government. Accordingly Alphonso XII. was proclaimed king in 1874, and almost immediately it became of the utmost consequence that he should marry. Sagasta and the people surrounding him wished him to take for a bride a woman from Germany or Austria, but Alphonso had conceived a great attachment for Maria de las Mercedes, who was the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. The duke was unpopular in Spain and it was undesirable that they should wed, but Alphonso's deep love for Mercedes triumphed and he led her to the altar in January, 1878. Their life together was far more than ideal for five months, but at the close of that period Mercedes fell ill of gastric fever and died, leaving her husband inconsolable.

The Spanish people mourned deeply with their beloved sovereign and allowed him to devote himself to the memory of his wife for a year, but at the end of that time they demanded that he should marry again, and impressed by the importance of choosing another wife, he sent an envoy to Austria-Hungary with that object. This envoy selected the Archduchess Maria Christina, who was a niece of Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria-Hungary, to be the Spanish king's next bride. In pursuance of marriage contracts and agreements they were betrothed in the summer of 1879, and on November 29 the wedding was celebrated in Madrid with great pomp.

The bride, Dona Maria Christina, was described as a very slight blonde with an impassive countenance. Her features were thin and cold, with the exception of her mouth, which pouted out in unattractive fashion. Her eyes were pale, sparsely veiled by thin lashes, and her hair was of the ashen blonde type, without a suspicion of gold. The King Alphonso did not pretend to love his wife for her beauty, but was attracted to her by her many virtues, and her life was happy from a royal standpoint, which does not mean a great deal to an American. Two daughters were born to them. The first was named Mercedes by the king, with a touching reference to his first wife; the second was named Maria Christina, after her mother. The king did not long survive this marriage and died in Madrid in 1885, six years after espousing the Austrian princess.

Death of Alphonso.

When Alphonso died Maria mourned sincerely for him. He had not been a wholly faithful husband, that she knew, but he was kind, and never flagrantly violated his marriage vows. He had made frequent visits to Paris and the gay centres of Spain unaccompanied by herself, and news of his conduct there reached her ears, but these were received by Maria Christina with cold silence, and it was a question among her ladies if she as much as ever mentioned them to the king. She was wrapped up in her children and though she did not love Alphonso well enough to be jealous of him, she loved him well enough to devote herself entirely to the little girls he left.

Immediately upon the death of the king, the Liberal government wished to elect a president, and the conservatives of the Liberal Constitutional party all agreed that it was the only hope of tranquillity for poor Spain. But Sagasta thought differently. Through his influence the queen was chosen regent and the little girl, Mercedes, was proclaimed queen. The Salic law, which does not permit of female succession, was in force in Spain, but this was set aside and the little girl Mercedes was made queen while her mother acted as regent. But the queen was not liked and she felt her position keenly. She was in a strange land, speaking a foreign tongue, trusting to counsellors almost unknown to her and defied by the people; but one day, six months after the death of Alphonso, Senor Sagasta issued a report of the approaching accouchement of the queen regent. Its effect was such upon the Spanish people that they quieted down and watched events. When the poor little posthumous child was born, three months later, Senor Sagasta stood upon the royal steps and cried "*Viva el Rey!*" and the watching populace knew that a little king was born in the palace.

THE QUEEN REGENT AND KING OF SPAIN.

The Queen Regent and Her Child.

The queen regent began to train her boy before he had passed his third year, notwithstanding the unnatural rules which prohibit even a mother from being the familiar of a king child. Well versed in the rigidity of the laws of the Spanish court, she studied them all and followed them out with an exactness never before equaled. According to the strict Spanish discipline she was not allowed to sit at the table with the king; and the boy, as soon as the little fellow could be supported upon his pillows, dined by himself with his suite. The queen mother and his aunts sit at another table, and at the third sit his sisters and their governesses. This is the custom day in and day out, year in and year out, in the grand palace at Madrid.

For her son's sake the queen forgot her native tongue and learned Spanish. She speaks it perfectly, with the best of accent, although Spaniards say "with a difference." She has as nearly renounced her own country as any person can, and has given up herself and her work entirely to the little Alphonso and to Spain.

The queen has never been a happy woman. She has had so many things with which to contend. Not the least of her troubles has been that of being a foreigner, and it was not until the present crisis that she overcame the last of the objections that were held out against her in respect to her nationality.

ROOSEVELT'S CAVALRY REGIMENT OF COWBOYS.

Declaration of War!

Diplomacy is the slow process, not of unravelment, but of entanglement, a tedious profusion of courteous recrimination, a rhetorical disingeniousness, a golden mask of platitude behind which is the hideous face of banter and anger. All nations employ it because conciliatory language, when used by negotiators, really means nothing, while it tends to hide true intentions and is a cloak to cover real designs. The purpose of Congress was plainly understood, the spirit and determination of our people to save Cuba from her murderous persecutors, the resolution to destroy Spanish power in the western hemisphere, was declared in the hearts of our people; but there was a hesitancy to use plain speech, or to present an ultimatum distinctly presenting to Spain the alternative of a withdrawal from Cuba or answering for her crimes to the outraged sentiment of American sympathy and sense of justice. The masses petitioned for action, Congress was insistent, but the President, with rare optimism, remained so hopeful that Spain would recede from her expressed determination to retain Cuba, and to continue her inhuman and futile policy of pacification by starvation and execution, that he resisted the pressure of the whole nation, even to the extent of incurring the severest censure from his own party and dissensions in his Cabinet, until circumstances finally compelled a relinquishment of his hopes of a peaceful settlement. For more than a week Congress was restrained by promises made by the President to submit a message, and though announcement of the date of its submission was made four several times, they were followed by as many disappointments, yet the patience of the people was sustained by their confidence in the patriotism of Mr. McKinley the man, as well as of McKinley the president. Perhaps never before in American history has the forbearance of our people and their loyal reliance upon the executive been so strikingly and patriotically manifested as was the resignation they showed to the President's wishes that additional time should be given him to test the determination of the Spanish government. Every peaceful overture, every approach to settlement made by the Department of State, was treated with disdain by the Sagasta ministry, who regarded our interference with Cuban affairs as unpardonable insolence, that had so wounded national pride nothing but war could heal it. Notwithstanding Spain's arrogance and her feeling of affront at our proposals, she secretly hoped that Cuba might become detached from her colonial possessions, for the island had been so long a battle ground of revolution, that the mother country realized she was wasting her revenues in an effort to subdue her incorrigible child, with no hope of suppressing the discontent or of restoring the island to a prosperous condition. Spain's resistance to our requests was therefore based entirely upon the assumption that to withdraw her army from Cuba in obedience to what she considered a threat would be an act of cowardice, leaving an ineradicable stain upon her honor. Precedent was disregarded; other countries had surrendered parts of their possessions under identical circumstances, but Spain chose to set her pride upon a loftier pinnacle, notwithstanding her escutcheon is defaced with the blood of innocence. Hers has ever been the punctiliousness of the inquisitor, the imbecility of the fanatic, and the mercilessness of the persecutor. From these ideals of the bigoted savage she was resolved never to depart. It was this insane conception of what Spain calls *pride*, arrayed as it was against her material interests and a sagacious policy, that led her into opposing the humane demands of our government, though the justice of our position was recognized by every nation of Europe.

Debate Over the President's Message.

Realizing at length, with much loss of advantage which prompt action would have insured, that Spain would not recede from her expressed determination to relinquish none of her claims upon Cuba, nor abate the policy of desolating that unhappy land with torch and sword, under which half a million of her subjects had been murdered or starved to death, President McKinley on April 8 selected Major-General John M. Schofield, retired, to act as his military adviser, and on the 11th he sent a message to Congress in which he fully set forth the situation in Cuba. The paper was not so vigorous in its recommendations as the more belligerently inclined members desired, and division of party followed over resolutions introduced recognizing the independence of Cuba and recommending armed intervention to accomplish that purpose. The President, while declaring that the war in Cuba must cease, asked Congress to place in his hands the power to act, and combatted the cry for independence with the argument that such recognition would be inadvisable before the insurgents had established a stable government which could command international respect. A long and exciting debate followed over the President's recommendations. On the 13th of April the House passed by an almost unanimous vote a resolution authorizing and directing the President to immediately intervene to stop the war in Cuba, and empowering him to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of the resolution. On the same day the Senate Foreign Relations Committee submitted a preamble and resolution declaring that the people of Cuba *are and of right ought to be free and independent*, which, carrying with it a declaration of independence, was strongly opposed in a bitter debate that kept the Senate in continuous session for two days and was not finally concluded until the 18th, when upon a vote the recognition section was rejected, the deadlock having been all this time over the two words, "*are and.*" The lower house of Congress had forced the Senate to yield, and the concurrent resolution which finally passed was substantially the one that had been adopted by the House.

Submission of an Ultimatum to Spain.

Acting upon authority that had been conferred upon him by the joint resolution of Congress, the President directed his Secretary of State to draft an ultimatum to Spain and to order the same presented to Premier Sagasta through our Minister at Madrid, General Stewart L. Woodford.

The language of this communication was as follows:

"APRIL 20, 1898.

"WOODFORD, MINISTER, Madrid:

"You have been furnished with the text of a joint resolution voted by the Congress of the United States on the 19th inst., approved to-day, in relation to the pacification of the island of Cuba. In obedience to that act, the President directs you to immediately communicate to the government of Spain said resolution, with the formal demand of the government of the United States that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. In taking this step, the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people under such free and independent government as they may establish.

"If by the hour of noon on Saturday next, the 23d day of April, instant, there be not communicated to this government by that of Spain a full and satisfactory response to this demand and reason whereby the ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the President will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority enjoined and conferred upon him by the said joint resolution to such an extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect.

(*Signed*) "SHERMAN."

To this dispatch the American Minister at Madrid cabled the following reply:

SCENE IN A BATTLESHIP'S TURRET DURING AN ENGAGEMENT.

(Received 9.02 A. M.)

"MADRID, April 21, 1898.

"SHERMAN, Washington:—Early this (Thursday) morning, immediately after the receipt of your open telegram and before I had communicated same to Spanish government, Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs notified me that diplomatic relations are broken between the two

countries, and that all official communication between their respective representatives has ceased. I accordingly asked for safe passports. Turn legation over to British Embassy and leave for Paris this afternoon. Have notified consuls.

"WOODFORD."

A communication of similar purport was handed to the Spanish Minister at Washington, to which was attached a copy of the instructions sent to Woodford. Minister Polo promptly cabled his government, and therefore before Woodford had an opportunity to present the ultimatum, he received the following note from the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"DEAR SIR:—In compliance with a painful duty I have thus to inform you, that there has been sanctioned by the President of the Republic a resolution of both chambers of the United States which denies the legitimate sovereignty of Spain and threatens armed intervention in Cuba, which is equivalent to a declaration of war.

"The government of her Majesty have ordered her Minister to return without loss of time from North American territory, together with all the personnel of the legation.

"By this act the diplomatic relations hitherto existing between the two countries and all official communications between their respective representatives cease.

"I am obliged thus to inform you, so that you may make such arrangements as you think fit. I beg your Excellency to acknowledge receipt of this note at which time you think proper. Taking this opportunity to reiterate to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration,

(*Signed*) "P. GULLON."

On the same day Minister Polo asked for and received his passports, and all diplomatic relations of the two governments were thus suspended. No actual declaration of war was required, as Spain had anticipated this act by her defiant dismissal of our Minister and the withdrawal of her own, so that both America and Spain at once began hurried preparations for the conflict that was now inevitable.

BOMBARDMENT OF MATANZAS BY THE "NEW YORK," "CINCINNATI" AND MONITOR "PURITAN."

The Passing of Significant Events.

It was long before regarded, by those who had studied the effects of the revolution in Cuba, that a war between Spain and America was an unavoidable conclusion, the result of an intolerable condition, the natural culmination of a relationship which for thirty years had been strained to the point of threatening rupture. The wonder is that it was not sooner precipitated by the infamous outrages perpetrated by Spain upon our citizens, and her obstinate refusal to make reparation for any of her flagrant violations of comity and for the confiscation of property and imprisonment and execution of Americans which she so frequently committed.

Conditions became so acute between the two governments that, as has already been described, the "Maine" was sent to Havana as a measure of precaution against the threats of Spaniards. The destruction—assassination, we may pronounce it—of this splendid vessel, accentuated the hatred of Spaniards for all Americans, and served to emphasize the necessity of hostile proceedings to enforce our rights and protect American property in Cuban waters. As a precaution against the early need of action, foreshadowing the clash of arms, a squadron of warships was assembled off Key West on February 23, and on March 9, President McKinley addressed a request to Congress for an emergency appropriation of $50,000,000, which it was understood was to be used at the President's discretion for the purchase of vessels and of munitions of war as occasion might require. The unanimity of public sentiment, the universal justification of a war declaration, was proved by the eagerness with which the President's request was granted. Political differences were immediately healed, and for the first time since the Civil War a common danger had brought all sections of our country into a perfect fraternity, moving with a single purpose and actuated with but one aim, viz.: to sustain the government, to defend the flag that happily, under God's providence, now represents a reunited nation.

When the Court of Inquiry made its report, asserting the official opinion that the "Maine" had been destroyed by the force of an explosion from without—thus indirectly charging the disaster to the result of a perfidious act—it was remarkable how the American people were able to restrain the impulse to immediately avenge the monstrous crime. But in the supreme moment, when anger might be expected to stifle discretion, the people were so trustful of the President that they stood like veterans before a hail of death, waiting the command to charge or retreat, muttering, but no less resolute to follow where the Executive should lead them. While exercising extraordinary patience in the face of unspeakable outrages, a forbearance that excited the amazement of the world, preparations for war were stimulated, the masses being sustained by their resolution to avenge Spanish crimes as quickly as the country could be made ready for hostilities

First Prize of the War.

General Lee, who bravely refused to leave Havana before all Americans in Cuba had received notice and had time to quit the island, turned over the affairs of his office to England's consul-general, and took passage for home April 9, two days before the President delivered his message to Congress on the Cuban situation. On April 22, or the day following the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two governments, the President directed Acting Rear Admiral Sampson, commanding the squadron before Key West, to blockade the port of Havana, with the view of starving the city into a surrender. On the same day the first prize of the war was made by the gunboat "Nashville," which captured the Spanish merchantman "Buena Ventura" (a name which signifies *good luck*) loaded with lumber.

The policy of sending the North Atlantic squadron to blockade the ports of Cuba, and of assembling the South Atlantic fleet at Hampton Roads, thus assigning it to a station of inactivity, was adversely criticised by army and navy officers as affording the enemy time in which to strengthen their defences and concert their measures looking to European intervention. It became manifest that the President was still hopeful of Spain receding from her defiant attitude and accepting the conditions which we were able to enforce, and it was evidently his opinion that a naval display before the ports of Cuba would cause Spain to yield. Thus for some time the war was conducted on a peace footing, a fleet of fourteen powerful ships being held in Cuban waters, with no diversion except an occasional capture of small merchantmen, when, had the order been given, Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba, the principal Cuban ports, might have been easily taken one after another, and San Juan, Porto Rico, would likewise have capitulated with small show of resistance. With these posts in our possession, or turned over to the insurgents to be garrisoned, Spanish power in the West Indies would have been effectually destroyed and our squadrons released to meet her fleets in other countries, if Spain still persisted in continuing a hopeless war. These were strictures very generally made upon the President's initial policy of conducting the war, and that they were not merely captious, but based upon more or less good reasons, is shown by the fact that the President himself, being finally convinced that Spain meant to bitterly contest, with blood and might, the demands we had preferred, came presently to adopt a vigorous policy, the application of which was soon seen in the important events that succeeded.

A Call for Volunteers.

On April 23, the President called for 125,000 volunteers to be apportioned between the several States, which was immediately followed by Spain issuing a royal decree declaring that a state of war existed with America. On the twenty-third also, the Spanish freighter "Pedro" was taken by Sampson's flagship, the "New York," and two other small vessels belonging to the enemy capitulated to the "Helena" and the torpedo-boat "Dupont." The "New York" ventured within four miles of the Havana harbor entrance and drew the

fire of Morro's heavy guns, but without damage. On the twenty-fourth, four more Spanish vessels were taken, and some of the venturesome American warships were again fired on by heavy guns of the Cojimar batteries. Further events of the war preceding the date of May 1, were unimportant, and may be thus briefly described: April 25, Secretary Sherman, broken in health and infirm from old age, surrendered the portfolio of Secretary of State and was succeeded by Judge William R. Day, who had held the post of Assistant Secretary. On the same day, Congress, by resolution, declared that a state of war existed, and the Spanish steamer "Panama" was made captive by the armed lighthouse tender "Mangrove."

April 26, Commodore Dewey, pursuant to orders given him to seek and destroy the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor, left Hong-Kong, China. Another incident of this date was the capture of a Spanish sloop and schooner very near Havana.

On April 27 a more exciting event took place, which gave some of our sailors an opportunity to put into effect the science of gunnery which they have learned so well by years of target practice. Having learned that the Spanish were strengthening the fortifications that command the harbor of Matanzas, Sampson detached three of his vessels, the "New York," "Puritan" and "Cincinnati," from the Havana blockading fleet and steamed away to Matanzas, a city on the north shore of Cuba, sixty-five miles east of Havana, and second in point of population on the island. Advancing to a point in front of the harbor entrance, the three warships took positions in triangular formation, with the view to reconnoitering and ascertaining the strength of the batteries on the two points of land, known as Forts Maya and Rubal Cava. From the latter a big twelve-inch gun boomed a challenge to combat, which was promptly answered by an eight-inch shot from the "New York," and a few minutes later the action became spirited on both sides and continued for the space of twenty minutes, at the end of which time the earth works were entirely destroyed, without casualty to the Americans. The Spaniards fired so wildly that only two of their shots fell near our ships, one of which burst fifty feet above the "New York's" spar deck, doing no damage, and the other plunged into the water a hundred feet to the right of that vessel. The last shell thrown at the Matanzas batteries was fired from one of the monitor "Puritan's" thirteen-inch guns, which was sent with deadly accuracy into the very centre of Rubal Cava, and exploding, completely destroyed that portion of the fortifications.

Spain's Preparation for War.

Notwithstanding the war which Spain had been waging for three years against her rebellious colonies in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, she was poorly prepared to oppose, with hostile acts, the movements of the American fleet. At no previous time in her history were her financial resources at so low an ebb; corruption existed to an amazing extent in every part of her military as as well as in her civil service. Her national indebtedness had grown to extraordinary proportions, aggregating nearly two billion dollars; her foreign commerce had declined to the lowest ebb; dissension was rife, the confidence of her people was destroyed, and there remained for constant contemplation and dread a threatened invasion of Don Carlos, pretender and contestant of the throne. Her credit was exhausted by borrowing beyond ability to repay, and the revenues upon which she had to depend were hypothecated without prospect of redemption. Yet, desperate as was their situation, so blindly fatuous were the Spanish people,—a fatuity born of ignorance and religious bigotry,—that with one voice they challenged the United States to a combat which could have no other result than to complete their misery. Whatever may have been the wishes and anticipations of the queen regent and her ministers, who must have realized the futility of resistance, they were coerced into waging an unjust war by the fear that revolution would follow refusal to obey the insane will of the populace.

Romances of the Nation.

The Spanish sense of honor is the same to-day that it was when Don Quixote charged up and down the land on Rosinante seeking whom he might engage, eager to fight windmills in the absence of a more worthy enemy. Less than a third of the population are able to read or write, and ignorance of geography, strengthened by legendary history recited in tale and song, leads the masses to believe the nation to be invincible in war and mighty as the romances of the Cid Campeador has described them. The people of Spain, more than of any other country, exist in the past. They have not yet outlived the days of chivalry; the Moorish expulsion, which in reality destroyed the best blood, the virility and the civilization of the nation, is still to their infantile comprehension the apotheosis of glorious achievement, which remains an inspiration to further conquest. The bull-fight, with its attendant horrors of unspeakable suffering, has taken the place of torturing heretics; not because it is a perfect substitute, but for the single reason that other nations refuse to allow the Spanish to indulge their tastes for more cruel amusement. The people are blood-thirsty, instinctively inhuman, besotted of desire to witness the torment of man and beast, and being possessed of such ignoble impulses, it is little surprising that they should regard American interference to abolish the reign of terror in Cuba as an act of impertinence, as an assault upon their *honor*, conspicuous because of its gory suggestiveness.

Assembling the Spanish Fleet.

As a counter-movement opposing the blockade of Cuban ports, the Spanish Cortes was hastily convened to receive the queen regent's message, which exhorted to the most vigorous measures of resistance, following which action a Spanish fleet was ordered to the Cape Verde Islands, there to r... coal and outfit for an ex... pedition to Cuban waters. The greatest enthusiasm was provoked by the stand so boldly taken by the tottering government. A wave of patriotic sentiment swept over the whole land, which in some places took the form of violence, and destruction of the property of Americans, and in other zeal and loyalty were manifested by large contributions of money to the famished treasury.

BATTLE OF MANILA—CAPTAIN OF THE GUNBOAT "PETREL" DIRECTING THE FIRING OF HIS GUNNERS FROM THE SPAR DECK OF HIS VESSEL.

The Battle of Manila.

For three days nothing occurred to intensify popular excitement, a lull following the events just described as if to prepare both nations for the thrilling stroke that was about to be given. Cable advices from Hong-Kong had reported the departure of Commodore George Dewey's squadron for Manila on April 26, and as the distance is only 628 miles, news was expected by May 1 that he had met the enemy. Although he had been ordered to seek and destroy the Spanish fleet, and if possible to capture the Philippine port of Manila, there was much solicitude felt as to the hazards of such an undertaking, and not a few doubted the expediency of making the attempt. The harbor of Manila is one of the finest in the world, similar in many respects to that of Havana, and it was known to be protected by heavy batteries, one of which was on Corregidor Island, at the mouth. No exact knowledge of the strength of the defences, or of the Spanish fleet there assembled, was possessed by our authorities, nor to what extent the harbor had been mined, but the opinion was expressed by those best informed that a successful attack might be made upon the place if the stroke was promptly given by a capable commandant like Dewey was known to be. This confidence was not misplaced, as subsequent events showed.

Commodore Dewey's fleet consisted of the protected cruisers "Olympia" (his flagship), "Baltimore," "Boston," "Raleigh," and the gunboats "Concord" and "Petrel;" the dispatch boat "McCulloch" also accompanied the squadron.

This formidable fleet arrived at the entrance to Manila Bay Saturday night, April 30, and without pausing moved past the Corregidor Island batteries to a position well within the bay. When daylight revealed to him

his surroundings, Commodore Dewey saw the strong fortifications of Cavite looming up before him in frowning prominence, before which lay the enemy's fleet of thirteen vessels, commanded by Admiral Montijo, ready to give him battle. At five o'clock the first gun boomed out its sullen, deep-mouthed challenge, and a terrific conflict was immediately begun. The enemy's fleet comprised the following: Flagship "Reina Maria Cristina," "Don Antonio de Ulloa," "Don Juan de Austria," "Castillo," "Velasco," "Isla de Luzon," "Isla de Cuba," "Isla de Mindanao," "Marquis del Duero," "General Lezo," "El Cano," and three torpedo-boats. The number of men and officers on the American vessels was 1756, and the Spanish seamen numbered 1872. Though the guns and ships of our fleet were heavier than were those of the enemy, Dewey was opposed by strong fortifications, mounting many high-power Krupp and Armstrong rifles, besides having to fight in the Spanish waters, which were known to be planted with mines and torpedoes. The attempt to reduce the enemy's stronghold under such circumstances was perilous in the extreme, but disregarding the dangers that seemed to threaten him, Commodore Dewey heroically faced the odds, and to the amazement of the whole world, in an engagement that lasted less than two hours of actual fighting, destroyed every vessel of the enemy's fleet, silenced all of their nine batteries, killed or wounded 400 Spaniards and held Manila at his mercy. More remarkable still is the astounding fact that Dewey accomplished this result with no other casualties than the wounding of eight men, none fatally, and a damage to his vessels that an expenditure of less than $5000 repaired, while the loss in money value to the Spaniards exceeded $5,000,000. Admiral Montijo made his escape in an open boat from the burning "Reina Maria Cristina," taking refuge on the "Don Antonio de Ulloa," which a few moments later was struck and exploded by a shell fired from the "Boston." The admiral seemed to possess a charmed life, for though his men were falling like leaves in autumn, and his vessels were on fire or sinking, he managed to escape from one to another, and finally reached the shore without injury to his person. In grateful recognition of the heroism of Commodore Dewey and his valiant officers and men, and to voice the nation's appreciation of their incomparable achievement, President McKinley sent a message to Congress on the ninth, recommending a vote of thanks be given them. In addition to these honors, a bill passed Congress on the same date raising the number of rear admirals from six to seven, and providing for Dewey's promotion to this high position; and the sum of $10,000 was also appropriated to purchase a sword for the great commander, and for medals to be bestowed upon the officers and men who so gallantly distinguished themselves.

When Dewey entered the harbor he cut the cable, probably to prevent receipt of orders from the home government which might circumvent his plans, and it was not therefore until the eighth that official news of the battle was received in Washington, report having been carried by the "McCulloch" to Hong-Kong, and thence cabled to the President.

When full report of the battle was made and all the attending circumstances came to be fully known, the opinion was universal among naval experts, and by them freely expressed, that Dewey's achievement was the most remarkable in the annals of sea fighting. It appeared incredible that with a fleet little superior in fighting strength to that of the enemy, and having to brave the perils of strange waters that were known to be sowed with mines and torpedoes, and to engage nine heavy shore batteries, Dewey could utterly destroy all the forces opposed to him without great loss himself. More marvelous was the long-doubted fact that he had achieved this result without a single sailor of his fleet being killed or a vessel seriously damaged. The Spaniards had three torpedo-boats, two of which made a courageous effort to approach within launching distance of the "Olympia," but they were perforated by shots fired from one- and three-pound rapid-firing guns, and destroyed, while the third was beached to avoid a like fate. This single result of a torpedo-boat attack is not conclusive, but it reinforces the opinion entertained by many that this style of war craft will be of small value in a battle with modern ships armed with rapid-fire guns, the most expected of them being a successful launching of their sea-going weapons only when darkness renders detection of their proximity uncertain.

The news of Dewey's great victory was received throughout America with demonstrations of unrestrainable joy; his name was pronounced with universal acclaim; the whole nation went into celebration, and no one was able to conceive an honor great enough to fit him. Experienced naval officers compared his achievement with Perry on Lake Erie, Nelson at Trafalgar, Decatur at Tripoli, Farragut at Mobile and New Orleans, Paul Jones in many daring and desperate encounters, but no one has been able to recall a circumstance that fully rivals Dewey's victory at Manila.

TRANSPORT SHIPS LEAVING SAN FRANCISCO WITH TROOPS FOR MANILA.

Spain Enthused by False Reports.

Singular to relate, the official report of the fight made by Minister of Marine Bermejo to the Spanish people represented that a crushing defeat had been administered to our fleet, whereupon Spain went into a passion of exultation quite as great as our own, and Blanco, to inspire his dispirited troops, designated a day of thanksgiving for the divine favor shown in giving victory to Montijo's broken ships. Nor was this false report corrected for a considerable time, the ignorance of the Spanish people rendering it an easy matter for ministerial officers to keep them long deceived. The fact is worthy to be noted in this connection, that Spain has few newspapers, and the largest circulation of any journal in the kingdom does not exceed 5000 copies per day. It must be understood also that newspapers in Spain are not free to print all news, but are censored, and thus they confine their reports largely to matters ecclesiastical and provincial. It was policy also to turn defeat into a victory on paper, as the temper of the people was ripe for revolution, and needed only the excitement of disaster to precipitate a civil conflict, an approach to which has long been noted.

The material effects of the victory were wide reaching, as helpful to America as they were hurtful to Spain. European nations had viewed with much concern and jealousy our interference in the war in Cuba, and were several times upon the point of concerting means for intervening in the struggle. Austria was particularly interested in the Spanish throne by reason of the queen regent being a niece of Emperor Francis Joseph, and France was concerned because her people hold the principal part of the Spanish bonds, or certainly half of the total issue. Germany has been in a bad spirit since the adoption of our new tariff that virtually excluded several of her products, notably sugar, from our markets. Russia had become suspicious of our relations to Great Britain, which she construed as designs against her selfish policy in the East, and Italy, being a member of the dreibund, was influenced by the sentiments of Austria and Germany.

Under such conditions it was not unreasonable to suppose that European sympathies were with Spain, nor was there lacking evidence in abundance of a disposition to peacefully intervene in the interest of Spain. Indeed, an effort was made by the European ministerial agents at Washington to perfect a concert of the powers, and to present a *representation* to President McKinley, the spirit of which it is easy to judge. This combination failed of its purpose, but for no other reason than that England positively refused to join such a movement, foreseeing the probability of grave results following such an effort. More than this refusal, was England's cordial approval of America's humane interference, which she took no pains to conceal. After the battle of Manila there was a decided change of opinion favorable to this country, and neutrality was declared by all countries except Germany, which made plausible excuses for not adopting such a measure. Had Dewey sustained a defeat, it may well be believed that the sentiment of Europe would have been more pronounced against us, if, indeed, it had not assumed an attitude of armed intervention.

After destroying the Spanish fleet and silencing the battery defences of Manila, Dewey was compelled to suspend further action on account of lack of men to garrison the captured posts. He accordingly made his position as strong as possible with the forces at his command, and awaited reinforcements from America before attempting to take the city. The Philippine insurgents were known to be of such savage nature, and withal so insubordinate, that had Dewey reduced the city by a bombardment, these cruel hordes would have massacred the inhabitants; therefore, humane considerations prompted Dewey to wait such time as troops were at hand to enable him to occupy the city without precipitating any act of cruelty.

The news of disaster to their fleet at length reached Spanish ears and the result was what had been anticipated, and which the government had wisely prepared for. Riots took place in Madrid, Barcelona, Cadiz and other large cities of Spain which would have developed into revolution had not the authorities in their respective cities been prompt to use the military in suppressing demonstrations. Martial law had been declared throughout Spain May 4, three days in advance of the news of Dewey's victory, which fact alone prevented the country from being swept by an irresistible uprising, and even with this powerful arm of suppression, great damage was done by rioters on the fifth in Carthagena, Uviedo and Leon, in which several persons were killed and scores were wounded.

LIEUTENANT HOBSON BLOWING UP THE "MERRIMAC" IN SANTIAGO HARBOR.

Skirmishes on the Cuban Coast.

On May 3, a skirmish took place between a force of eight hundred Spanish cavalry, near the Cojimar batteries, on the Cuban coast, and the torpedo boat "Ericsson," which had ventured dangerously near the shore. The "Ericsson" escaped unhurt, and the "Wilmington" ran near enough the coast to shell the enemy, but the casualties were not ascertained. On the fifth instant the French line steamship "Lafayette" was captured while making her way into Havana, which promised to lead to complications with the French government, but the act of arrest was soon proved to be the result of a misunderstanding, which was cleared by a release of the vessel on the following day.

The incidents following the triumph of Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay were unimportant until May 11, on which day the first tragedy on the American side occurred in Cardenas Bay. The torpedo boat "Winslow," accompanied by the gunboats "Wilmington" and "Hudson," approached Cardenas to explore the bay and to test the batteries at that point. The "Winslow," being of light draught, was lured into the harbor by three light boats which she attempted to destroy, and was fired upon by the shore batteries. So accurate was the shooting that she was hit no less than eighteen times, and so disabled as to be at the mercy of the enemy. The "Hudson" went to her relief, and while adjusting a tow-line to the wounded craft a shell burst in the face of the "Winslow's" crew that were on the deck of their vessel, killing five members, one of whom was Ensign Worth Bagley, who thus became the first sacrifice of the war on the American side. Notwithstanding the rain of shells that tore through the vessels, the "Hudson" towed the "Winslow" out of further danger, and with her dead was taken to Key West.

The Fight Off Cienfuegos.

On the same date (11th) an expedition was sent to Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba, to cut the cable extending from that point to Santiago de Cuba. The vessels dispatched on this dangerous mission were the "Nashville," "Marblehead" and "Windom." While men in small boats were grappling the cable they were fired on by a large force of Spanish troops, one of our men being killed and three wounded. The gunboats shelled the heavy woods on shore, and are supposed to have killed several of the enemy, but the results were not ascertained. On the following day the Spanish fleet, consisting of the fast cruisers "Vizcaya," "Almirante Oquendo," "Infanta Maria Teresa," and "Cristobal Colon," and three torpedo-boat destroyers, the "Terror," "Furor," and "Pluton," that had been laying off Mindello, Cape Verde Islands, for three weeks, appeared at Fort de France, Martinique, where, after coaling, they departed for Curacao, Dutch Guiana.

On the morning of the 12th, Admiral Sampson, who had left Key West, May 4, with his squadron of eight vessels, appeared off San Juan, Porto Rico, and began a vigorous bombardment of the place, and was replied to by the heavy batteries of Morro Castle. The action continued for three hours, at the end of which time the fortifications were in ruins, and many of the enemy killed, while the loss on our side was two killed and seven wounded. The vessels engaged were the "New York" (Sampson's flagship), the "Iowa," "Indiana," "Montgomery," "Detroit," and the monitors "Terror" and "Amphitrite." On the same date Major-General Wesley Merritt was appointed military governor of the Philippines, and on the following day the Flying Squadron, commanded by Commodore Schley, left Hampton Roads for Key West, to act in conjunction with Sampson.

Subsequent events, of little consequence, was the resignation of the Spanish cabinet on the 15th and the formation of a new one, of Sagasta's selecting, which was pledged to a continuance of the war. On the same day the cable was cut near Cienfuegos, but one wire was left so that communication was not wholly destroyed. On the 16th the Spanish gunboat "Calloa" was captured in Manila Bay, her captain, having been long at sea, not being advised of the beginning of the hostilities. On the 18th the battleship "Alabama" was launched from Cramp's ship-yard, and Morro Castle, at Santiago de Cuba, was bombarded by three vessels, to cover an effort to cut the cable, but little damage was done. On the following day Admiral Cervera's fleet was reported arrived at Santiago, having come up from Curacao, presumably to land supplies for the Spanish, but he skillfully evaded Sampson's squadron, which he had been apprised was seeking him. Indeed, for a long while the game was one of hide and seek, the Spaniards, having the fleeter vessels, being easily able to keep out of reach of both Sampson and Schley. On the 22d the monitor "Monterey" was ordered to get ready to join Admiral Dewey's fleet in Manila Bay, and on the same day the protected cruiser "Charleston" sailed from San Francisco for that far-away port, followed on the 25th by three transport vessels that carried 2500 men to aid in the capture and garrisoning of Manila.

The first prizes of the war, of four merchant vessels, were legally condemned and sold at Key West on the 27th. Three days later a detachment of 5000 troops embarked from Tampa on a fleet of transports, by which they were landed at points in Cuba previously designated by the insurgents with whom a junction was formed. On the 30th Commodore Schley notified the navy department that he had succeeded in chasing Cervera's fleet into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, where he would hold them against every chance of escape. On the following day Schley opened fire on Morro Castle, of Santiago, but with no object except to unmask the enemy's batteries, and thereby be able to judge of the strength and location of their guns, which purpose he accomplished without sustaining any loss.

Heroism of Lieutenant Hobson.

War is the most terrible of alternatives, but a sense of compensation, if not satisfaction, is derivable from the heroism which it calls forth. Our conflict with Spain has been marked by several daring exploits, but history fails to record a more remarkable act of bravery than that displayed by Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, of the flagship "New York," and seven equally courageous companions. While our fleet was lying before the harbor entrance of Santiago de Cuba, blockading Cervera's flotilla, which was known to be within, Hobson conceived the idea of confining the enemy's ships by planting an obstruction in the narrow channel of the harbor entrance. His suggestion was so well received that he was permitted to carry out his plans without interference. Accordingly on June 3 Hobson took the old collier ship "Merrimac," whose machinery was almost unserviceable, and, calling for volunteers, accepted seven out of 400 that offered, barely sufficient to navigate the vessel, which he then turned and made for the harbor. The ship went resolutely forward into the very face of the Morro's guns that poured their shots into her, but she stood the fire until brought far within the harbor entrance, when seven torpedoes that had been laid along the side of the vessel were exploded by Hobson's own hands, which tore out her keel and sent her head first to the bottom. Hobson and his companions jumped onto a catamaran raft, the small dingy having been shot to pieces, by which they contrived to reach the shore, where they gave themselves up to the amazed Spaniards as prisoners of war. Cervera, astounded by such wondrous bravery, sent an officer (Oveido) to the flagship "New York" with a message of admiration, and assurance that the prisoners would be accorded the most kindly treatment, as brave men deserve.

Battles in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

The heroic act of Hobson, of which there are few parallels in history, had a tremendous moral effect, mightily stimulating to the American arms, and correspondingly depressing to the Spanish people. The result was even more far-reaching, for, as the world loves a hero, this intrepid feat of Hobson's, following so soon after the astounding victory achieved by Dewey, brought all Europe to a sudden recognition of the bravery, as well as of the naval power, of the United States, and this realization caused a quick change of sympathy that took from Spain her last hope of receiving either moral or substantial assistance from any of the European powers.

On the same day (June 3) that Hobson and his valorous band drove their old ship upon the mines of Santiago

harbor, the Senate voted for an issuance of $300,000,000 war bonds with which to push the conflict to a decisive end. On the sixth Sampson bombarded Morro Castle, at the entrance of Santiago harbor, though because of the elevation of the fortifications he inflicted small injury. Indeed, it was afterwards shown by the military experts that the bombardments of San Juan and Santiago, in which $2,000,000 worth of projectiles were thrown, had caused so little damage to the enemy's works or guns that their efficiency was scarcely lessened, notwithstanding boastful claims made at the time that the fortifications had been practically destroyed.

First Invasion of Cuba.

The first actual invasion of Cuba by American troops took place June 11, when after a spirited attack from the sea upon the fort defending Guantanamo, on the south shore of the island, the town and defences surrendered to the Americans, and a body of 800 marines were sent on shore to take possession. Three days later 15,000 men under the command of General Shafter left Tampa on a flotilla of thirty transports, convoyed by a dozen war vessels, for Santiago de Cuba, a landing being made at the town of Baiquiri, twenty miles from Santiago, on the twenty-second instant, where in two days our troops and munitions were debarked with expedition and without casualty.

The war, which had engaged Congress and occupied the almost undivided interest of the people from the moment of its declaration, or, rather from the time of the destruction of the "Maine," was, on July 6, for the moment dismissed from public consideration by the action of the Senate, which, after an exhaustive debate, often tinctured with acrimony, voted to annex Hawaii, which act was promptly confirmed (July 7) by the President's official sanction, and the islands, so long in contention and so long an applicant for admission to the Union, became a part of the republic. The act of annexation seemed to reverse the policy of the government, which had in theory, if not in fact, opposed territorial expansion. But while generally endorsing the policy of home development, and condemning the idea of acquisition, the majority of Americans heartily approved the act that added Hawaii to our possessions; for aside from the fertility and wealth of the Sandwich group of islands, they were regarded as being especially valuable for their commanding position in the Pacific in case we should become engaged in war with any great power. As a matter of public exigency, rather than of government policy, the acquisition was unquestionably justified, but the act carries with it the danger of creating a sentiment favorable to further expansion, leading to many difficulties, not the least of which will be the breaking of the solidarity of our people, the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine, and the maintenance of a large army and navy. These considerations caused a temporary abatement of interest in the war, notwithstanding fierce fighting had been begun July 1 on the defences of Santiago de Cuba, which for some time remained in a state of siege.

Soon after effecting a landing at Baiquiri the American troops were pushed forward to complete the investment of Santiago, meeting with little resistance until they reached El Caney, where, on July 1, Generals Lawton and Wheeler, commanding the advance, assisted by General Garcia, with 3000 Cuban soldiers, making a combined force of 12,000 men, engaged the enemy of equal strength and fought what must be regarded as the fiercest battle of the war. The eagerness of the Americans was so great that it was impossible to restrain them, nor did barbed wire lines check their advance. This impetuosity caused the death of hundreds who might have escaped, but it covered American arms with the glory of a great victory, notwithstanding it was dearly purchased. The Spanish were driven into their intrenchments, where, well protected and armed with Mauser rifles firing smokeless powder, they slaughtered our advancing and unprotected troops. Any soldiers less brave than wounded tigers at bay would have broken in panic under such withering fire, but the desperation of their situation lent fresh courage to the Americans, who, after eight hours spent in a very hell of battle, drove the Spaniards from their intrenchments and sent them flying in rout into the city behind their strongest fortifications. The loss in this fiery engagement upon the American side was 500 killed and 1300 wounded, which was probably exceeded on the Spanish side, though no reports were given by the Spaniards.

The capture of El Caney, Siboney and other strong outposts, left the Spaniards in a hopeless condition, for this permitted of such a complete investment that supplies were shut off entirely from Santiago, and also afforded the Americans opportunity to mount heavy siege guns, throw up breastworks and otherwise to prepare a siege that must compel a surrender of the city, through starvation if not by assault. The only hope now left the defenders of Santiago was in Cervera's fleet, with which Linares, the commander, who was wounded in the arm at El Caney, was vain enough to believe it possible to break the cordon of warships outside and bring succor to the besieged. The disability of Linares had caused the command of the Spanish forces to devolve upon General Toral, a brave man, but a wise one as well, who, realizing the hopelessness of his position, favored a conditional surrender of Santiago as the means of averting a greater calamity to the Spanish arms. To this proposal Linares vigorously objected, and his conclusion to continue the defence, which was also in pursuance of advices from Blanco, and from Madrid, caused the death of hundreds and property loss of millions.

ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR OF SANTIAGO.—THE COLLIER "MERRIMAC."—LIEUTENANT HOBSON.

Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

Report which was first made that Cervera's fleet had taken refuge in Santiago harbor, was received with openly expressed doubts, nor did subsequent confirmation suffice to wholly allay public suspicions. Discovery of his position within the harbor was made May 19, by Commodore Schley, who had been ordered to proceed to Santiago with his flying squadron either to hold the enemy's fleet or find and destroy it. Sampson was off the coast of Cuba with a powerful fleet of warships also watching for Cervera, but it was Schley's fortune to first confirm the report that the enemy's fleet was anchored in Santiago harbor. This information brought the combined squadrons of Schley and Sampson before Santiago June 11, where the waiting and watching was begun, upon the results of which the duration of the war was believed to rest. Cervera's fleet consisted of the fast and heavily armored cruisers "Infanta Maria Teresa" (flagship), "Vizcaya," "Almirante Oquendo," "Cristobal Colon," "Reina Mercedes" and the torpedo-boat destroyers "Furor" and "Pluton." Opposed to this fleet, stretched in a line twenty miles long in front of Santiago and the coast adjacent, but afraid to enter the harbor because of the narrow channel planted thickly with mines and protected by heavy shore batteries, was the flower of the American Navy, comprising the "New York" (Sampson's flagship), "Brooklyn" (Schley's flagship), the "Indiana," "Iowa," "Oregon," "Texas," "Massachusetts" and a dozen smaller vessels, among which was the torpedo-boat destroyer "Gloucester," which before the war was J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht "Corsair." This small vessel was commanded by Richard Wainwright, who held the position of executive officer of the "Maine" at the time of her destruction, whose bravery and skill were so well proven on the ever memorable July 3, that his name has been enrolled in the list of heroes of the American Navy.

The events which occurred during the interval of waiting before the mouth of Santiago harbor may be briefly stated as follows: Directly after the landing of Shafter at Baiquiri, June 22, a junction was formed with the Cuban General Garcia who, with 5000 men, had been hovering on the north and west sides of Santiago, harassing the enemy and seriously interrupting the sources of supplies. On June 2[illegible] the double-turreted monitor "Monadnock" sailed for Manila accompanied by the collier "Nero," and on the same day report was received that Camara, with what was known as the Cadiz fleet, had started for the Philippines with the boastful intent of destroying Dewey's squadron and recapturing Manila. On June 23 also, the battleship

"Texas" attacked Socapa battery, at the mouth of Santiago harbor, and almost entirely destroyed the fortifications, but not without sustaining some injury herself, for she was struck near her stern by an eight-inch Hontoria shell that pierced her armor and burst in the centre

CHARGE OF THE ROUGH RIDERS UP SAN JUAN HILL.

of the berth-deck killing one man and badly wounding six others. On June 24 the Rough Riders, under Colonels Wood and Roosevelt, were ambushed at Siboney about eight miles from Santiago and the most heroic struggle of the war resulted. Though largely outnumbered by the enemy, which had the further advantage of making the attack without warning and from ambush, the Rough Riders charged the Spaniards and by unexampled courage drove them back upon the city, leaving forty of their dead upon the field, and abandoning a well-fortified block house, which the Rough Riders promptly occupied. The American loss was ten killed and fifty wounded. On June 26 the American troops engaged the Spaniards at Sevilla, which, after a hot engagement lasting two hours, resulted in driving the enemy six miles back upon Santiago, and the advancement of our position to within four miles of the city, where the Americans intrenched themselves and waited the coming of siege guns that were being brought from Baiquiri.

Desperate Situation of the Spaniards.

It was on Monday, May 1, that Dewey fought and destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. The whole world was still sounding his praise and declaring his was a feat so remarkable that in no probability would the like occur again. Some there were who regarded his accomplishment, so complete and without the loss of a single man, as being little short of a miracle. Yet astounding as were the results of that great sea fight, fate decreed that it should be practically repeated before Santiago, and the god of battles decreed, too, that Sunday should be the day of performance.

There had been heavy fighting before Santiago on July 1 and 2, in which the Spanish had been driven from their intrenchments and compelled to take refuge within the town. Provisions were becoming so scarce that starvation was threatened; the water supply of the city had been shut off; General Linares was on a bed of suffering with a shattered arm, and the Spaniards were almost exhausted. Prando was hastening to the relief of the beleaguered city, but his advance was so harassed by Garcia's Cubans that the 8000 men with which he started were reduced to less than 6000, and when these at length broke through the Cuban lines and gained Santiago, they were without supplies and rather increased than relieved the gravity of the Spanish situation. The order had twice been given to Cervera to make an attempt to escape from the harbor, and on Sunday morning, July 3, he prepared to execute the desperate undertaking, his only hope of success being in the fortunes of war, and in surprising the blockading squadron, which might not be in readiness to engage him.

Beginning of the Great Sea Battle.

The evening before, Sampson had proceeded on the "New York" to Aguadores, to hold a conference with General Shafter, and was lying off the shore some fifteen miles from the mouth of Santiago harbor, when, at nine o'clock, discovery was made of a large vessel steaming rapidly out of the harbor. Though such a daring undertaking had not been anticipated by the officers of the American fleet, their readiness for any emergency was attested by the promptness with which the ships were prepared for battle. Within less than five minutes after the first Spanish cruiser was sighted approaching the harbor mouth every man on the "Oregon," "Brooklyn," "Texas" and "Indiana" was at his post and the engines were at work driving the great war vessels towards their prey. The order of advance of the enemy's ships was as follows: The "Cristobal Colon," the swiftest of the fleet, led the procession through the narrow channel, followed closely by Cervera's flagship, the "Oquendo," "Vizcaya," and the two torpedo-boat destroyers, the latter hugging the shore, and evidently hoping to escape discovery, hidden by the shadows and smoke of the big cruisers. In the absence of Sampson, Schley assumed command of the blockading ships, and quickly the flags went up on the "Brooklyn" signaling orders to the several vessels, while his own vessel went at top speed to head off the "Colon," which had now turned westward. The "Massachusetts" and "Oregon" followed the "Brooklyn," while the "Indiana," "Iowa," and "Texas" rushed toward the harbor mouth to intercept the other vessels of Cervera's fleet. The "Indiana" being closest was first to draw the fire of the "Colon," which discharged an eleven-inch Hontoria, the shell from which struck so near the bow of the "Indiana" that the fountain of water thrown up wet her deck. A moment later the "Indiana" let go one of her thirteen-inch guns, followed by a broadside, which however did little damage to the "Colon," because of the long range, and then turned her attention to the "Oquendo," which was just coming into view, regardless of the Morro battery, whose gunners tried to protect the escaping vessels. The battle grew rapidly in fierceness, as the Spanish ships joined in the action one after another, and there was heroism on both sides such as the world has seldom seen. Schley proved himself to be a second Dewey, intrepid, cool, sagacious. He felt his responsibility, as did every other man, officer and jackie in the fleet, and scorning the danger, rushed upon his much more powerful antagonist, receiving a rain of shells and pouring a storm of shot in return. All the ships became as fiery furnaces, as from their sides blazed, thundered, and smoked great and smaller guns, while down below in the boiler rooms men were stirring the fires to the fiercest intensity, and the air above hung heavy with clouds of battle smoke.

The "Iowa" steamed for a time forward with the "Oquendo," and the "Indiana" did the same with the "Vizcaya," but as the fight thus moved westward it became clear that the Americans were willing that the Spanish ships should run far enough from the Morro to lose the aid of the guns there, and in twenty minutes this was done. This was a bit of strategy which was developed under fire and which was accepted at once by all the American ships without orders. In fact, the smoke often made it impossible to see the signals which Commodore Schley was making from the "Brooklyn," so tremendous was the firing all along the line.

Both the "Oquendo" and the "Vizcaya" were sometimes within a thousand yards of the "Indiana." The range varied, but as a rule it was short and extremely deadly. Nevertheless, the high speed and thick armor of their crafts stood the Spanish in good stead as they followed in the path of honor marked out by Admiral Cervera.

Three-quarters of an hour after the action began it was evident that the Spanish had many guns disabled and would have to surrender. As the smoke cleared a little one could see the "Cristobal Colon," her port broadside spouting smoke, still holding on to the westward.

The "Texas" and the "Massachusetts" joined the "Indiana" and the "Iowa." The "Oquendo" and the "Vizcaya" hugged the shore and steamed after the

TROOPS EMBARKING AT TAMPA FOR SANTIAGO.

"Colon," which was gaining on the pursuers. Shells burst on the decks of the Spanish cruisers at short intervals. Often they were on fire, but again and again the crews extinguished the flames and manned again and again the guns from which they had been driven. The green coast on their starboard smoked with the shells which flew over them, and crashing sounds heard amid the thunder of great rifles told of armor-piercing shells driven into and through their protected sides.

Destruction of the Torpedo Boats.

When the two torpedo-boat destroyers, the "Furor" and the "Pluton," emerged from the harbor, they ran so close to the shore, under the guns of Morro, that the big "Indiana" and "Iowa" did not discover them until the "Gloucester" gave the warning by firing a gun, and then opened up with her six-pounders. This attack by an unprotected vessel appeared to be rash in the extreme, for it immediately drew upon her the fire not only of the destroyers but of the "Vizcaya" also, and it was only by a miracle that she escaped destruction. The two destroyers soon left the "Gloucester" astern, but as they encountered the deadly rain of missiles from the battleships beyond, their commanders quickly came to the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valor, and turned back in the hope of saving themselves in the harbor. They reckoned without the "Gloucester." She was waiting for them and renewed the engagement as soon as they came within range of her small guns. They replied as before, and the "Gloucester" as before sustained their fire without flinching. This duel between two of Spain's most dreaded craft on one side, and the converted American yacht on the other, was the most thrilling feature of the entire engagement. The "Gloucester" was apparently damaged by the shot poured into her by the destroyers, but with marvelous bravery she gave them shot for shot, doggedly determined to prevent their escape. The courage of her commander in the face of such tremendous odds was finally rewarded. The terrible fire of the destroyers slackened and a cheer went up from the "Gloucester" as it was seen that they were on fire. Both turned their noses to the shore and crowded on steam. They had need of haste, for one of them blew up as her crew plunged into the surf. The other was beached and her men scrambled ashore.

The "Oregon" to the Front.

The battle continued furiously between the pursued and pursuers, the Spaniards fighting valorously, but though their shots struck frequently the damage was never considerable. The "Brooklyn" kept the advance until she was almost alone, when the four vessels concentrated such a terrible fire of heavy guns upon her that her destruction appeared inevitable. In the meantime, too, the "Cristobal Colon" had gone almost out of reach of her pursuers, and was in a fair way of escaping entirely, when the greatest of our warships, the mighty and speedy "Oregon," was seen rushing to the rescue of Schley and determined to overtake the fleeing vessel. The "Vizcaya" had been raked, set on fire, and run upon the beach twenty miles from Morro Castle, and the "Oquendo," beached and burning, lay less than one mile beyond, while the "Maria Teresa" was on the shore ten miles from the Morro, so that only the "Colon" remained; but though often hit she sped on as if uninjured, with the "Oregon" in pursuit. The race was one of extraordinary interest, as it was of tragedy.

Under favorable conditions the "Colon's" speed was twenty knots, but her bottom was so fouled with barnacles that she was incapable of making more than sixteen knots per hour at the time of the battle. The "Brooklyn" was her match in speed but not in armor, while the "Oregon," though a first-class battleship, was able to develop a speed of quite seventeen knots. This gave a decided advantage to the latter, which she so thoroughly improved that after a race of three hours' duration, the "Oregon" had come within effective firing range of the "Colon," and in a few minutes afterward Captain Clark's splendid gunners had reduced her to a helpless condition and run her ashore sixty miles from the harbor mouth.

Capitulation of Cervera.

The Spanish ships surrendered one after another, when they were so badly shattered as to be unable to offer further resistance, but the captain of the "Oquendo," to avoid the humiliation of capitulation, shot himself to death, after first oiling and setting fire to the decks of his vessel, to insure her destruction. Captain Wainwright, with the "Gloucester," was nearest the "Maria Teresa" at the time of the surrender, and received Admiral Cervera on board, who was soon taken to the "New York" to submit his sword to Acting Admiral Sampson.

When the battle was concluded, examination of the wrecked Spanish vessels, by those sent to receive the prisoners and give assistance to the wounded, disclosed the fact that more than one-half of the crews had been killed or wounded, and hundreds had jumped into the water to avoid the more dreadful fate of perishing in the flames that now enveloped the vessels. The results of the fight are comparable with those accomplished by Dewey at Manila, for the Spanish fleet was entirely destroyed, with the killed and wounded numbering 1800, and 2000 prisoners taken. Our total loss was one killed, Yeoman Ellis, of the "Brooklyn," and one wounded, not seriously. The "Brooklyn" was struck thirty-three times, the "Indiana" thirteen times, the "Texas" five times, and the "Oregon" six times. The "Iowa" was hit once by an eleven-inch Hontoria shell, which embedded itself in her side but failed to explode. The "Vizcaya" and "Oquendo" were so badly injured that they resembled the "Maine" after the explosion; but experts were sent to raise and repair the "Colon" and "Teresa," which, while badly damaged, were not beyond restoration.

SHIPPING SIEGE GUNS FROM TAMPA FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SANTIAGO.

Schley and Dewey and Hobson.

The credit for destroying Cervera's fleet must in justice be given to Commodore Schley, upon whom devolved the sole command in the absence of Sampson, and whose skill and bravery entitle him to rank with Dewey in the affections of the people, who, understanding official favoritism, have, despite all reports to the contrary, from whatever source, created Dewey, Schley and Hobson as the three naval heroes of the Spanish-American war.

On the day following the destruction of Cervera's four cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers, the Spaniards made an effort to block the channel to Santiago harbor by running the "Reina Mercedes" to the spot where the "Merrimac" lay, and sinking her beside the wreck of that vessel. Her appearance was quickly detected, though the hour was midnight, and almost instantly a storm of shells was thrown by the blockading ships that quickly sent her to the bottom. The shore batteries replied vigorously to the fire of the American ships, and a six-inch shell was thrown upon the forward deck of the "Indiana," which exploded in the men's sleeping room below, but as all were at quarters no one was hurt. The "Reina Mercedes" was the last of the splendid squadron that Cervera had brought to West Indian waters with the expectation, boastingly expressed, that it would not only break the Cuban blockade and open the port of Havana, but would easily destroy any vessels of the American navy that might have the temerity to oppose the swift and heavily armored Spanish cruisers. On July 6 the armored cruiser "Alphonso XII.," that was lying in Havana harbor near the "Maine" at the time of the destruction of that vessel, and had continued there ever since, made an attempt to escape, but was overtaken off St. Marial by some of Watson's gunboats and sunk, without casualty to the attacking ships, by which last act Cuban waters were practically freed of all Spanish men-of-war. On the same day Hobson and his seven brave comrades were exchanged and returned to the cruiser "New York."

The Fight for Santiago

The first hard fight before Santiago, known as the battle of El Caney, resulted in a loss of 1806 men, killed and wounded, on the American side, and though General

Linares was dislodged from his intrenchments and driven six miles back to the main fortifications of the city, the victory was not sufficiently great to warrant an immediate advance. There was also the menace of Cervera's fleet lying in the harbor with guns trained upon the roads over which the Americans must pass in making an assault, so that the obstacles were considered sufficiently great to justify a halt to strengthen the position that had been gained at such immense sacrifice.

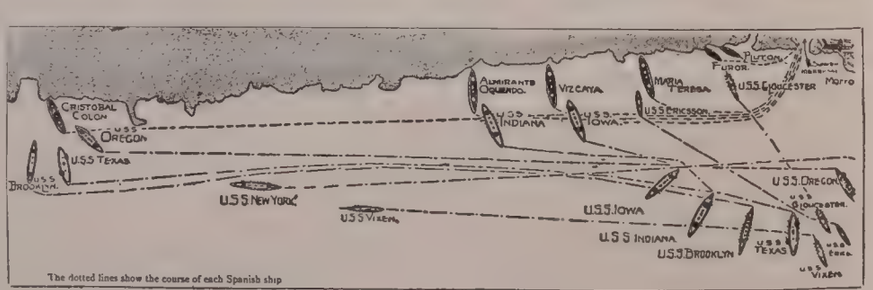
THE "GLOUCESTER" FIGHTING THE SPANISH TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS.

A demand to surrender had been sent by General Shafter on July 2, to which General Linares gave a defiant reply, and reckoning that the resistance would be a desperate one, Shafter set about the work of investment with a grim and steady resolution to draw the lines so tightly about the city that all supplies, of both food and water, should be entirely cut off and the city be forced to capitulate through starvation. The plans were well conceived, but execution proved to be a more difficult thing than had been contemplated. Landing of the heavy guns from the transport vessels had been extremely slow and tedious, but greater trouble was encountered in the effort to convey them to points where they could be used effectively in shelling the city. The rainy season now set in, which made the always bad roads almost impassable; besides, it was necessary to drag the large guns up very steep hills, and in many cases roads had to be made by cutting the thick growth and bridging the way at frequent intervals. This labor Garcia's Cuban soldiers were called to assist in, but they contemptuously refused, so that the work devolved entirely upon the unacclimated American troops. The result was that exposure to the incessant rains, the drinking of foul water, and the inhaling of noxious airs, produced so much sickness that almost one-half the besieging force became incapacitated through illness. But there was no complaining of the hardships, and only restlessness was exhibited by the soldiers because not permitted to make an attack.

Bombardment of Santiago.

On Sunday, July 10, a joint attack by the army and navy was made upon Santiago, a number of shells being thrown by our vessels—the "Brooklyn," "Massachusetts" and "Indiana"—that had taken positions off Aguadores, but the distance was so great, quite five miles, that though a few shells landed in the city small damage was wrought. The land attack was also made with little spirit, and met with a feeble resistance, so that there were few casualties on either side; but Shafter accomplished his purpose, which was not to force conclusions at once with General Toral, who had succeeded General Linares, but to feel the enemy and locate the strongest defences, and also to relieve the eagerness of his troops, who had become almost insubordinate through suffering entailed by lying so long inactive in their trenches.

General Shafter made a second demand upon Toral to surrender, July 7, giving him until the ninth to make reply; but at the expiration of the date named the answer came back as before, rejecting all proposals to that end and declaring he would defend Santiago as long as a soldier remained able to fire a gun. Firing was therefore resumed July 11 by several batteries, which opened briskly at daylight, and three hours later the "New York," "Brooklyn" and "Texas" drew near the shore off Aguadores and joined in the attack, throwing many shells into the city that did considerable damage. In the afternoon General Wheeler entered Santiago under a flag of truce to meet General Toral, to whom he represented the hopelessness of further resistance and his ability to destroy the city, which might easily be accomplished by either the army or the navy without the aid of the other, and pleaded with Toral to surrender upon the grounds of humanity. Toral requested that three hours be allowed him to make reply, which was granted; but the expiration of that time brought no definite answer, and the attack was renewed. There was so little response that the impression obtained very generally among the besieging forces that Toral had utilized the suspension to get his troops out of the city, with the purpose of quietly evacuating the place after removing his stores, but when further delay was asked for General Shafter allowed it, a policy which, though condemned at the time, proved to be eminently wise. A letter from General Toral explained his request by reminding General Shafter that he was unable to act upon his own responsibility, and that he was compelled to await answer from General Blanco, his immediate superior, who in turn was waiting instructions from Madrid. Hostilities were therefore suspended until July 14, when a communication was received from General Toral indicating his willingness to surrender the city, upon condition that his army be allowed to retain their small-arms, to march out of the city with the honors of war, and that all the troops surrendered should be paroled and returned to Spain at the expense of the American government. Some modification of these terms was made in that the troops thus surrendered should include all those in that part of the province of Santiago lying east of the line from Sagua, which should include those at Guantanamo, Caimanera and Sagua, which comprised the Fourth Corps of the Spanish army. The total number of Spaniards who thus surrendered was about 24,000, together with a like number of Mauser rifles and a correspondingly large amount of ammunition.



PLAN OF THE GREAT SEA FIGHT OFF SANTIAGO.

Deplorable Condition of Citizens and Soldiers.

Although agreement to surrender was made on the fourteenth, there was a contention over the retention of arms, and the actual surrender did not take place until the seventeenth, upon which date the American flag was raised, with much ceremony, over the City Hall. The capitulation of Santiago brought with it a responsibility that could only be met by the energetic employment of every possible means at the government's command to relieve suffering. It was found that the Spanish soldiers had been for nearly two weeks subsisting on rice, and that the citizens were upon the very brink of starvation. The American army of occupation was therefore hailed as a deliverer. The humility of surrendering an army which was really larger than that of the besieging force was tempered, if not entirely relieved, by the fact that the Spanish soldiers were emaciated by hunger and exhausted by long exposure until they were incapable of effective resistance. It accordingly devolved upon the captors to relieve, so far as possible, this flood of distress that had been thus suddenly let loose upon them. Never before was such sympathy and magnanimity manifested by conquerors as the Americans displayed towards the Spaniards, save that similar humane regard and chivalrous sentiment were shown to Cervera and his men. There were indeed the evidences of fellowship, rather than of exultation, for nothing was omitted, that lay within the means of our commanders, to minister bountifully to the needs of both the Spanish citizens and soldiers, by which kindly acts the most confidential relations were established between captor and captive, and proved to the world the generous spirit that animates the great heart of the American people.

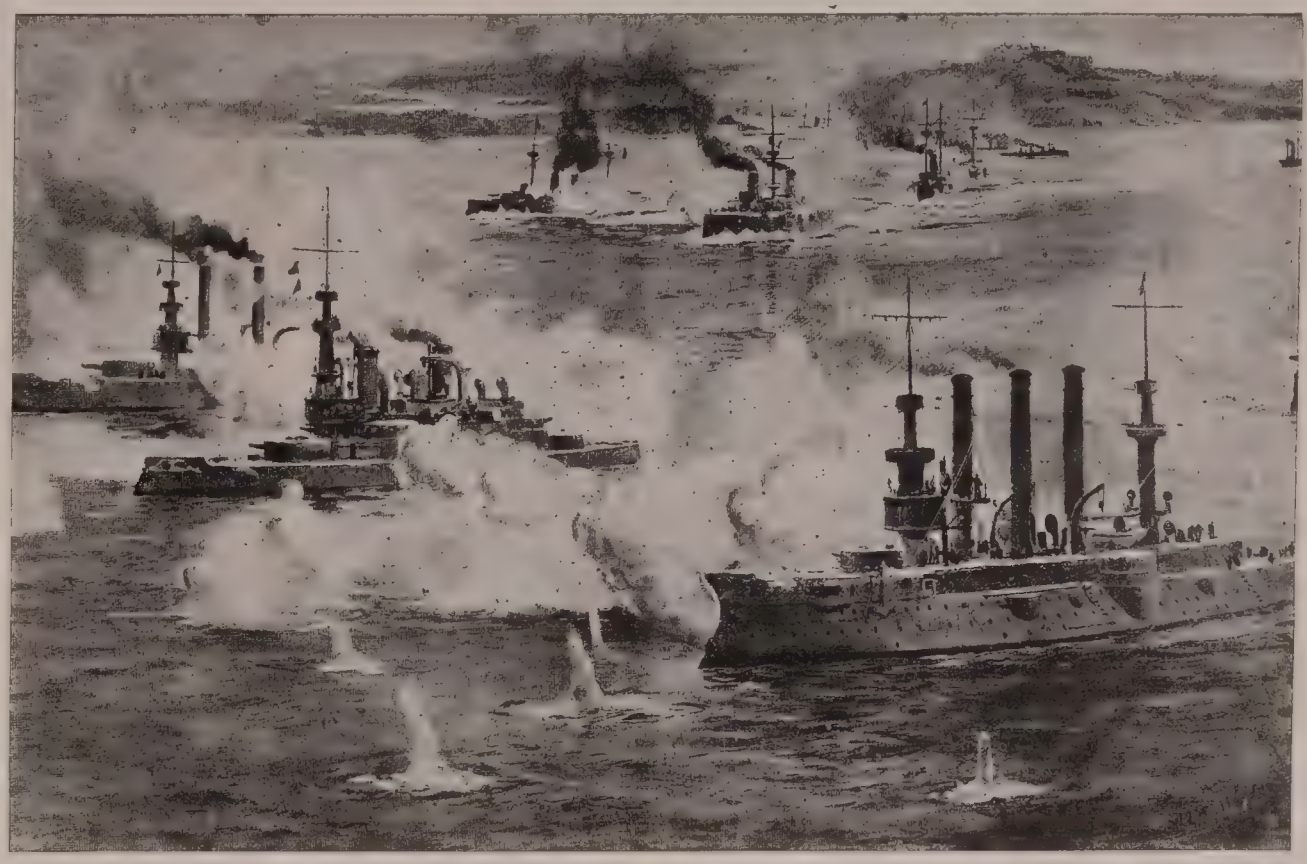
The Cuban soldiers had counted certainly upon the largest recognition following the successes of the American arms, and Garcia expected that the surrender of Santiago would result in his succeeding to the command of the city; but consideration of the rights of property and of the citizens, which might be imperiled by becoming subject to the disposition of the Cubans, whose vengeful hatred of all Spaniards was unrestrainable, influenced our government to the magnanimous policy of refusing to disturb the regular order, and of continuing generally the Spanish civil officers, being content with appointing General Wood military commander. This action so displeased, as it disappointed, General Garcia and his followers, that he withdrew from Santiago and proceeded westward to join Gomez and to continue the war independently of the Americans.

The Invasion of Porto Rico.

General Miles arrived in Santiago July 11, not to take personal command of the army there, or to interfere in anywise with the plans of the officers, but to inform himself upon conditions that would enable him to assume direction and to plan future movements as they might appear necessary. The surrender of Santiago left all of Eastern Cuba practically free, besides giving an excellent base for subsequent operations of the army on the island; but the climate is a deadly one in summer time, besides having no rail communication with Havana, so it was wisely decided to hold Santiago and

the territory included in the terms of surrender, but to suspend further movement in Cuba until the close of the rainy season. But it would have destroyed the spirit of the army to allow it to remain inactive so long a time, so General Miles planned a campaign against Porto Rico. This island, though lying only four hundred miles east of Cuba and within the same latitude, is generally mountainous and salubrious, is rarely visited by yellow fever and is singularly free of malaria, so that no great dangers of sickness might be anticipated to attend an invasion by our troops.

In pursuance of the plans perfected by General Miles, the first expedition, comprising 4000 men, under Major-General Wilson, left Charleston July 20, and on the following day General Miles, with a somewhat larger body, left Guantanamo for Porto Rico, convoyed by the "New Orleans," "Massachusetts," "Cincinnati," "Columbia," "Yale" and "Dixie." In addition to these forces, an expedition of 6200 men was despatched from Tampa, and on the twenty-fifth a landing of the troops under General Miles was effected without resistance at Guanica, on the south coast of Porto Rico, near the city of Ponce, which latter is a place of considerable commercial importance, with a population of nearly fifty thousand souls, the largest on the island.



DESTRUCTION OF CERVERA'S FLEET BEFORE THE HARBOR OF SANTIAGO.

Yellow Fever at Santiago.

The removal of 3500 men from Santiago was fortunate, for humane reasons as well as from a military point of view, as the congestion had grown so great and provisions so few that terrible privations and sickness were shockingly prevalent. On the day of General Miles's landing in Porto Rico, General Shafter reported 500 cases of yellow fever, and the situation thereafter became constantly worse until two-thirds of the army remaining became invalided and the death list was appallingly large. There was also an insufficiency of hospital supplies, and the number of physicians was inadequate to the needs. Complaints increased and finally became so loud that the government was compelled to take action toward securing relief. Two hospital ships were loaded with sick and wounded and sent North, but such small provisions had been made to care for the invalids that the suffering was indescribable, and many died en route through lack of attention. Criticisms of the severest nature were heaped upon the War Department for its indifference and inefficiency, which was not wholly undeserved, and it had the beneficent effect of stimulating the government to energetic measures, through which all the soldiers, not immunes, were removed from Santiago, chiefly to Montauk, Long Island, and to other points; but this removal was not completed before the middle of August.

HEROIC ASSAULT OF THE 71ST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS AT SANTIAGO.

The Movement Against Porto Rico.

On July 26 M. Cambon, Ambassador to the United States from France, called upon President McKinley and on behalf of the Madrid government submitted a peace proposal, being the initial step taken by Spain to end the war; but the discussion which followed was of an indefinite character, that resulted in no action, so that the peace overtures had no effect upon the advance movement against Porto Rico, though negotiations being thus opened they continued in a diplomatic way until a conclusion was reached, as will presently be related.

On July 28 General Miles marched upon Ponce, but instead of meeting a stubborn resistance he was received by the inhabitants with demonstrations of the wildest joy. Finding the people so anxious to welcome the Americans as deliverers from the Spanish yoke, Generals Miles and Wilson were driven to the Casa Del Ray, where they were cordially welcomed by the mayor and presented to the people, who shouted themselves hoarse with cries of "Viva los Americanos!" General Miles, finding the Porto Ricans so favorable to the American occupation, issued a proclamation expressing the loftiest sentiments of appreciation and declaring the purpose of his government to give peace to the island, to encourage industry, to foster commerce, and to relieve the people from those oppressions which Spain had for nearly four centuries imposed upon them. His proclamation had the most salutary effect, which was further increased by continuing in their several positions those Spanish officials who had administered the city affairs with satisfaction, and also by releasing a number of political prisoners, many of whom had been confined for years, and not a few were under sentence of death. Perfect order was promptly established and such tranquility succeeded that every indication of war completely disappeared. Ponce was therefore made the base for the invading army's supplies, and collection of the revenues from duties and other forms of government tax was begun by the officers continued or appointed by General Miles.

Engagement at Manila.

On July 31 the capture of Juan Diaz was made after a brief skirmish, and on the same day occurred the first land fight between the Americans and Spanish forces at Manila. General Merritt landed at Manila with a force of 6000 men on the twenty-fifth, and immediately set about the work of fortifying a shore position, but made no hostile demonstration, preferring to await the arrival of other troops that had been dispatched from San Francisco, and the two monitors, "Monterey" and "Monadnock," though the second detachment under General Greene had been disembarked at Manila on the twentieth. Considerable friction had taken place between the Americans and insurgents, and threats to disarm the Filipinos had been made to avoid a threatened rupture. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, gave many promises

of assistance and professed the highest admiration for the Americans, but his acts betrayed intense jealousy, and there was reason to fear his open hostility if occasion were presented. The position was therefore regarded as being serious, for which reason General Merritt requested the establishing of another form of government that will place him in a more autocratic position. It is with this growing ambition of Aguinaldo that the American forces had to contend, and which gives promise of serious complications.

UNITED STATES FIFTH ARTILLERY SHELLING SANTIAGO.

a force of not less than 25,000 men, which, on account of the scarcity of transports, would require several months to convey. During this period of waiting a line had been thrown around Manila, part of which was composed of insurgents who had been armed by Admiral Dewey, and the city was thus so completely cut off from communication that supplies could not enter. A demand to surrender was made upon General Augusti, the Spanish commandant, but though confessing his precarious situation and reporting to Madrid his inability to hold out against the besieging force, he defiantly refused to consider any terms looking to his capitulation. This was the situation of the respective armies on July 31, one waiting reinforcements, the other stubbornly standing upon the defensive.

A Night Attack on the Americans.

On July 29 a body of American troops threw up a line of breastworks extending from the Manila road to the beach, which brought them within 750 yards of the Spanish shore batteries of Malate. The troops were not molested while performing this labor, but on Sunday night (thirty-first) heavy firing began all along the Spanish line, to which a vigorous reply was made. There were in the trenches at the time about 1000 men, supported by the Utah battery of four pieces, to which was opposed 3000 of the enemy, who selected the darkness, during the downpour of a torrential rain, to make the attack. The early part of the action favored the Spaniards, who secured the right range and attempted to turn the left flank of our army, which for a short while they were upon the point of accomplishing. The volunteers fought desperately, holding in check a force three times greater than their own, and performing individual acts of wonderful heroism, until their ammunition was exhausted. At the most critical moment Lieutenants Krayenbuhl and Kessler arrived with a fresh supply, and two companies of regulars, which happy relief turned the tide of battle, and after four hours of fighting the Spanish were driven back with a loss of 350 dead. The American loss was thirteen killed and forty wounded. During all the action the insurgents remained neutral, though their line joined that of our intrenchments, thus giving indisputable proof of their jealous hatred of foreigners, and especially of the American army, which Aguinaldo has regarded as an obstacle to his ambitious designs of becoming the dictator of his people. Indeed, in July he issued a manifesto to the Filipinos, and declared the founding of a republic, of which he became the head, intending, no doubt, to follow the recognition of independence with

Peace Negotiations.

On August 2 the State Department made public a summary of the American peace terms offered to Spain, and on the following day M. Cambon made his reply to the President, which contained a request from the Madrid government for a reasonable time in which to consider the proposals. While the Spanish court were debating the peace terms submitted as an ultimatum, a vigorous prosecution of hostilities was continued in Porto Rico. The advance from Ponce toward San Juan, the capital, was pushed by General Miles, who met with no resistance until August 9, when General Wilson's staff, with the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, while making a detour with the view of entering the town of Coamo, were met by a strong Spanish force and a sharp engagement ensued. The Americans were taken by surprise and almost overwhelmed by a terrific fusillade from superior numbers, but after the first shock they heroically rallied and held the enemy at bay until reinforcements arrived, which brought with them a dynamite gun, and then making a gallant charge drove the Spaniards pell-mell through and beyond the town, of which possession was taken, and also 180 prisoners. The American casualties were seven wounded, two mortally, while of the Spaniards nine were killed and thirty-five wounded. On the same day Garcia was reported as having defeated a force of 500 Spanish troops at Gibara, and following up his success with 8000 men laid siege to Holguin, whose commander, General Luque, had been called upon to surrender.

On August 11 General Miles's advance, under General Schwan, while reconnoitering met a force of 1200 Spaniards near the village of Hormigueros, Porto Rico, and an engagement followed in which two men of the Eleventh Infantry were killed and fourteen wounded. The loss of the enemy was not reported, but believed to be much greater than our own, for the Spaniards were driven from their positions and the advance toward Mayaguez was continued, which post the enemy evacuated.

On August 10 the reply from Madrid was received in Washington, accepting the terms of peace submitted by the President, and two days later (12th) a protocol was drafted, agreed to and signed by Secretary of State Day for the United States, and by M. Cambon, authorized to sign for Spain, the terms of which included the following conditions:

Conclusion of the War.

The cession of Porto Rico to the United States, together with other Spanish West Indian islands, not including Cuba.

The relinquishment of all claim and sovereignty over to Cuba.

The cession of an island in the Ladrones.

Recognition that the United States shall temporarily occupy the city and harbor of Manila, until the final decision as to the disposition of the Philippines is reached.

The appointment of a commission to determine the disposition of the Philippines.

The constitution of a peace commission to arrange the future of the Philippines, with the time and place of meeting.

A suspension of hostilities to follow the formal signing of the protocol.

Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be evacuated, and commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

The disposition of the Spanish warships now in the loaded Cuban ports to be settled by the commissioners of capitulation.

Raising of the blockade against Cuba.

Certain fortified points, such as Morro Castle and the Cabanas, to be occupied by United States troops at the discretion of the President.

SPANIARDS DEFENDING THE FORTIFICATIONS AT EL CANEY.

Spanish soldiers shall remain in Cuba until the end of the rainy season to perform police duty and preserve order.

A special commissioner to be appointed to co-operate with Captain-General Blanco in the direction of affairs.

The Spanish municipal governments to be continued, as was done at Santiago, until such time as the evacuation shall have been completed.

Spanish officials to be permitted to collect revenues, with the exception of those imposed upon the importation of food products.

Arrangements to be made for feeding, if not compensating, such Spanish soldiers as shall be employed in police duty.

Mines in the harbor of Havana to be removed by the Spanish authorities.

All minor details regarding the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico will be left to the commission of capitulation.

Bombardment and Capture of Manila.

Signing of the protocol was followed by prompt issuance of orders by both governments to suspend hostilities, but because of slow transmission of the news by cable to Manila, vigorous operations which were begun by Dewey and Merritt against that city on the sixth instant were continued until capitulation was forced by an assault and a bombardment on the thirteenth. Demand was made upon Augusti by Dewey and Merritt on the seventh to surrender, which being refused, time was given for the removal of non-combatants, and early on the morning of the thirteenth the American squadron formed in line off Malate and opened a bombardment. The land forces, acting in conjunction with the navy, stormed the Spanish outer trenches with great gallantry and in fifteen minutes drove out the enemy, who took refuge behind the city walls. Two hours later a white flag was raised and Manila was ours with a loss of eight killed and forty wounded, while the casualties of the Spaniards were reported 160 killed and 600 wounded, and 7000 prisoners surrendered. Augusti escaped on a German cruiser and proceeded to Spain, leaving General Jaudenes Alvarez to complete the terms of surrender. The insurgents were not permitted to take part in the assault, and after the capitulation were forbidden to enter the city except unarmed, as it was feared a flush of victory would prompt them to deeds of violence upon the Spaniards.

Recapitulation of the Results of the War.

It is not difficult to prognosticate the results of the war, so far as territorial acquisition is concerned, but the issues involved in the establishment of peace in Cuba and the disposition of the Philippine Islands remain to be settled. The war, counting from the date of declaration, April 21, had continued for a period of 111 days, the expense of which to America was approximately $110,000,000, or $1,000,000 per day, while to Spain the cost, besides the loss of some of her colonies, is estimated to exceed $500,000,000. The expense to this government was more than compensated by the gain of territory, so that no indemnity was demanded, which Spain, in her impoverished condition, would have been unable to pay. The Cuban indebtedness, of $550,000,000, naturally fell upon Spain, which, added to her other bonded obligations, makes the government debt $2,200,000,000, which is about equal to the United States debt at the close of the rebellion, 1865.

THE "MONTEREY" EN ROUTE FOR MANILA.

RAISING THE AMERICAN FLAG OVER THE INTRENCHMENTS AT SANTIAGO.

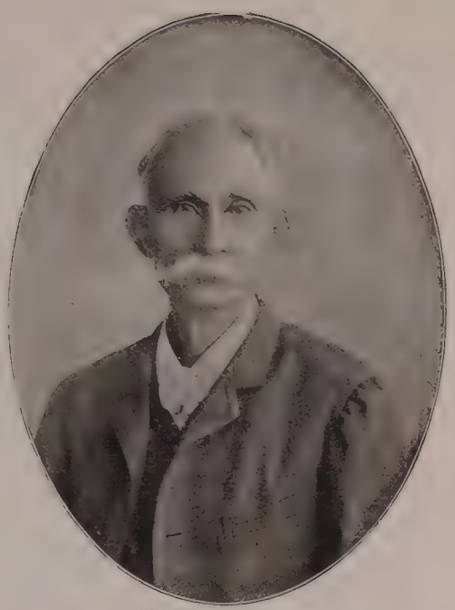
Porto Rico, which becomes a colony of America, has an area of 3670 square miles, or three times greater than that of the State of Rhode Island. Its topography is mountainous in the centre, with a narrow level coast belt, where the heat at times is intense and the climate unhealthy, but the interior is equable and salubrious. The principal productions are sugar, tobacco, coffee and molasses, of which the annual export is about $17,000,000 in value. Development of the country has been slow, but there are 175 miles of railroad, completed and under construction, and 470 miles of telegraph lines. The population is nearly one million, one-half of which are whites, one-third creoles, and one-sixth negroes. The chief towns are San Juan, the capital, having 24,000 inhabitants; Ponce, 40,000; Mayaguez, 27,000, and Maguabo, 18,000. It has 1300 streams, of which forty-seven are navigable, and the mountain region, penetrated by these rivers, is rich in gold, copper, salt and coal, but the great mineral wealth is undeveloped. Its distance from New York is 1500 miles, or five days' sail. The Philippine Islands are described particularly in another division of this work, but briefly it may be said the group of 1200 islands contains about 115,000 square miles, of which Luzon is the largest and most developed. The land is extremely fertile and the climate mild and generally healthful. The chief productions are hemp, sugar, copra, coffee, tobacco, teak, fruits and spices, while of minerals there is gold, copper, coal, iron and sulphur. The value of exports approximates $25,000,000 annually, of which $12,000,000 worth were shipped to Spain. The chief city is Manila, that has an estimated population of 300,000.

Cuba, which may become annexed to the United States by petition of her people, has an area of 43,220 square miles, which is 3000 square miles greater than the State of Ohio. It is traversed its extreme length by a mountain chain, but toward the coast the land is low and swampy and extremely unhealthy. The productions are tobacco, sugar, coffee, cotton, rice and fruits, the annual exports to the United States being estimated at $80,000,000 in value. Cuba has about 1000 miles of railroads, but they are poorly built and wretchedly managed. Up to the time of the war Spain received about $20,000,000 annually from Cuba in the way of revenue, but it is estimated that the cost of maintaining her sovereignty over the island exceeded $120,000,000 annually. The largest city is Havana, with a population of 230,000, other important places being Matanzas, 90,000; Santiago de Cuba, 75,000; Cienfuegos, 65,000; Puerto Principe, 48,000; Santo Espiritu, 35,000; Cardenas, 25,000. Cuba is scantily watered, there being only one navigable stream, the Cauto, in the island. The population at the close of the war probably did not exceed 1,200,000.

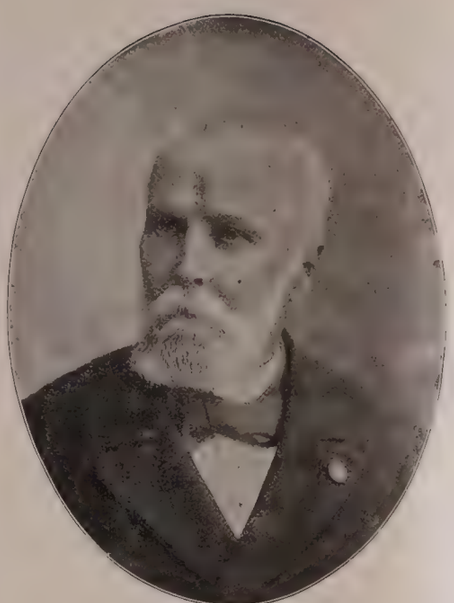
The immediate gain by the United States, as an offset to the expense of conducting the war, was not confined to the insular territory acquired, and the accomplishment of our humane ends in freeing Cuba from the thrall of Spanish tyranny. A greater benefit than these was found in the re-establishment of fraternal feeling and a perfect unification between the long-alienated North and South, which emerged from the conflict as reunited brothers prompted by identical patriotic ambitions. "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie" has become blended in the air of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Another and quite as distinct gain for the country was found in the effect produced upon the sympathies and estimation of European powers, which had come to regard our government as being feebly upheld by shopkeepers who would not fight, and for lack of a large standing army was unprepared and unable to defend the national honor. The war with Spain disabused the European mind of such false impressions, and raised the American republic to a position of respect and fear that will give us an advantage for all time to come. We are now acknowledged, at last, as being "The land of the free and the home of the brave."

JOSE MACEO,
Cuban General



MAXIMO GOMEZ,
General-in-Chief of Cuban Forces.



CALIXTO GARCIA,
Cuban General.

PRAXEDES MATEO SAGASTA,
Premier of Spain.

GEN. MARTINEZ CAMPOS,
Ex-Governor-General of Cuba.

VALERIANO WEYLER,
Ex-Captain-General of Cuba.

BLANCO Y ARENAS,
Captain-General of Cuba.

CERVERA Y TOPETE,
Admiral of Spanish Navy.

Cuban and Spanish Leaders of the Spanish-American War.

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